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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 27.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915. [Price, 4 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, Ootacamund,
1st July 1915.

No. 3,—

Programme of the Tenth Tour of His Excellency the Governor of Madras

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time A.M.	Time P.M.	Remarks.
1915, July 14	Wednesday	Ootacamund	Depart	..	6-30	By motor. Departure private.
Do. 14	do.	Mettupalayam	Arrival	..	8 30	Arrival private.
Do. 14	do.	Do.	Departure	..	7-0	By South Indian Railway special train. Departure private.
Do. 16	Thursday	Chittoor	Arrival	8-30	..	Arrival private.
Do. 16	Friday	At Chittoor	..	..	..	..
Do. 17	Saturday	Chittoor	Departure	7-15	..	By motor. Departure private.
Do. 17	Do.	Madanapalle	Arrival	..	7 0	Arrival private. Halt at Palamaner and Punganur en way
Do. 18	Sunday	At Madanapalle	..	..	..	..
Do. 19	Monday	Madanapalle road	Departure	..	8 0	By special train. Departure private.
Do. 20	Tuesday	Chandragiri	Arrival	7-30	..	Arrival private. Visit to Tirupati in the afternoon.
Do. 21	Wednesday	Do.	Departure	..	5-30	Departure private. Journey hills in the morning returning about 9 p.m.

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed :—

Friday, December 24th, 1915 | Thursday, December 30th, 1915.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1916.

No. 806.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th June 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON FRANCS.

Madras Establishment.

No. 695.—Senior Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Lieutenants—

Godfrey Francis de Silva
Joseph Francis Gibson
Fridolin Joseph Dunn

} *seconded* to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the Honorary rank of Captain and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Robert Mckie, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Senior Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Lieutenants—

William Robert D'Silva
Francis William Anthony Coehan
Robert Bezoord Pereira
Daniel Randolph Gonsalves, L.R.C.P.&S.
Felix George deCruz.
Lambert Kenneth Rodrigues, L.R.C.P.&S.

} *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Edward Julian Christopher Pereira to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

with *effect* from the 19th March 1915; to complete establishment.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ARMY (TRANSFERS) ACT, 1915.

[5 & 6 GEO. 5, CH. 43.]

Simla, the 24th June 1915.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION EIGHTY-THREE OF THE ARMY ACT WITH RESPECT TO TRANSFERS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

[19th *May* 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Powers of transfer and posting.

1. Where for the purposes of the present war it is necessary in the interests of the efficiency of His Majesty's military forces to do so, a soldier belonging to the regular forces may, notwithstanding anything in section eighty-three of the Army Act, be transferred without his consent to any corps notwithstanding that that corps is not of the same arm or branch of the service as the corps in which the soldier was previously serving :

Provided that where a soldier is under this section transferred without his consent to a corps of an arm or branch of the service other than that in which he is serving, he shall not by reason of such transfer be deprived of any pay or allowances of which he was in receipt at the date of transfer should such pay and allowances be more advantageous to him than the pay and allowances of his rank in the corps to which he is transferred :

Provided also that as soon as convenient after the conclusion of the present war any soldier transferred under the provisions of this Act shall, if he so desire, be re-transferred to the corps in which he was serving at the time of the transfer.

Short title

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Transfers) Act, 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTION AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 617.—Second Lieutenant Mark Quayle, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. H. H. Johnston, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 2nd January 1915.

Second Lieutenant Roland Alexander Giffin to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. W. Cole, resigned. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 621.—Lieutenant Norman James Stares, to be Captain, *vice* F. W. L. G. Norton-Fagge, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Pascle Marsden to be Captain, *vice* H. R. Vaughan, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 27th November 1914.

Lieutenant Cecil Robert Hill, to be Captain, *vice* H. L. Reynolds, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Leslie Alexander Gerrard Rogers to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. H. Wapshare, promoted. Dated the 2nd October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Francis Stephen Goodenough Bayly to Lieutenant, *vice* N. J. Stanes, promoted. Dated the 23rd October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Charles Fletcher Argyll Saxby, to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. R. Hill, promoted. Dated the 23rd April 1915.

Second Lieutenant John Richardson Blackwood, to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd April 1915.

Horace Stanely Morris, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* L. A. G. Rogers, promoted. Dated the 2nd October 1914.

Henry George Walter Abraham, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* F. S. G. Bayly, promoted. Dated the 23rd October 1914.

Thomas Francis Pigott, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. F. A. Saxby, promoted. Dated the 23rd April 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

No. 37.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

Nos. 2831—2834.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos 2831-2842, dated the 8th December 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions with regard to certificates of identity.

1. Every native of India who contemplates proceeding out of India to foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving, to furnish himself with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer as the case may be.

Appeals for assistance by destitute Indians who desire repatriation and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless the parties are in a position to produce evidence of identity. The possession of a certificate of identity will be especially useful in young men of good family, as it may enable the Secretary of State to obtain for them social and other attentions.

Those who are desirous, however, of travelling to countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also before leaving India, in lieu of, or in addition to, a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, as of right, on the ground that he is a British subject, and the production before authorities outside India of a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of respectability is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

Fort St. George, January 6, 1915.

No. 11.—The services of pensioned and discharged sepoys of the Native Army required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers at the following stations:—
Peshawar (Summer viz Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharamsala, from 15th April to 14th October, for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Deccani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Paymaster, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed by the officers referred to at the places above mentioned to—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 468.—Mr. Jack Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on extension of privilege leave for seven days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 19, 1915.

No. 469.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor in Council appoints Mr. William Watkin Phillips, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the absence on leave or until further orders of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis DePas Oldfield.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 470.—M.R.Ry. Thakur Bahadur Singh Avargal, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Madura district, *vice* Muhammad Abdul Qadir Akhtar Sahib Bahadur granted leave.

Ootacamund, June 30, 1915.

No. 471.—Muhammad Aziz-ed-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.C.S., District Magistrate, South Arcot, to act as Sessions Judge, South Arcot, until further orders in addition to his own duties.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1915.

No. 472.—M.R.Ry. Gollakota Gangadhara Sumayajulu Garu, District Munsif, first grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Sub-Court, Cocanada, during the employment of M.R.Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantulu Garu on other duty or until further orders.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 473.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913:—

M.R.Ry. Setra Narasingappa Avargal—Narayanadevarakeri, in the district of Bellary.
M.R.Ry. Devanahalli Venkoba Acharya Avargal—Narayanadevarakeri, in the district of Bellary.

Ootacamund, June 29, 1915.

M.R.Ry. Kilacheri Sundara Vadivelu Mudaliyar Avargal—Walajah and Ranipet, in the district of North Arcot.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 474.—Under sections 9 and 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jotindra Nath Roy, Sub-Divisional First-class Magistrate, Gunjam, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ganjam (Agency) Sessions Court and directs that he shall try such cases and appeals as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge of the Ganjam (Agency) Sessions division, provided that the Additional Sessions Judge shall not try any case which he, as Sub-Divisional First-class Magistrate, has committed for trial.

No. 475.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M. R. Ry. Koka Lakshmanarao Naydu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate, Pentapad, in the district of Kistna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

No. 476.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Janab Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Guntur.

Ootacamund, July 1, 1915.

M.R.Ry. Doddi Venkuba Rao Pantulu Garu, Sessions Judge of Nellore.
Mr. John William Hughes, Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1915.

M.R.Ry. Nottoni Ramamurti Naydu Garu, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Kurnool.
M.R.Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rau Pantulu Garu, Sessions Judge of Ganjam.

Ootacamund, July 8, 1915.

Mr. Henry D'Arcy Cornelius Reilly, Sessions Judge of South Arcot.
Mr. Percy Macqueen, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Malabar.
M.R.Ry. Nandyal Ranganatha Acharyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Anantapur.

Ootacamund, June 29, 1915.

No. 477.—Under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Frederick Hall, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Malabar, to be Additional District Magistrate, Malabar, for a period of six months with effect from the 3rd July 1915, and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

No. 478.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Tanjore Subrahmanya Venkatambha Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Marakkanam, Tindivanam taluk, in the district of South Arcot, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Marakkanam, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Marakkanam, Tindivanam taluk, in the district of South Arcot:—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 6 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Ootacamund, June 30, 1915.

No. 479.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Ponnambala Mudaliyar Chidambara Mudaliyar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Mayaveram, in the district of Tanjore and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class; and further to direct, under section 15 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

No. 480.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Krishna Ramachandra Rau, Sub-Registrar of Solavandan, Nilakkottai taluk, in the district of Madura, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Solavandan, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Solavandan, Nilakkottai taluk, in the district of Madura:—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1915.

No. 481.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Kylasapuram Venkataraman Subramanya Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Cumbum, Cumbum taluk, in the district of Kurnool, for the term of his

appointment as Sub-Registrar of Cumbum, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Cumbum, Cumbum taluk, in the district of Kurnool :—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I.—Items 1 to 3, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 —Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government as a Magistrate of the third class.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 482.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Narayanadevankuri conferred on M.R.Ry. Rangapantra Srinivasa Rao Garu who has resigned his appointment.

Ootacamund, June 29, 1915.

No. 483.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the towns of Walajah and Ranipet conferred on M.R.Ry. Walajah Viraswami Mudaliyar Avargal who has resigned his appointment.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 8, 1915.

No. 484.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the pamphlet entitled "Naya Zamana" ('New Era') by L. Har Dayal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India and are therefore of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 485.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 14th April 1915, regarding, inter alia, the requirements as to passports, etc., in the case of alien passengers proceeding to the United Kingdom will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for general information :—

Requirements as to passports, etc., in the case of alien passengers.

1 (1) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien in whom it relates.

(2) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3) For the purposes of this article the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

* * * * *

2 (1) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien shall not, without the special permission of the registration officer, enter any prohibited area unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates

Provided that where an alien is at the date of this Order resident in a prohibited area this provision shall not prevent him entering that area so long as his residence is in that area.

(2) Where any such special permission of a registration officer has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

* * * * *

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

No. 488.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st September 1915.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

To rule 3, chapter II, Part II, the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to petroleum having a flashing point above 150° F and carried exclusively as liquid fuel for the use of the ship."

Ootacamund, June 30, 1915.

No. 486.—In continuation of Notification No. 14, dated the 28th December 1914, published at page 7 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th January 1915, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of North Malabar for a period of six months the Governor in Council directs under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Tellicherry for a further period of six months with effect from the 7th July 1915.

(2) Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the Temporary Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the district of North Malabar.

Ootacamund, July 1, 1915.

No. 487.—Under the provisions of section 2, Act XII of 1880, "An act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi," the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Jaffer Sahib to be Kazi for the Vempalli firka, Pulivendla taluk, in the Cuddapah district, in the place of Badai Mahammad Sahib deceased.

Ootacamund, July 3, 1915.

No. 488.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st August 1915, the provisions of sections 8 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the unions of Pamban, Kamudhi, Abiramam, Devakottai, Manamadura, Karaikhudi and Rajapalayam in the Ramnad district.

No. 489.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st August 1915 the provisions of sections 8 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local area comprised within the limits of the union of Palayampattu in the Ramnad district.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 490.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1915, the villages hereinafter named in column 3, which now form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 4 in the district of Salem, be transferred to and form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 5 in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Sub-district to which the villages are now attached.	Sub-districts to which they are transferred.
		Gudalur taluk		
		Government—		
1	878	Enda	Mettuchéri	Gudalur.
		Tirthampalli taluk.		
		Government—		
2	2	Avadattur	Sankaridrug	Mettuchéri.
		Dharmapuri taluk.		
		Government—		
3	2	Kannampatti *alias* Papireddiyur ..	Dharmapuri	Mettuchéri.
4	1	Toppur Sekhersipatti *alias* Toppur Kanagarahalli.	Do.	Do.
5	4	Bedirahalli	Pennagaram	Do.
6	7	Nagamarai	Do.	Do.
7	8	Sokkapadi	Do.	Do.
8	12	Pikkili	Do	Palakkodu.
9	22	Vattaramahalli	Do	Do.
		Hirra.		
		Acharahalli mitta.		
10	..	Acharahalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
11	..	Appanhavandenhalli	Do.	Do.
12	..	Barbanandahalli	Do.	Do.
13	..	Doddalarahalli	Do.	Do.
14	..	Ettiyanhalli	Do.	Do.
		Giddanhalli mitta.		
15	..	Giddanhalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
		Kakatamarahalli mitta.		
16	..	Kakatamarahalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
		Machalli mitta.		
17	..	Machalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
		Pallipatti mitta.		
18	..	Pallipatti	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
		Pandalam mitta.		
19	..	Badahalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
20	..	Pandalam	Do.	Do.
21	..	Settanhalli	Do	Do.
22	..	Uppanahalli	Do.	Do.
23	..	Vattamarahalli	Do.	Do.
		Pappanarpatti mitta.		
24	..	Andanhalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
25	..	Nallampettai	Do.	Do.
26	..	Ranjarahalli	Do.	Do.
27	..	Nallappanayakanahalli	Do.	Do.
28	..	Pappanarpatti	Do.	Do.
29	..	Pillappanaiyakanahalli	Do.	Do.
30	..	Sajjanhalli	Do.	Do.
31	..	Singanahalli	Do.	Do.
32	..	Tarakhalli	Do.	Do.
		Velampatti mitta.		
33	..	Velampatti	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.
		Viyapalahalli mitta.		
34	..	Viyapalahalli	Pennagaram	Palakkodu.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

No. 481.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th July 1915, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be

included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and that the place named in column 5 shall be a police station including within its local area the villages noted in column 3 :—

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Tiruvalur ..	Tiruvalur ..	Adippiliyur	Tiruvalur ..	Kuḷivaṉi.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Agaramel	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Alakiḍiyarpuṟam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Annuvaṉi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Arakur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Elayur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kāḍeramaṉaṟkam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Koppaṉamaṅgalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kottur (148)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuḷavaṉi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kundalur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nasappaṟavai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nasarattaṉpēṭṭai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nanjakkoḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nuḍiyaṉkuḍimaṅgalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pichappaḍaiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pulliyaṉmaṉēṭṭi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pulivaṉgaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Puṉṉaiyaṉgaḍam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rāḍhāpuram (91)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Paḷḷiyaṉjeri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Seḍumpuṉam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sengaḍiyaṟam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sellur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Seruḍaḷattur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sirukkaṉaṅgalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sundi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Suttadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tadiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirukkaḷumbur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirukkoḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvidaṉaṉkōvil	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Uḍiyaṅgaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vadavur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vikiramaṅdiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Abhiruddhīsvaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaḷattur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaṉagaṉkoḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaṉṟaḍuttavaṉitam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kilappaḷaiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kriṣṇa-saṭṭēgaṉ	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Madgaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Melattiruvaḷḷīśvaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Melmēḍuvaḷḷur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Maṉuṟam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nāḷūṟu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Paṟṟiyur (118)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Śiruvīḍuvaṭṭi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiṭṭaṅgaṉaṟam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tyagarājapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Urkaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Veḷavaṉēḍu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vīḍaṟpēṭṭai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vīravaṉallapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Kivaḷur ..	Agarakkoṇḍagaṉ	Do. ..	Tiruttaṇigai.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Alattur (61)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Arieṉuḷeṟam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kāṟaṟṟaṅgaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaṟaṅgari	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Erumḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gopuraṉjapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaṟṟumaṟaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaṟuḷiḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kiḍumaṅgalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kiḷaṟpuḍaṉi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kiḷattaṉjēri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaṭṭumaṅgalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Koṭṭaiyēḍu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuṭṭappāḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuṟaṟaḍi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuṭiḷaṅ	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Maṟaṅgur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Maḷaippaḍaiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Naṟaiyaṟam	Do. ..	Do.

Circle in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached
Tiruvalur ..	Kivalur ..	Nephinappet (156)	Tiruvalur ..	Tiruvengadu.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pandaravadai (58)	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Ponnangudi (158)	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Periyakommangalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Pillalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Pulagam	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Pudukkadi (103)	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	Purukkadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ruttukudi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Segal	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Sembiyanallur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sembiyanallur	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sayattamangai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Tanjidagai	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do	Tavasimangalamgudi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirukkanapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Tirumeragal	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruppayattangudi	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Tiruppalur	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tittachchuru	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tondiyar	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ukkiyaradanallayeram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Upparavalayeram	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Kannikam ..	Ambal	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Kadagam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Karaiyar	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Kollapuram	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Kongarayanallur	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Kottur (158)	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kottur (86)	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kuppanakkudi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Manakkudi	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Melanadavur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Nedunkulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pillili	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sembiyanallur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Tirukkattalam	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	Vakkudi	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Vazkkudi	Do ..	Do.

No. 492.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th July 1915, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station mentioned in column 5 —

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached
Tiruvalur ..	Nannilam ..	Kanga'rajapuram	Tiruvalur ..	Tiruvalur.
Do. ..	Do ..	Nagakkudi	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Vandumpalai	Do. ..	Do

Ootacamund, July 2, 1915.

No. 491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st August 1915, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended, shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5 ,—

SCHEDULE

Circle in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached
Gudur Nellore district.	Sulurpet ..	Ranipatham	Ponneri, Chingleput district.	Arambakkam.
	Do ..	Pattiyalum		Do.

No. 491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect

from the 1st August 1915, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended, shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 4 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Ponneri, Chingleput district.	Arambakkam	Pallipadu	Gudur, Nellore district.	Sulurpet.
Do.	Do.	Rampuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatadripalayam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perupareda	Do.	Do.

Octacamund, July 1, 1915.

No. 493.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st September 1915, the Registration sub-district of Kalwa in the Registration district of Cuddapah-Kurnool be abolished, and the undermentioned 18 villages which now form part of the sub-district of Kalwa, the undermentioned six villages which now form part of the sub-district of Kurnool, the undermentioned two villages which now form part of the sub-district of Dhone and the undermentioned one village which now forms part of the Registration sub-district of Nandikotkur, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new sub-district under the designation of the Registration sub-district of Veruvakalle. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM KALWA SUB-DISTRICT.

Kurnool taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	38	Brahmanapalle.	7	33	Palakolanu
2	25	Gottapadu.	8	12	Sukunala.
3	17	Russinporam.	9	36	Somayajulapalle.
4	32	Kalwa.	10	13	Tippayapalle
5	35	Komarolu.	11	14	Veruvakalle.
6	28	Konthalapadu.			

Nandyal taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
12	5	Bilakalagudura.	16	11	Gosi.
13	6	Bujanore.	17	10	Manchalakatta.
14	9	Chennakkapalle.	18	31	Tammarajupalle.
15	7	Gadivemula.			

FROM KURNOOL SUB-DISTRICT.

Kurnool taluk

(Government.)

Serial number	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages
19	47	Nannuru.	22	77	Laddipalle
20	46	Puricherla.	23	79	Midivemula.
21	38	Kataverapalle.	24	75	Boddavenipalle.

FROM DHONE SUB-DISTRICT.

Kurnool taluk

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
25	79	Uppalapadu.	26	80	Uyyalarada.

FROM NANDIKOTKUR SUB-DISTRICT.

Kurnool taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number	Survey number.	Name of village.
27	106	Karavemadakala

No. 496.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st September 1915, the undermentioned nine villages which now form part of the Registration sub-district of Kalwa in the Registration district of

Guddapah Kurnool be detached therefrom and transferred to the sub-district of Dhone. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Dhone taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of villages.
1	80	Anbapuram.	6	56	Kolamulapalle.
2	53	Betamcherla.	7	58	Kothapalle.
3	87	Buggamipalli.	8	34	Maddavaram.
4	61	Golligutta.	9	59	Rangapuram.
5	57	Gutupalle.			

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1915.

No. 20.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 26th June 1915.

No. 9536-105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2882-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

In rules 183 and 184 the words "The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Dhanushkodi" shall be substituted for the words "The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Tuticorin."

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd June 1915.

No. 730-F. E.—Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eight days with effect from the 5th June 1915.

Mr. F. D. Gordon has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 5th June 1915, and during the absence on leave of Mr. K. L. Datta.

The 24th June 1915.

No. 739-F. E.—Mr. K. S. Kodandarama Ayyar, Chief Accountant, class II, office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 13th June 1915.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Simla, the 25th June 1915.

No. 1115-F.—The following notice of the terms of issue of the new War Loan is published for general information :—

5½-13s. PER CENT. WAR LOAN 1925–1915.

ISSUE OF STOCK OR BONDS BEARING INTEREST AT 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY ON THE 1ST JUNE AND THE 1ST DECEMBER.

PRICE OF ISSUE FIXED BY HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY AT £100 PER CENT.

A full half-year's dividend will be paid on the 1st December 1915.

The stock is an Investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1893" and Trustees may invest therein notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per cent.

Applications which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. will be received at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and may be forwarded either direct or through the medium of any banker or stockbroker in the United Kingdom. Applications must be for even hundreds of pounds.

Arrangements are being made for the receipt of applications for smaller amounts than £100 through the Post Office.

Further payments will be required as follows :—

£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 20th July ;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 3rd August ;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 17th August ;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 31st August ;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 14th September ;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 28th September ;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 12th October ;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 26th October.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for this loan which will take the form either of inscribed stock or bonds to bearer at the option of the subscribers. If not previously redeemed, the loan will be repaid at par on the 1st December 1945, but His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to redeem the loan at any time on or after the 1st December 1925 on giving three calendar months' notice in the *London Gazette*. Both capital and interest will be a charge on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland. Dividends will be paid half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Dividends on stock will be paid by warrant which will be sent by post. Dividends on bonds will be paid by coupon.

Inscribed stock will be convertible into bonds to bearer at any time without payment of any fee and bonds to bearer will be exchangeable for inscribed stock on payment of a fee of 1*l.* per bond.

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 28th July 1915 under discount at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and the instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer with coupons attached for the dividend payable on the 1st December 1915 will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these scrip certificates have been paid in full, they can be inscribed (as can be converted into stock) or they can be exchanged for bonds to bearer, as soon as these can be prepared in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, £5,000, and £10,000. Inscribed stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

CONVERSION OF £3 10*s.* PER CENT. WAR LOAN 1925–1928.

£3 10*s.* PER CENT. CONSOLS, £2 15*s.* PER CENT. ANNUITIES AND £2 10*s.* PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

Holders of £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925-1945 will have the additional right in respect of each £100 stock (or bonds) held by them and fully paid in cash to exercise one or other of the four following options of conversion, provided application for conversion is made not later than the 30th October 1915:—

Option 1.—Conversion of £3 10s. per cent. War Loan 1925-1928.

To exchange stock (or bonds) of £3 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925–1928 to an amount not exceeding £100 nominal for fully paid stock (or bonds) of £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925-1945 at the rate of £100 of the former with a cash payment of £5 per cent. thereon for £100 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the dividend of £1 10*s.* 11*d.* per cent. payable on the 1st September 1915 in respect of the £3 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925 1928 surrendered and a full half-year's dividend of £2 6*s.* per cent. payable on the 1st December 1915 in respect of the £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925-1945 issued in lieu thereof.

Option 2.—Conversion of £3 10s. per cent. Consols.

To exchange stock (or stock certificates) of £3 10*s.* per cent. Consols to an amount not exceeding £75 nominal for fully paid stock (or bonds) of £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925–1945 at the rate of £75 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent. payable on the 5th October 1915 in respect of the £3 10*s.* per cent. Consols surrendered and a full half year's dividend of £2 0*s.* per cent. on the 1st December 1915 in respect of the £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925–1945 issued in lieu thereof.

Option 3.—Conversion of £3 10s. per cent. Annuities.

To exchange stock (or stock certificates) of £3 15*s.* per cent. annuities to an amount not exceeding £67 nominal for fully paid stock (or bonds) of £4 10*s.* per cent War Loan 1925–1945 at the rate of £67 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 13*s.* 9*d.* per cent. payable on the 5th October 1915 in respect of the £3 15*s.* per cent annuities surrendered and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5*s.* per cent. payable on the 1st December 1915 in respect of the £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925-1945 issued in lieu thereof.

Option 4.—Conversion of £3 10s. per cent. Annuities.

To exchange stock (or stock certificates) of £3 10*s.* per cent. annuities to an amount not exceeding £78 nominal for fully paid stock (or bonds) of £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925-1945 at the rate of £78 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 12*s.* 9*d.* per cent. payable on the 5th October 1915 in respect of the £3 10*s.* per cent annuities surrendered and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5*s.* per cent. payable on the 1st December 1915 in respect of the £4 10*s.* per cent. War Loan 1925-1945 issued in lieu thereof.

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills or similar short-dated securities) being made by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the war, stock and bonds of the issue will be accepted at par *plus* accrued interest as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to bankers, brokers and financial houses on allotments made in respect of cash applications for this issue bearing their stamp, but no commission will be allowed in respect of applications for conversion.

Application forms for cash subscriptions may be obtained at the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland, at any bank or Money Order office in the United Kingdom, of Messrs. Mullens Marshall and Company, 18 George Street, Mansion House, E.C., and of the principal stockbrokers.

Application forms for conversion will be forwarded with each letter of allotment.

The list of applications will be closed on or before Saturday the 10th July 1915.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON, *21st June 1915.*

No. 21.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for April 1918.

REVENUE.	Current year.			Previous year.	Actuals, 1918-1919, compared with Budget provision (plus or minus).
	April 1918.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	April 1917.	
	col.	col.	col.	col.	col.
I.—Land Revenue	39,09,307	61,60,000	2 81,94,000	40 81 881	— 2,40,693
IV.—Stamps	5,03,667	5,10,000	60,25,000	6,37,176	— 6,346
V.—Excise	12,74,143	13,10,000	2 82,00,000	13,96 632	— 65,857
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	20,271	83,000	19 83,000	83 637	— 1,729
IX.—Forest	3,14,000	2,20,000	41,25,000	2,90,997	+ 94,003
X.—Registration	1,45,986	1,80,000	23,80,000	1,73,170	— 33,014
XII.—Interest	87,099	93,000	4,49,000	84,197	— 2,901
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	97,018	88,000	11,47,000	89,300	+ 7,018
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	6,787	12,000	2,00,000	11,412	— 5,213
XVII.—Police	42,318	37,000	4,96,000	39,013	+ 5,314
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	230	..	..	..	+ 230
XIX.—Education	4,207	3,000	3,71,000	3,782	+ 1,287
XX.—Medical	2,680	8,000	1,48,000	8,087	+ 1,613
XXI-A.—Agriculture	8,351	5,000	1,20,000	3,351	+ 3,351
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	10,091	11,000	7,92,000 (a) 42,000	14,029	+ 2,341
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	9,353	6,000	1,01,000	9,213	+ 1,341
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,260	7,000	1,23,000	7,392	+ 260
XXV.—Miscellaneous	15,685	9,000	3,32,000	10,993	+ 8,852
XXIX.—Major Works— Direct Receipts	5,372	5,000	(a) —82,000 1,81,000	4,462	+ 878
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—					
Civil Officers	761	1,000	24,000	1,300	— 214
Public Works Officers.	9,320	20,000	6,16,000	7,255	— 680
XXXI.—Civil Works—					
Civil Officers	485	1,000	72,000	350	— 515
Public Works Officers.	25,128	22,000	3,76,000	23,340	+ 3,128
Total, Revenue	86,36,970	87,99,000	7,49,74,000	89,86,400	— 2,30,031

(a) Pearl fishery receipts.

EXPENDITURE.	Current year.			Previous year.	Actuals, 1918-1919, compared with budget or charge, allowed or grant plus or minus.
	April 1918.	Proportionate allowed grant.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	April 1917.	
	col.	col.	col.	col.	col.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	14,697	24,000	2 17,000	16,298	— 4,03
3. Assignments and Compensations	10,467	12,000	1,91,000	14 525	— 2,238
4. Land Revenue	9,73,888	10,66,000	1,50 50,000	11,01 889	— 1,16,100
4 Stamps	11,126	13,000	2 82,000	13 087	— 1,840
5. Excise	76,208	94,000	2,58 000	76,786	190
10. Assessed Taxes	1,587	2 000	28 000	1 696	— 413
11. Forest	1,87,918	2,34,000	30,50,000	2,09 427	— 19,081
12. Registration	97,496	1,08,000	13,00,000	95,840	— 2,656
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	3,31,000	..	..
16. General Administration	1,01,818	1,08,000	14 93,000	1,01,258	— 4,480
16-A Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,56,721	5,60,000	64 60,000	5,68,080	— 3,721
16-B. Law and Justice—Jails	1,16 842	1,00,000	16-00 000	1,47,683	— 5,158
18. Police	8,30,930	8,33,000	1,46 26,000	8,88,412	— 930
21. Ports and Pilotage	2,548	3,000	42,000	2,053	— 474
22. Education	2,28,877	2,00,000	77 87,000	2,16,584	+ 28,677
24. Medical	1,48,904	8,00,000	81,10 000	1,67,711	— 1,01,096
25 Political	5,919	7,000	86,000	7,285	— 1,081
25-A Agriculture	92,847	83,000	10,72,000	..	— 163
25-B Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	97,229	60,000	11,04,000 (—)+15,000	1,12,042	+ 17,229
29. Superannuations, etc.	2,30,903	3,30,000	34,13,000	2,82,961	— 57,057
30 Stationery and Printing	40,803	40,000	18,89,004	37,960	+ 4,002
32. Miscellaneous	37,531	19,000	8,24,000 (b)—15 000	22,125	+ 22,531
35 Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	2,50,000	..	..
42. Major Works— Working Expenses	1,08,813	50,000	13,88,000	75,315	+ 58,633
Interest on Debt	..	..	14,70,000	..	..
43 Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers	8,340	10,000	3,00,000	11,202	— 1,854
Public Works Officers	2,81,163	2,92,000	34,00,000	2,97,641	+ 18,463
48 Civil Works— Civil Officers	15,207	10,000	34,00,000	14,054	+ 3,207
Public Works Officers	6,59,870	4,00,000	71,83,000	5,70 045	+ 1,59,870
Total, Expenditure	43,91,002	49,85,000	7,80,33,000	42,74,917	— 7,998

(b) Pearl fishery charges.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, July 1, 1915.

No. 93.—The Rev. William Edward Careless, M.A., Chaplain of Bellary, to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, *vice* the Rev. H. N. Budge whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Octacamund, July 3, 1915.

No. 94.—Mr Harold Douglas Rice, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mysore, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Peebles, I.M.S., who has left the station.

No 95.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Matthews, R.F.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, to fill an existing vacancy.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

No. 85.—Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott Phillips Johnson, R.E., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.

No. 87.—Mr. Frank Reginald Sell, M.A., and Mr. Richard Reginald Richmond, to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Bangalore.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 49.—Mr. Albert George Bradley, Port Officer, Tellicherry, to be in charge of the Calicut port, in addition to his own duties, from or after the 1st July 1915 *vice* Mr. H. J. Ross, granted leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, June 30, 1915.

No. 50.—The Governor in Council withdraws the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Bahrein, intimation having been received that the port has been free from plague.

Octacamund, July 5, 1915.

No. 51.—The Governor in Council withdraws the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Mormugao (Vasco-da-Gama) in Goa, intimation having been received that the port has been free from plague.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CANCELLATION OF LEAVE.

Octacamund, July 1, 1915.

No. 10.—Privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. Bonegal Rama Rao Avergal, Canarese Translator to Government, is hereby cancelled.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 30, 1915.

No. 207.—In modification of the orders already passed, Mr. J. S. Scot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of his relief.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1915.

No. 208.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that certain portions of the area of Yerraguntapalli reserve which, in notification No. 333, dated the 29th July 1890, published at page 523 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th July 1890, was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of that Act shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from the 1st August 1915.

Specification of land disafforested Block No. I.

Name of portions of the reserve disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Villages.	Area in acres.
Block I of Yerraguntapalli reserve.	Kistna	Ellore	Yerraguntapalli, Tigallavanka, Vakalapalli, Narasapuram.	1,810

Situation.—On the west and southern boundaries of the Yerraguntapalli reserve.

Boundaries.

North and East.—Starting from a point 16 chains from the southern-most point of survey No. 110/3 of Yerragunta-palli village, the line runs in south-easterly direction to a point 14 chains north-north-east of the north-west corner of Tegallavanka village boundary, thence in a east-south-easterly direction to a point on the old line about 11½ chains south west of south west corner of Krishnapuram agraharam and about 11½ chains from the north-east corner of survey No. 2/18 of Vakalapalli.

South and West.—From the last point a straight line in a westerly direction and another straight line in a north-westerly direction along the Yerraguntapalli reserve boundary line to the starting point.

Specification of land disafforested Block No. II.

Name of portions of the reserve disafforested.	District	Taluk.	Villages.	Area in acres.
Block II of Yerraguntapalli reserve	Kistna	Ellore	Kolliveligadam and Makkinavarigudem.	337

Situation.—On the eastern boundary of the reserve.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the north-east corner of survey No. 206 of Makkinavarigudem the line runs in an easterly direction for about 37 chains to a point on the Yerraguntapalli reserve boundary at the south-east corner of Makamatta, i.e., 25 chains from the north-east corner of survey No. 238.

East.—From the last point the line runs first westerly and then south-easterly direction along the Yerragunta palli reserve boundary to a point six chains from the south-east corner of survey No. 27 of Kolliverigudem.

South.—From the last point the line runs in a west-north-westerly direction to the south-west corner of survey No. 36 of Kolliverigudem.

West.—From the last point the line runs in a north-north-westerly direction to the starting point.

Specification of land disafforested Block No. III.

Name of portions of the reserve disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Villages.	Area in acres.
Block III of Yerraguntapalli ..	Kistna	Ellore	Makkinavarigudem ..	138

Situation.—On the eastern boundary of the reserve.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 33h of Makkinavarigudem of Ellore taluk the line runs in a easterly direction along the Yerragudemtaluk boundary to a point for about 4 chains which is about quarter of a mile north-west of Gottegudem and 3½ chains from the north-west corner of survey No. 336 of Makkinavarigudem.

East.—From the last point, the line runs along the Yerraguntapalli reserve boundary line first south-easterly and then south-easterly bisecting to the western edge of Bandakunta (pond).

South.—From the last point the line runs in a west-north westerly direction to the south west corner of survey No. 298 which lies in the same direction in south-west corner of survey No. 306 Makkinavarigudem.

West.—From the last point the line runs in a north north-westerly direction along the western boundaries of survey Nos. 306, 301, 272, 237 and 238 in straight line to the starting point.

Brief description.—Blocks I, II and III contain scrub jungle.

Reasons for disafforestation.—The three blocks to be disafforested contain patta lands and waste lands fit for cultivation. The reserve was originally demarcated by a wrong cut line which does not tally with the description of the

notification under section 16 of the Forest Act. Subsequently it was found out and when resulted as per notification it was observed that this extent of the reserve was granted on patta and is now being cultivated. It could not be included in the reserve. Hence the disafforestation.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1915.

No. 299.—With reference to notification No. 137, dated 11th October 1883, published under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 at page 719 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th November 1883, constituting the Sengalvarayar reserved forest on the Upper Palni Hills, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended and more accurate boundary description be substituted for the one contained in the said notification :—

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Commencing from a point in the village boundary between Poombarai and Vellagavi 70 chains west of the tripunction of the village boundaries of Kodaikanal settlement, Poombarai and Vellagavi in an easterly direction to the tripunction point mentioned above and thence in the same direction along the village boundary between Kodaikanal settlement and Vellagavi for 374 chains to a point on the boundary ten chains due west of the Suthadumalai, which is a point in the western boundary of the Pambar reserve.

East.—Thence in a south-easterly direction for 60 chains, down a slope and along the Paykonbalthatti to a ridge in the village of Vellagavi known as the Siraguvattu, thence along the western slope of that ridge for 96 chains in a southerly direction to a point at the Vengaviparai; and thence along the western boundary of Karungal Dhandarai reserved forest in a south-westerly and southerly direction to the south-easternmost corner of the Ambaravi reserved forest.

South and west.—Thence in a north westerly direction along the eastern boundary of the Ambaravi reserved forest; thence along the village boundary between Vellagavi and Poombari to the starting point.

No. 300.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land in the Madura district, described in the schedule hereto annexed a "Reserved forest" under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Situation and boundaries.
Madura ..	Kodaikanal ..	Survey No. 164 of Vellagavi village measuring 2·47 acres.	Situated within and bounded on all sides by Sengalvarayar reserve.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints under clause (*c*) of the said section the Revenue Divisional officer, Dindigul, for the time being (1) to be the Forest Settlement officer, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and appoints under the said section the District Forest officer, Madura, for the time being to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Madura for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer, under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Act.

No. 301.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that the area specified below which in notification No. 137, dated 11th October 1883, and published at page 719 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th November 1883, was declared to be reserved forest under section 25 of that Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st August 1915.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve to be disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Boundary.
Poykonbal enclosure except survey No. 168, new survey Nos. 129 to 163 and 164 to 264 as per statement enclosed.	Madura .	Kodaikanal..	Vellagavi ..	62·47	*North.*—Starting from the north-easternmost point of survey No 132 of Vellagavi village, the northern boundaries of survey Nos 132, 131, 131-B and 130 all of Vellagavi village. *East.*—Thence the eastern boundaries of survey No 130, north-eastern and southern boundaries of survey No. 129, the eastern boundaries of survey Nos 133, 134, 135, 139, 141, 142, 143 and 141 to the south-eastern corner of the latter, all of Vellagavi village. *South.*—Thence the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 144 and 141 to the south-western corner of the latter, all of Vellagavi. *West.*—Thence the western boundaries of survey Nos. 145, 149, 154, 153, 152, 151, 152, 150 257, 125, 154 and 132, all of Vellagavi to the starting point. *Brief description.*—The forest adjoins patta lands and is partly cultivated by adjoining holders. *Reasons for disafforestation.*—As the lands are covered by cultivation it is proposed to disafforest the block.

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STATEMENT showing the survey fields included in Peykombai enclosure.

Survey No.	Particulars as to whether patta lands Reserved forest poramboke or assessed waste.	Area.	Remarks.
		ACRES.	
128	Patta land	3 44	
129	Reserved forest poramboke	0 54	16 cents leased.
130	Patta land	0 20	
131 A	Patta land	4 88	Leased.
131 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 13	
132 A	Patta land	0 47	Cancelled lease.
132 B	Reserved forest poramboke		
133 A and C	Patta land	1 90	
133 B	Reserved forest poramboke	1 65	Leased.
134 A	Patta land	0 13	
134 B	Reserved forest poramboke	5 0	Leased.
	Do.	1 69	Do.
135	.. ..	0 58	
136 A	Patta land	1 67	Leased
136 B	Reserved forest poramboke	1 68	
137 A	Patta land	2 46	Leased.
137 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 02	
138 A	Patta land	4 26	Leased.
138 B	Reserved forest poramboke	1 2	
139	Assessed waste	0 16	
140 A	Patta land	1 37	Leased.
140 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 22	
141 A	Patta land	1 70	Leased.
141 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 04	Do.
142 A	Do	0 89	
142 B	Patta land	0 78	
142 C	Do	3 37	Leased.
142 D	Reserved forest poramboke	0 05	
143	Assessed waste	0 04	Encroached on.
144 A	Reserved forest poramboke	1 76	
144 B	Patta	1 76	
145 A	Do.	0 41	Leased.
145 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 02	
146 A	Patta	0 25	Leased.
146 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 18	
147 A	Patta	0 03	Leased.
147 B	Reserved forest poramboke	1 38	Do.
148	Do	13 76	
149	Assessed waste	0 11	
150 A	Patta	2 60	Leased.
150 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 60	
151	Assessed waste	0 61	
152 A	Patta	0 05	Encroached upon
152 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 55	Leased (not to be disafforested)
153	Do.	1 87	Partly encroached on.
154	Do.	0 33	
155 A	Patta	0 08	Leased.
155 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 29	Encroached on.
156	Do	3 20	
157 A	Patta	0 18	Waste.
157 B	Reserved forest poramboke	1 18	Leased
158	Do.	1 28	Do.
159 A	Do.	5 76	
159 B	Patta	0 39	
160 A	Do.	0 34	Encroached on.
160 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 03	
161 A	Patta	0 04	Leased.
161 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 03	
162 A	Patta	0 03	
162 B	Patta	1 15	Leased.
162 C	Reserved forest poramboke	3 18	
163 A	Patta	1 49	Leased.
163 B	Reserved forest poramboke	0 58	
164 A	Patta	0 51	Encroached on.
164 B	Reserved forest poramboke		
	Total ..	92 02	
	Deduct area of survey No. 153 to be retained as Reserved Forest	0 58	
	Area to be disafforested	31 97	

Ootacamund, May 31, 1915.

No. 502.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 that, from 1st July 1915, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted a reserved forest.

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk.	Name of the village.	Name of the block.	Boundaries
Trichinopoly	Musiri ,,	Gunder-Vennadu ,,	V. Kannappadi reserved forest.	*North.*—Starting from the north-west corner of survey field No. 1 (partly inside the reserve) the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the Vennadu-Kannappadi reserved forest to the western most corner of survey field No. 36 of Erumaipatti-Erukadu, thence along its west and south sides to its south east corner. *East.*—Thence southwards along the east sides of survey field Nos. 32, 3, 2 and 1, the south west and south-east side of survey No. 4 and north-west sides of survey Nos. 6 and 7 to the southernmost corner of the last named field (all of Erumaipatti-Erukadu village) *South and West.*—Thence the boundary of Vennadu Kannappadi reserved forest to the starting point. The following areas will be treated as enclosures within the reserve.— I, Survey Nos. 1 (major part) 3, 5, 8 to 13, 16 to 20, 30 and 31 in one block and 11 survey field No. 4/1. *Revised No. I, Boundaries—North.*—Starting from the canal next but one to the south of the canal at the north-easternmost corner of survey field No. 1 the boundary goes straight to the south-west corner of survey field No. 3, thence along the west, north and east sides of the same survey field, up to where it meets the northern side of survey field No. 1 at its junction with the northernmost corner of survey field No. 4. Thence along the same side to the westernmost corner of survey field No. 6. Thence along its north and east sides to the southernmost corner of survey field No. 8. Thence southwards along its north side and eastwards along the north side of survey field No. 10 up to the north-western corner of survey No. 16. Thence northwards along the west side of the same number and thence along the north and east sides of survey No. 16 to the southernmost corner of survey No. 17 Thence to north and east sides of survey No 21 to the north-west corner of survey No. 22. Thence the north and east sides of survey No 22 to the north-west corner of survey No. 31. Thence along the northern boundary of survey field No 31 up to its south-eastern corner. *East.*—Thence the east and south sides of survey No. 31 to its southernmost corner; thence along the north and east sides of survey field No. 30 up to the north-eastern corner of survey field No 25. Thence along the east sides of survey field No 25 to its south-east corner; thence the north and east sides of survey field No 26 up to its south-east corner. *South.*—Thence the south and west sides of survey field No. 26 to the southernmost corner of survey field No. 28. Thence the south side of survey field No. 25 to the south-east corner of survey No. 24. Thence the south and west sides of survey No. 24 up to the south-eastern corner of survey field No. 23. Thence along the south side of survey field No. 23 to westernmost corner of survey No 20. Thence the south-east side and south-west side of survey field No 20 to south-east corner of survey field No. 18. Thence its south side and west side up to where it meets the south side of survey field No. 15. Thence the south side of survey field No 15 up to its southernmost corner. Thence along the eastern boundary of survey field No 11 to its south-eastern corner. Thence the east side of survey field No 12 and the south side of the same field and of survey field No 13 to the south-western corner of survey field No 13, thence along the east sides of survey field No. 1 to the last mark at the southernmost point of survey field No. 1. *West.*—V. Kannappadi reserved forest boundary to the starting point. *Enclosure No II.*—Survey field No 6/1 is retained as a separate enclosure within the reserved forest.				

NOTE.—The following rights of way are allowed within the reserve :—

(1) *Pathway from Gunder to Erukadu.*—Foot path 10 yards wide open for man and cattle. It enters the block at 44 chains south-east of the southernmost corner of survey No 31 and running north-east through survey field No. 30, leaves the block 1 chain north-west of the southernmost corner of survey field No 3 of Erumaipatti-Erukadu village.

(2) *Pathway from Gunder to Kumaipatti.*—Foot-path 10 yards wide open for men and cattle. It branches from the Gunder to Erukadu foot-path No 1 at a point which is 2½ chains east of the point where the latter enters the block and running in a northerly direction through survey field No, 33, leaves the block at the southernmost corner of survey field No. 31 of Erumaipatti Erukadu village.

(3) *Pathway from Gunder to Mannathar.*—Foot-path 10 yards wide open for men and cattle. It branches from the Gunder to Erukadu foot-path 6 chains east of it a point where the latter enters the block, runs south-south-west for 4¾ chains and leaves it one chain south-east of north-east corner of survey field No. 30 and again enters the block 3½ chains and running south through survey 6-30 No 14, leaves the block 1½ chains north-west of a cairn situated 3½ chains south-west of the south-eastern corner of survey No. 14.

(4) *Pathway from Gunder to T. Kongampuram.*—Foot-path 10 yards wide open for men and cattle. It enters the block half chain north-east of the south west corner of survey No. 13 and running south through survey field No 14 leaves the block 1½ chains south-east of the westernmost corner of survey No. 14.

(5) *Pathway from Gunder Nallam to survey field No. 1/1.*—Foot-path 10 yards wide open for men and cattle. It enters the block at the north-west corner of survey field No 6 and runs north and north-west through survey field No. 6 to the south east corner of survey field No 5/1.

The following rights are also admitted within the reserve —

1. Lakshmanan Muppan.
2. Thatha Muppan.
3. Tirumalai Muppan.
4. Pelamalai Muppan.
5. R. M. Lakshmanan Muppan.
6. Muthu Muppan.
7. V. M Lakshmanan.
8. Perumal Muppan
9. Ramanan
10. Chinnaiah Muppan.
11. Tirumalai Muppan.
12. Ramanan Muppan

Each of the patadars out of the 12 individuals mentioned in the margin will be allowed to graze free of payment in the reserved forest three head of cattle for each acre owned by him. Each patadar will also be allowed to cut freely and take 40 head loads of thatching grass per annum for each patadar.

2. A right of way for men only to the ten tamarind trees in survey field No. 14, and the four tamarind trees in survey field No. 33 and the right to collect their produce are allowed.

Outturned, July 2, 1915.

No. 303.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the areas described in the schedule below "reserved forests" under the provisions of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Number and name of enclosure in Peddadoddi reserved forest.	Survey field number	Extent.	Remarks.
Anantapur	Gooty	1 Reddi service inam	401	Acs. 25 07	Out of this area 1·34 is in the enjoyment of the inamdar.
		2. Karnam service inam.	400	28 39	Out of this area 23·80 is in the enjoyment of the inamdar.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (a) of the said section to appoint the Deputy Collector, Guntur, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Anantapur, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in Him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Anantapur to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, July 1, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the grant of house sites at Parimpudy; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Polavaram taluk, Parimpudy village.			
Jarayity, dry, S. No. 567.	Kalluri Seetharamaswamy of Koyyalagudem.	North, S. No. 566; east, S. No. 565; south, S. Nos. 568-A and 567; west, S. No. 61	Acs. 1·10

Ootacamund, June 29, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 250 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle pound at Ponnekalu; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Ponnekallu village.			
Village site poramboke R.S. No. 270	Ponnekanti Suryanarayana Muppalla Peda Krishnayya.	North, street; east, site belonging to Ponnekanti Suryanarayana and Muppalla Peda Krishnayya; south, site belonging to P. Suryanarayana and M. Peda Krishnayya; west, street.	Sq. yds. 250

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of new cattle-pound at New Kothal Sugur; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Sirugappa is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Sirugappa, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Siruguppa taluk, New Mathal Sugar village.			
Dry land, S No 21..	Kannan Ramappa	North, portion of S No 21; east, raitha leading to Kannan Ramappa's house; south, raitha from Kothal; west, S. No. 20.	ACRE. ·01

Ootacamund, July 3, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·074 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the village chavadi at Tiruvadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tiruvadi village.			
Nathara, jari ..	Panchanadam Pandaram ..	North, S. No. 344, dry land; east, S. No. 345-4 Q, house; south, S No 345-4 Q, street; west, S. No. 345-4 Q, police station.	ACRE. ·074

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

M.R Ry. Dara Ramaswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is appointed as a temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month with effect from the 11th May 1915 and for so long as he holds charge of the drawing office of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, or any sub-division or its equivalent.

TRANSFERS.

Ootacamund, June 25, 1915.

(i) M.R.Ry. Salem Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, third grade and Honorary Assistant Engineer, on return from leave to the I Circle.

(ii) M.R Ry. Thegaraya Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, on return from leave to the II Circle.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 2,390 square feet of land in S No 1-D of Periyeri village in the Salem taluk, division No 6 in the Salem municipality, which was declared to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road to the mortuary to the new hospital at Salem, and specified in the schedule appended to the notification published at page 262 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1915.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 30, 1915.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·91 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of police buildings in Saravakota; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tope or pormboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Parlakimedi taluk, Saravakota village.		
	Occupiers.		ACS.
Wet, No. 182-1 A	Pilala Appanna	North, No. 184-1; east, No. 182-3 A; south, No. 182-1 B; west, Local Fund road.	34
Do. No. 182-3 A	Varada Appanna	North, No 184-1-2-4; east No. 182-3 A, south, No. 182-2 B; west, No. 182-1 A	40
Do. No. 182-3 A	Varada Bangal ched, Kamma Chenchehs And Bojjanna being minors, Varada Kamma.	North, No. 184-4 & 5 B, east, Nos 183-2 & 182-3 C; south, No. 182-3 B; west, No. 182-2 A.	16
Do. No. 182-6 B	Varada Lachana Naycdu ..	North, No 182-2 B, east No. 182-3 A, south, No. 182-3 A, west, No. 188 4.	·01
Do. No. 185-2 B	Beddana Bedanna *alias* Parada.	North, No. 184-1 B, east, No 182-2 A, south, Nos 183-4 and 182-5 B; west, No 182-6 A.	·05
Do. No. 185-1 B	Beddana Sivamma	North, No 187-8 A; east, No. 185-1 A, south, No 185-1 B, west, No 182-6 A	·02
Dry, No. 187-8 A	Ibanda Narasuhalu ..	North and east, No. 187-8 B, south, No. 185-1 B; west, No. 187-7 A.	·06
Do. No. 187-7 A	Beddana Appanna	North, No. 187-7 B; east, No. 187-8 A south, No. 188-3 A; west, Nos 187-2 B, 4, 5 and 6.	07
Do. No. 187-6	Allada Mokhalingu ..	North, No. 187-5; east, No. 187-7 A, south and west; No. 188-3 A.	·04
Do. No. 187-6	Baidana Bedanna *alias* Narada.	North, No. 187-4; east, No 187-7 A; south, No. 187-6; west, No. 188-3 A.	04
Do. No 187-4	Jankavalu Beddada	North, No. 187-2 B and 2 E, east, No. 187-7 A, south, No. 187-5; west, No. 188-3	·04
	Local Fund department	North, Local Fund school; east, No. 187-3, south, No. 188-3 and 8; west, Local Fund road.	·02
Wet, No. 188-3 A	Pothuvarapu Narasimhulu Patnaik.	North, Local Fund school compound; east, Nos 187-4 to 3 and 184-1 and 2; south, No. 185-2 and 4; west, Local Fund road.	1·34
Do. No 188-3 A	Do. do.	do. do. do.	
Do. No. 188-2	Nowlu Lachanna	North, No 188 3-6; east, No. 188 4; south, Nos 182-3 A and 184-1; west, Local Fund road	56
Do. No. 188-4	Do.	North, Nos 185-2 and 185-3 B; east, Nos 188-6 B and 183-3, south, No. 182 2 A and 3 A; west, No. 188-2.	·96
Dry, No. 187-2 B & 3 B.	Beduana Gaddanna, Thandu Narasimhulu Rajudi and Ramadas	North, No. 187-8 A and 3 A; east No 187-7 A; south, No 187-4, west, No 188-3	01
Wet, No. 186-1	Bayana Baggamma .. .. Owner Zamindar of Parlakimedi.	North and east, No 185-2; south, No 182-1 and 2; west, local fund road.	23
		Total ..	3·91

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

Under section 5 Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·19 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police lines at Puthuppadi and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tope or pormboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Puthuppadi village.		
Occupied, dry, portion of S. No. 67.	Owner, M E Ry. Kothapath Amma Dam Avargal, Occupiers, Vatta Kandangal Saduli Sahib and son Mammu.	North and east, portion of S. No. 67; south, portion of S. Nos 65-1 and 66-2; west, portion of S. No 67	ACRS. 0·19

Ootacamund, June 28, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of constructing a Deputy Tahsildar's office, Kudala; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Ganjam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Ganjam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ganjam district, Kudala taluk, Kudala village.			ACS.
Dry land, Zamindari jirayiti.	Chandramani ..	North, dry land of Madhu Muni; east, estate banjer land full of stones; south, dry land of L. Kesavlu Pundu; west, rainfed land of Chandramani	·44
Do	Madhu Muni ..	North, dry land of Panuva Muni; east, estate banjer land full of stones; south, dry land of Chandramani; west, rainfed land of Madhu Muni.	·91
Do.	Panuva Muni ..	North, dry land of Magata Muni etc.; east, estate banjer land full of stones; south, dry land of Madhu Muni; west, rainfed land of Panuva Muni	·47
Do	Magata Muni, Baeva Muni and Mongata Muni	North, dry land of Bavari Mahanty; east, estate banjer land full of stones; south, dry land of Panuva Muni; west, rainfed land of Magata Muni, Beera Muni and Mongata Muni.	·49
Do.	Bavari Mahanty and Desa Pulayi .. Zamindar of Kalikota and Atlagada estates in the melvaram, owner of all the lands.	North, dry land of Pandava Baloyi; east, estate banjer land full of stones; south, dry land of Magata Muni, etc.; west rainfed land of Bavari Mahanty and Desa Pulayi.	1·00
		Total ..	2·31

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 09 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing latrines for the constables of taluk police, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cocanada taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Cocanada taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Surayarapeta village.			ACRE.
Dry, village site. S. No. 288-2.	Dargah Venkata Reddi ..	North and east, street; south, site of K. Satteyya; west, site of S. Ramasamy.	·045
Do.	Kistada Sattigadu and Rangayakula being minors mother and guardian, Kistada Venki.	North, site of G. Venka'a Reddi, east street, south and west, site of K. Satteyya.	·045
		Total ..	·09

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, July 1, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for refixing rain gauge at Sirarangapuram; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Atmakur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Atmakur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambok, with survey or patmah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Udayagiri taluk, Sitarampuram village.			
Village Servant Inam, Madam's inam, dry, S.F No. 900	Narisetti Subbulu	North, inam dry, S. No. 900; east, site acquired for Police Sub-Inspector's quarters; south, Mungapeta portion of inam dry, S. No. 900; east, Gangisetti subbadda dry field.	ACRE. ·10

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a bodi from R. 1–2–0 of Dontiburru channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambok, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gudatur district, Amalapur taluk, Dontiburru village			
Jeruyati, wet ..	Koppisetti Dhanaraju ..	North, No. 82-4 A; east, No. 135; south, No. 81; west, No. 82-1 A	ACRE. ·04

Ootacamund, June 26, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing field channels; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambok, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Suddapalle village.			
Garl., dry, S. No. 13.	Registered holder Yammanoor Bollapa and Kamala majoor Byreddi Chinna Middinatte Reddi.	North, S. No. 128, east, S. No. 144; south, S. No. 143; west, S. No. 136.	ACRE. ·08

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for an irrigation channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambok, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Zaladanki village.			
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 977 B.	Tripuraddi Kondu Reddi of Zaladanki.	North, No. 977 A; east, No. 981; south, No. 976; west, No. 1002.	ACRE. ·03

Ootacamund, July 1, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement to Tellagunta vagu from the Dasarigudu sluice channel; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tiled or pucca house, with survey or patta sub number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kovur taluk, Annareddipalem village		Acs.
Eyebwari, wet S.F. No. 430-3 B.	Akkaraju Jaggamma and Venkataramayya.	North, No. 429-3, east, No. 426; south, remaining portion of No 430-3 B, west, No. 430-3 A.	·01
Do. S.F. No. 427	Pattadar, Chembati Lakshmi Reddi, occupiers, Mukku Sankara Reddi, Penchala Subbamma, Devalla Chenchuramu Reddi and Bandu Raghava Reddi	North, No. 402, east, No. 426, south, remaining portion of No. 427; west, No. 428	·18
Do. S.F. No. 402.	Pattadars, Molakala Ayyapa Reddi and Chembati Lakshmi Reddi; occupiers, Molakala Sankara Reddi and Penchala Subbamma	North, No. 402, east, No. 403; south, remaining portion of No. 426, west, No. 422.	·44
Iruu, wet, S.F. No. 403	Barber inamdar, Uravur Penchala.	North, Nos. 402 and 398; east, No. 398; south, remaining portion of No 403, west, No 426.	·26
Eyotwari, wet, S.F. No 393 A.	Pattadars, Kotam Reddi, Penchala Reddi and Subbarami Reddi, occupiers, Giddi Venkatasubbiah, Gulam Mahammad Shafi Sahib, Peter Narasigadu, son of Kotadu and Yagam Bibi alias Kyram Bibi Sahiba.	North, No 399, east, No. 318, south, remaining portion of No. 398 A; west, No. 402.	18
Do. No. 398 A	Pattadars, Kotam Reddi, Penchala Reddi and Subbarami Reddi; occupiers, Yagam Bibi alias Kyram Bibi Sahiba.	North, No. 397; east and south, remaining portion of No. 398 A; west, No 396.	·21
Do. No. 397 .	Pattadars, Penchala Reddi, Kotam Reddi and Subbarami Reddi; occupiers, Sala Yadira Sahib, Peturu Narasigadu, son of Kotadu and Gulam Mahammad Shafi Sahib.	North, No. 400-1, east, remaining portion of Nos. 397 and 398; south, No. 396; west, No. 399.	·21
Do. No 396	Pattadars, Kotam Reddi, Penchala Reddi and Subbarami Reddi.	North, No. 400-1; east, No. 348; south, remaining portion of No. 396; west, No. 397.	·18
Do. No 393 ..	Pattadar, Chembati Lakshmi Reddi, occupier, Zakka Narasimha Reddi	North, No 400-1, east, No. 393; south, remaining portion of No. 393; west, No 396.	·20
Do. No. 392-B	Pattadar, Pilakur Sankara Reddi; occupier, Gudla Ramabhagayya, son of Venkatappayya of Vegur, Kovur taluk.	North, No 400-1; east, remaining portion of No. 392 B; west, Nos. 393 and 400-1.	·12
Do. . No. 393 A	Pattadar and occupier, Gattopalli Pitchayya.	North, No. 400-1; east, Uravur S.F. No. 60; south, remaining portion of No. 393 A; west, No. 392.	·04
Do. No 57 ..	Pattadar, Motta Lakshmi Reddi, occupier, Motta Ramakrishna Reddi.	North, No 58-1, east, No 58; south, remaining portion of No. 57; west, No 56.	·07
Do. No. 58 A-1	Pattadar, Motta Kota Reddi; occupier, Motta Ramakrishna Reddi.	North, No. 59-1; east, No. 58 A-2, south, remaining portion of No. 58 A-1; west, No. 57.	·03
Do. No. 58 A-2	Pattadar, Motta Ramakrishna Reddi, occupier, Motta Ramakrishna Reddi and Motta Malla Reddi.	North, No 59-1; east, No. 58 A-2; south, No. 58 A-3; west, No. 58 A-1.	·06
Do. No. 58 A-3	Pattadar and occupier, Motta Malla Reddi	North, No 59-1; east, No 58, south, remaining portion of No 58 A-3, west, No. 58 A-2.	·03
Do. No. 59 A-1	Do. do.	North, No 59-1; east, No. 59 A-2; south, remaining portion of No. 58 A-1; west, No. 58.	·04
Do No. 59 A-2	Pattadar and occupier, Nayudu Narasimha.	North, No. 59-1, east, No. 59 A-3, south, remaining portion of No. 59 A-2; west, No. 59 A-1.	·02
Do. No. 59 A-3.	Pattadar and occupier, Inu Mala Sankiah.	North, No 59-1; east, No. 59 A-4; south, remaining portion of No. 59 A-3, west, No 59 A-2.	·02
Do. No. 59 A-4	Pattadar and occupier, Mandali Subbiah.	North, No. 59-1; east, No. 4-1, south, remaining portion of No. 59 A-1; west, No 59 A-3	·03
Do. No. 4-1 A.	Do. do.	North, No. 59-1, east and south, remaining portion of No. 4-1 A; west, No. 59.	·01

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kovur taluk, Durvur village.		
Inam, dry, S.F. No. 60	Inam patladar, Saiyid Shaik Mahomed; permanent tenant and occupier, Dodla Venkatrami Reddi of Rutheruddipalem.	North, No. 61; east, No. 68; south, remaining portion of No 60; west, Annareddipalem	ac. 1·26
Inam, wet, S.F. No. 54	Do.	North Nos. 61 and 34, east, No 57; south, remaining portion of No. 53; west, No. 60.	·17
Do. No 57.	Do.	North, No. 53, east, No 34; south, No 54; west, remaining portion of No 57	·18
Do. No. 56.	Do.	North, No 57; east, No 34; south, No. 54; west remaining portion of No. 56.	·01
Do No. 54.	Do.	North, No 34, east, No. 53; south, remaining portion of No 54, west, Nos. 57 and 60.	·13
Do. No 53.	Do	North, No. 31; east, No 35; south remaining portion of No. 53; west No 44.	·11
Do. No 35.	Do	North, No. 34; east, Annareddipalem; south, remaining portion of No. 35; west, No. 43	·20
	Annareddipalem.		
Ryotwari, wet, S.F. No. 427	Pattadar, Chenbati Lakshmi Reddi, occupiers, Munikala Sankara Reddi Devalla Chenchurami Reddi and Banda Raghava Reddi	North and east, remaining portion of No. 427; south, Nos 423 and 425; west, No 428.	·19
Do No 398 A	Pattadars, Kotam Reddi, Penchala Reddi and Subbarami Reddi, occupier, Devalla Chenchurami Reddi of Muhammadapuram.	North, remaining portion of No. 398 A., east, No. 398, south, Nos. 398 C and 397; west, No. 398 B.	18
Do No. 398 E.	Pattadar, Kotapudi Polupadu; occupier, Akuti Narayudu.	North and east remaining portion of No 398 B; south, No. 397; west, No. 398 D.	·03
Do. No. 398 A.	Pattadars, Kotam Reddi, Penchala Reddi and Subbarami Reddi, occupiers, Devalla Chenchurami Reddi and Banda Raghava Reddi	North, remaining portion of No. 398 A; east, No. 399; south, No 398 F; west, No 398.	·13
Do. No. 398 B.	Pattadar, Kotapudi Penta Reddi ..	North, remaining portion of No. 398 B; east, Durvur b F. No. 58; south, remaining portion of No 398 B, west, No 398.	·07
Do. No. 424 B.	Pattadars, Pallakur Sankara Reddi and Kodandrami Reddi; occupiers, Pallala Raghavulu, Rahim Bi, Kovur Bebba Nayudu and Peramboyina Venkanaidudu.	North, remaining portion of No. 424 B and No. 427; east, No. 424 D; south and west, No. 424 C.	·24
Barber, inam, wet, S.F. No. 424 D.	Akuti Narayudu	North, remaining portion of No 424 D; east, No 404; south, No 426; west, No. 424 B.	·01
Do. No. 404 A.	Do.	North, remaining portion of No. 404 A; east, No. 404 B, south, No. 405, west, No. 424.	·04
Do. No. 404 B.	Akuti Narayudu and Aeneneni Venkatramudu	North, remaining portion of No. 404 B; east, No. 396, south, No. 405, west, No 404 A	·28
Ryotwari, wet, S.F. No 385 A.	Pattadar, Chenbeti Lakshmi Reddi; occupier Zakka Narasimha Reddi.	North, remaining portion of No 385 A, east, No. 379; south, No. 385 D; west, No 385 C.	·08
Do. No. 385 C.	Pattadar, Kotapudi Kondadu, occupier, Banda Raghava Reddi.	North, remaining portion of No. 385 C; east, No. 385 A, south, No. 385 D; west, No. 388	·11
Do. No. 379 A.	Pattadar, Chenbeti Lachi Reddi, occupier, Zakka Narasimha Reddi.	North, remaining portion of No. 379 A and No. 381; east, No. 381; south, Nos. 379 and 376; west, No. 385.	·34
	Durvur village.		
Inam, dry, S.F. No. 69.	Inamdar, Saiyd Shaw Mahamad; permanent tenant and occupier, Dodla Venkatrami Reddi of Rutheruddipalem.	North, remaining portion of No. 69, east, No 48, south, remaining portion of No. 69; west, Annareddipalem.	·59
Inam, wet, S.F. No. 43-2	Do. do.	North, remaining portion of No 43-2; east, No. 58, south, remaining portion of No 43-2; west, No. 69	·05
	Annareddipalem village.		
Ryotwari, wet, S.F. No. 379 E.	Pattadars, Kotam Reddi and Subbarami Reddi; occupier, Dodla Raghava Reddi.	North, No 379 A; east, No. 380 D & E; south, No. 378, west, No. 386.	·40
Do. No. 381 D.	Pattadar, Chenbeti Lakshmi Reddi, occupier, Zakka Narasimha Reddi.	North, No. 380 E; east, No. 380 E, C & E; south, No. 378; west, No. 379 A.	·16
		Total ..	5 18

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 29th June and 8th July 1915, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1915.	
1	Public ..	No. 903, June 16. .	Triplicane Langarkhana.—Recording the annual report on the working of the — for 1914-15. [1 s.]
2	Do. ..	No. 951, June 17. .	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women.—Recording the report on the working of the — , Madras during the year 1914. [1 s.]
3	Judicial ..	No. 1054, May 15.	Poisons Act, 1904.—Recording the report on the working of the — during the year 1914. [2 s.]
4	Do. ..	No. 1278, June 3 0	Factories —Issuing instructions in regard to the provision of first aid to injured persons in factories [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No. 1309, June 12.	Exhumation of and *post mortem* on bodies of Muhammadans —Stating that the Government consider it desirable that the exhumation of Muhammadans should be carried out by Muhammadans and that, wherever possible, the *post-mortem* examination of Muhammadan women should be held by lady doctors [1 s.]
6	Separate Revenue.	No 414, June 15.	Forwarding to the Director of Statistics certain statements appended to the Stamp Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1915 [1 s.]
7	Revenue ..	No. 1150, May 14.	Requesting the Board of Revenue to submit its remarks on the Madras Irrigation Panchayat Bill forwarded by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu. [1 s.]
8	Do. ..	No. 1340, June 8	Sanctioning the transfer of the management of the Madras Bulletin of Co-operation from the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, subject to certain conditions [2 ss.]
9	Educational ..	No. 683, May 31.	Subsidy.—Sanctioning the distribution of a — of Rs. 9,100 to certain local boards and municipal councils for improving the scale of salaries of the pandits and other language teachers in the secondary schools and colleges maintained by them [1 s.]
10	Do. ..	No. 801, June 7 ..	Building grants.—Approving the action of the correspondent of the Presentation Convent Middle School, Vepery, in having adopted, for the school premises the design prepared by the Corporation Engineer and raising the maximum amount of the grant sanctioned in G.O. No. 419, Educational, dated the 26th January 1914, from Rs. 21,478 to Rs. 21,623. [1 s.]
11	Local and Municipal	No. 799 L., June 2.	Vital Statistics —Recording the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the — recorded in the districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency for March 1915 and ordering the publication of the returns in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. [1 s.]
12	Do.	No. 809 M., May 27.	Progress report.—Recording, with remarks, the report of the Sanitary Engineer showing the progress of sanitary schemes as they stood on 1st April 1915. [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 881 M., June 2	Bye-laws —Approving the — adopted by the Municipal Council of Nandyal in its Resolution No. 30, dated 20th April 1915 confirming them under sub-section 3 of section 235 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and ordering that they should be republished in the *Kurnool District Gazette* in English and Telugu and brought into force three months after the date of such republication. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 27.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915. [PRICE, 3 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS

Octacamund, July 3, 1915.

No. 799.—Under clause (3) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1904, Mr. Charles Herbert Higginbotham has been duly appointed by the Madras Trades Association as a Commissioner of the Madras Corporation.

No. 800.—Under clause (3) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1904, Mr. William Mollison Wales has been duly appointed by the Madras Trades Association as a Commissioner of the Madras Corporation.

No. 801.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Treasury Deputy Collector, Kistna, to be a member of the District Board of Kistna.

No. 802.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal to be a member of the District Board of Ramnad.

No. 803.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. William Rhodes James to be a municipal councillor of the Coonoor municipality.

No. 804.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mahmud Ghaus Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ongole.

No. 805.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Panambur Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 806.—Under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to delegate to Presidents of District Boards the following powers vested in him by the Act, viz.:—

(1) power under section 100-F to sanction proposals of taluk boards to close burial or burning grounds which have been in existence since the date of the coming into operation of the Act but which have no owner or other person having the control of them; and

(2) power under section 117-Q to extend the operation of sections 100-E to 100-K to non-union areas.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 807.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 450 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the canon well at Pettai, Namakkal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Namakkal taluk, Namakkal village.			
Nattam poramboke ..	Prasanna Chidambara Reddiyar, Mittadar, Namakkal.	North, Ranganathaswami Kovil Samadhi Street; east, Umam land; south, backyard attached to house occupied by Somasundaram Chettiyar, west, house site of Prasanna Chidambara Reddiyar.	sq. ft. 450

No. 808.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a well for Christians; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Somaparallapalli village.			
Government, wet, S. No. 277-4.	Yupuru Tirupalgada ..	North, S. No. 278, east, S. Nos. 276 and 274; south, S. Nos. 274 and 278, west, S. No. 277-3.	ACRE. ·03

No. 809.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a public well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Coondapoor is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Coondapoor taluk, No. 26 Wandse village.			
Dry, S. No. 69-1 B ..	Alandi Muthayya Shetti ..	North, S. No. 71-1; east and south, S. No. 69-1 A; west, S. No. 69.	ACRE. ·01

No. 810.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public latrine at Puttur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara District, Uppinangadi taluk, No. 47. Puttur village.			
Wet, S. No. 149-2 B	Tenkil Venkateshayya ..	North, S. Nos. 70 and 138, east, S. Nos. 131 and 150-3 A; south and west, S. No. 150-3 A.	ACRE. ·03

No. 811.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a well at Kannaheri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Kannaheri village.			
Unoccupied, dry, S. No 816-1.	Owner, Kuhot Manakkal Narayanan Nambadripad, occupant, Mathuhan Krishnan Nayar.	North, east S. No. 649; east and south, S. No. 648-2; west, S. No 814-1.	ACRE. ·03
Do. S. No. 654-1.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 813, east, S. No. 648-1; south, S. No. 654-3; west, S. No. 654-2.	·04
		Total ..	·07

No. 812.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·005 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a public well at Puttur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, No. 47. Puttur village.			
Dry, S. No. 242-6 B.	A. D. Farias (Malgar), Anthoni Pinto (Malgenidar).	North, S. No. 242-6 A, east, S. No 231 2; south and west, S. No. 242-5 A.	ACRE. ·005

No. 813.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the new village site of Rampuram; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Harpanahalli is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Harpanahalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Harpanahalli taluk, Ajjipura village.			
Dry, S. No. 199 B ..	Kunchappa	North, S. No. 200, metta; east, No. 197 D, assessed waste, south, No. 199 M portion of Hanchi Kunchappa, west No. 199 A, Ajjipura	ACS. 3

No. 814.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wynaad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wynaad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Wynaad taluk, Meppayanad village.			
Portion of dry, S. No. 1198 B	Owner, Athikoman Chatha Nayar; occupant, none.	North, east and south, portion of S. No. 1198 B, west, portion of S. No. 1200-11.	ACRS. ·05
Do. No. 1200-12	Owner, Athikoman Chatha Nayar; occupants, Meppadi Wynaad Tea Company, Limited.	North, S. No. 1198 B; east, portion of S. No. 1198 B, south, portion of S. Nos. 1200-9 and 1200-11, west, S. No. 1200-6	·16
Do. No. 1200-9.	Do. do.	North and east, portion of S. No. 1200-11; south, portion of S. No. 1200-9; west, S. No. 1200-4.	·04
		Total ..	·24

No. 815.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a public well at Pullenchathanur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Pullenchathanur village.			
Unoccupied, dry, portion of S. No. 73-6.	Owner Raja of Cochin on behalf of Vrishabhathan Devasam, occupants, Arunachala Mudali and others.	North, east and south, portion of S. No. 73-6; west, portion of S. No 73-6.	ACRE. ·01

No. 816.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0482 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in the Pattamangalam village of the Mayavaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Pattamangalam village.			
Inam No 264 A ..	Sri Subrahmanyaswami of Kumaratattai; trustee, Pandaramannidi, Dharmapuram mutt, and Muniya Padayachi, Medaliyar street, Mayavaram.	North and east, No 264 B; south, No. 265, west, cattlestry road.	ACRE. ·0482

No. 817.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0482 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in Kornad, Mayavaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Kornad village.			
Kyatwari, dry, T.S. No 348 B	Sri Palagamaswami; trustee, Kanakasabhai Chettiyar, Kornad.	North, east and south, No 348-A, west, No 350.	ACRE. ·0482

No. 818.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving Doddanna Bhavi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayadrug, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar, Rayadrug, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Rayadrug taluk, Rayadrug village.			
Inam, dry, No 234 B.	Ramagiri Tippaswami ..	North, Nos 233 and 235; east, No. 234, south, No. 235, west, No 234 A.	ACS. 1·05
Do. No 235	Do. ..	North, Nos 234 A and B; east, No 234; south, 237 A; west, No. 232	1·25
		Total ..	2·30

No. 819.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a draw well in Nagadasampatti village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Sopatalahalli village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 583/3	Pattadars, Chennayan, Santhan and Muthan, editors, guardian maidur Munuch and Eramal; enjayer, Eramal	North, No. 845; east, Palakode-Dharmapuri road; south, No. 584, west, No. 646.	acres. ·14

No. 820.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·6 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school at Avadathur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sankari, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Tiruchengode taluk, Avadathur village.			
Dry, S. F. No. 4-1 B.	K. Subrahmanya Chettiyar ..	North, S. F. No. 4-1 A containing house; east, S. F. No. 2, south and west, S. F. No. 4-1 C patta land belonging to K. Subrahmanya Chettiyar.	acres. ·6

No. 821.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a pathway to the burial ground in Vempa village, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Narasapur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Narasapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Narasapur taluk, Vempa village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 52-13/4.	Gottumukkala Ramabhadra Raju, Narayana Raju and Subbara Raju.	North and east, No. 52-13 B; south, No. 49 B; west, Nos. 55 and 56-1	cents. 4

No. 822.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 74·94 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a dispensary at Kalahasti, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chittoor district, Kalahasti division, Kalahasti village.	
Village-site, poramboke.	Jangum Kuppayya	North, lane; east, civil road; south, vacant site of Guridi; west, vacant site of Lakshmukka.	CENTS. 3·94
Do.	V. Amin Sahib	North, lane; east, road; south, house of Jangum Kuppayya; west, house of Chukala Chalapati.	8·12
Do.	Chukala Chalapati and Venkatadri.	North, lane; east, house of Amin Sahib; south, lane; west, road.	3·31
Do.	Saman Arji Reddi and 6 others.	North and east, vacant site of Chalapati; south and west, lane.	·46
Do.	Saman Viraswami Reddi ..	North, house and vacant site of Arji Reddi; east and south, lane; west, garden of Ekambara Sastrulu.	26·25
Do.	Sakala Papadu ..	North, vacant site of Poli Reddi; east, civil road; south, lane; west house of Poli Reddi.	9·12
Do.	Saman Poli Reddi	North, Mararl Ramaswami Kulava; east, house of Papadu; south, lane; west, house of Arji Reddi.	22·25
Do.	Saman Arji Reddi	North Mararl Ramaswami Kulava; east, house of Poli Reddi; south, vacant site of Saman Viraswami Reddi; west, garden of Ekambara Sastrulu.	15·75
		Total ..	74·94

No. 823.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more orless, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a public well at Uppinangadi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, 33 Uppinangadi village.	
Dry, S No. 17-6 B ..	Adimja Indra	North S No. 17-6 A; east, S. No. 6; south, S Nos. 6 & 19; west, S No. 18	ACRE. ·01

No. 824.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a conservancy cartstand in Chittoor Union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village			Acres.
Village-site, S No. 471 A	M.R.Ry O Chengalraya Nayudu.	North, S.No. 454 E; east, S. No. 480 E, south, Bazaar street; west, S. No. 479 A-1.	·12

No. 825.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·64 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming a road to Mavadi from the Tinnevelly-Sankarankoyil road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, No. 6. Mavadi village.			Acres.
Ryotwari, dry, No 204-1.	47. Lakshmi Ammal	North and east, No. 204-2; south and west, No. 204-2.	·01
Do. No 204-2.	Do.	North and east, No. 201-2; south No. 204-3; west, No. 202	·03
Do. No 217-1.	16. M. Pir Mahammad Rawuttar.	North and east, No. 217-3; south and west, No. 217-1.	·03
Do No. 217-3	Do. .	North and east, No. 217-3, south and west, No. 217-2.	·07
Do. No. 218-1.	Do .	North, No. 218-2, east, No. 219-1; south and west, No. 218-1	·01
Do No. 218	245. Lakshmi	North, No 218; east, No. 218; south, No. 218-3; west, No. 217-3.	·01
Do. No. 219-1.	178. Kulsumtha Pillai .	North, No. 219-2; east, No. 220-1; south, No. 218-1; west, No. 218-1.	05
Do. No. 219-2.	Path Perumbolu—other Item Pallu No. 76 Kulsumtha Pillai.	....	..
Do. No 220-1.	62. Sankarappa Naick ..	North, No. 220-2; east, No. 221-1; south, No. 220-1, west, No. 219-1.	·11
Do. No. 218.	981 Koppam Pillai	North, No 215; east, No. 214-2, south, No. 220-1, west, No. 218.	·01
Do. No. 214-3.	Do.	North, No. 214-3; east, No 214-1; south, No. 221-2; west, No 218.	·02
Do. No. 211-1.	197. Ramaswami Devan ..	North, No. 214-1; east, No. 213-1; south, No. 211-2; west, No. 211-2.	·04
Do No. 221-1.	S. V. K Ismail Mahiuddin Rawuttar	North No 221-2, east, No. 222-1; south, No 211-1, west, No 220-1.	·09
Do. No. 222-1.	72 Pal. Samidiyan and others	North, No. 222-2; east, No. 223-1; south, No. 223-1; west, No. 221-1.	·03
Do. No. 213-1.	259. Pathivan	North, No. 213-1; east, No. 213-2; south, No. 222-2, west, No 211-1.	·02
Do No. 212-3	60 Pal Paria Pathavan and others.	North, No. 213-1; east, No 212-1; south, No. 222-2, west, No 213-1.	·05
Do No. 212-1.	Do. do.	North, No. 212-1; east, No 212-3; south, No. 223-2; west No 213-3	06
Do. No. 212-2.	260. Pal. Yovan and others .	North, No 212-2, east, No. 211; south, No. 223-2, west, No. 212-2.	·01
Do. No. 223-1.	92. Samidiyan and others ..	North, No. 222-2, east, No 224-1; south, No. 223-1, west, No 222-1.	·18
Do. No. 224-1.	71. Paria Madan	North, No 224-2, east, No, 153; south, No 224-1; west, No 222-1.	·05
Do. No. 211 ..	82 Kaveri Ammal and others ..	North, No 211, east, No. 154 south, No. 224-2; west, No. 212-2.	·05
Dry, No 84-3 ..	47. Lakshmi Ammal	North, No 84-2; east and south, No. 84-4; west, No. 153.	09
Do. No. 84-5 ..	Do.	North and east, No 84-4, south, No. 84-6; west, No. 153.	·02
Do. No. 84-6 ..	Do.	North and east, No. 84-4; south, No. 85-1; west, No. 84-1.	·02
Do. No. 84-7 ..	Do	North and east, No. 84-2; south and east, No. 84-4.	·01
Wet, No. 66-1 ..	Do.	North, Nos. 84-6, 65-2 and 84; east, Nos. 83 and 64; south and west, No. 85-1.	·11
Do. No. 65 ..	54 Sitharama Ayyar and others.	North, No. 66; east, No. 64; south, No. 84; west, No. 85-2.	·04
Do. No. 85 ..	Do do.	North and east, No. 85; south, Nos. 64 and 64; west, No. 85	03
		Total ..	1·64

No. 826.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,606·48 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Bazaar road at Adoni; and, under sections 7 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or permanent, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni village.	sq. yds.
Mud wall mud roof, Door No. 2082	Mitai Sama Reddya ..	North, No. 2081; east, road; south, No. 2083, west, No. 2084	12·20
Mud wall cust roof, Door No. 2081 Do.	Mitai Virayya	North, No. 2080; east, road; south, No. 2082 west, No. 2081,	7 88
	Mitai Pedda Ramayya ..	North, No. 2079, east, road; south, No. 2081; west, No. 2080	11 61
Mud wall mud roof, Door No. 2079	Mitai Sidda Ramayya ..	North Nos. 2044 and 2078, east, road, south, No. 2080, west, No. 2079	23·21
Stone pial projection of verandah, Door No. 2078	Rasiun-Bivulla Hussain Sahib	North and east, road; south Nos. 2049 and 2079; west, Nos. 2044 and 2078.	13 25
Mud roof with stone walls, Door No. 2074.	Do.	North No. 2037, east, Bazaar road; south, open space, west, Nos. 2037 and 2073.	4 88
Stone house, mud and stone walls, Door No. 2072.	Holagundi Pampana Gowd ..	North, east; east, Bazar road; south, Nos. 2038 and 2074, west, Nos. 2037 and 2073.	12·44
Partly mud and partly stone wall, pial No. 82.	Sayad Sahib	North, Nos. 61 and 83; east, No. 81, south, lane, west Bazaar road.	6·41
Mud walls mud roof, pial No. 83.	Marati Ramger ..	North, Nos. 82, 84 and 86, east, Nos. 81 and 83, south, Nos 56 and 85, west, Bazaar road.	20·60
Open space without doorways.	Julam Ramppa	North, Nos. 85 and 87; east, Nos. 82, 84 and 86; south Nos 81 and 83, west, Bazaar road.	2·17
Stone wall with upstairs, No. 87.	Maandi Timmayya	North, Nos 81 and 83; east, Nos 83 and 87, south, Nos 82, 84 and 86, west, Bazaar road	3·08
Partly stone and mud wall and mud roof, No 2062	Jakanali Gidiyamma ..	North, No. 2025, east, Bazaar road, south, lane, west, Nos 2024 and 2048	2 66
Stone wall, 2061 ..	Talubhavi Gurulingappa ..	North, Nos. 2024 and 2060; east, road; south, Nos 2026 and 2062, west, Nos 2024 and 2060.	6·82
Mud walls and roof, No. 2059	Jakati Ramppa	North, Nos 2023 and 2059; east mud, south, Nos 2025 and 2061, west, Nos 2024 and 2060.	5·77
Mud walls and mud roof	Hiwanja Rajahalli Sahib ..	North, Nos. 2022 and 2058, east, road; south, Nos. 2023 and 2060, west, Nos 2023 and 2059	3·28
Mud walls and mud roof No. 2056—	Kurnool Nagayya ..	North, Nos 2021 2056 and 2057; east, road, south, Nos. 2023 and 2057, west, Nos. 2023 and 2053.	13 00
Stoned house, partly mud and stone roof pial, No 2051	Ganiga Rayachoolappa ..	North, Nos. 60 and 61, east, Nos. 56, 57, 60 and 61; south, Nos 56 and 59, west, road.	10 48
Pial No. 82 ..	Maidar Narasamma	South, Nos. 54 and 55; east, Nos 30 and 82, south, Nos 58 and 82; west, Nos. 30 and 62.	2 33
Do No 83	Maidar Narasappa's guardian Narasamma.	North, Nos 52 and 54; east, Nos. 81 and 83; south, Nos. 82, 83, and 60, 82; west, road	4·66
Stone Pial No 84 ..	Manya Ramppa	North, New road No. 1, east, Nos. 85 and 84, south, Nos 51 and 53, west road.	5·33
Pial No 2047 ..	Tumiadam Ganiga Gangamma	North, No 2010, east, mud, south, New road No. 1, west, Nos 2011 and 2047	2·66
Stoned house with stone walls, No. 66	Do.	North, Nos 56 and 67, east, Nos 65 and 68; south, lane; west, road.	21 60
Pial No 67 ..	Merisal Ramayya	North, No 68, east, Nos 66 and 67; south, Nos. 64 and 66, west road	4·87
Storied house, No. 2041.	Ramulus	North, Nos 2001 and 2042, east, road, south, Nos 2000 and 2043; west, Nos. 2006 and 2041.	8 25
Mud and rool and partly mud and stone wall, No. 2013.	Mansoor Sahib	North, Nos. 2002 and 2042, east, road, south, Nos. 2005 and 2041; west, Nos. 2007 and 2043	8 41
Stone in m and stone wall No. 2042	Tumula Narasayya	North, Nos. 2005 and 2041, east, road, south Nos 2007 and 2043; west, Nos 2006 and 2043.	5·25
Storied house and stone wall, No. 2041	Kawtal Abdulla Sahib ..	North Lane; east, road; south, Nos 2006 and 2042, west Nos. 2006 and 2041	5·00
Stoned house and stone wall, No. 2043	Kappa Venkataswami ..	North, No 1999 east road, south, lane; west, Nos 2000 and 2044	6·41
Stone and mud walls, No. 2033	Do.	North, Nos 1999 and 2025, east, road, south and west, Nos 2000 and 2026	4·00
Do.	Kajaboi	North, Nos 1998 and 2026; east, road, south, Nos. 1999 and 2026, west, Nos. 1999 and 2034.	5·33
Mud wall and rool No. 2044	Sardhadar Wadur Narasappa.	North Nos 1997 and 2033, east road; a mill, Nos 1999 and 2035, west, Nos 1998 and 1831	6·72
Do No 2033	Do. do.	North, No 1996, east, road, south, Nos. 1998 and 2034, west Nos. 1997 and 2033	5·75
Do. No. 2032	Madar Chinna Unchandappa ..	North, Nos 1995 and 2031, east road; south, Nos 1201 and 2033; west, Nos. 1996 and 2032.	8 25

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			sq. yds.
Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni village—contd.			
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 76.	M. Abdul Rajak Sahib and Dudey Sahib	North, Nos. 75 and 77; east, Nos. 70 and 76; south, Nos. 71 and 76; west, road.	2 26
Do. No. 77.	Do. do.	North, Nos. 76 and 78; east, Nos. 72 and 77; south, Nos. 76 and 76; west, road.	1 62
Do. No. 81.	Ghikilgar Chanda Sahib ..	North, Nos. 75 and 82; east Nos. 10 and 81; south, Nos. 74 and 80; west, road	3 50
Do. No. 82.	Bandi Chanda Sahib ..	North, Nos. 81 and 83; east, Nos. 80 and 82; south, Nos. 79 and 81; west, road	2 16
Do. Nos. 84 & 85.	Shikalgar Ameerudeen Sahib	North, Nos. 83 and 85; east, Nos. 82, 83, 84 and 95; south, lane; west, road	10 66
Do. No. 86.	C. Muniswami Mudaliyar	North, Nos. 85 and 87; east, Nos. 84 and 86; south, Nos. 82, 83, 83 and 85; west, road	5 56
Do. No. 87, patnash	Madar Papanna	North, Nos. 86 and 88; east, Nos. 85 and 87; south, Nos. 84 and 86; west, road	5 50
Do. No. 88, patnash	Mahe Basayya	North, Nos. 87 and 89; east, Nos. 86 and 88; south, Nos. 85 and 81; west, road	9 50
Do. No. 89.	Tilhar Abdul Kareem Sahib	North, Nos. 88 and 90; east, Nos. 87 and 99; south, Nos. 83 and 88; west, road.	7 70
Mud wall and patnash No. 90	Gudwal Hussain Sahib	North, Nos. 89 and 91; east, Nos. 88 and 90; south, Nos. 87 and 89; west, road	5 83
Mud wall and mud roof pal, No. 91.	Madar Gadar Thimmayya	North, Nos. 90 and 92; east, Nos. 89 and 91; south, Nos. 88 and 90; west, road.	9 33
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 92.	Madar Chagi Thimmayya	North, Nos. 91 and 93; east, Nos. 90 and 92; south, Nos. 89 and 91; west, road	14 00
Do. No. 93.	Kemsala Iyyappa	North, Nos. 92 and 94; east, Nos. 91 and 93; south, Nos. 90 and 92; west, road	9 00
Do. No. 94	Tornal Arshayya, mortgagee Abdul Hakeem Sahib.	North, Nos. 93 and 95; east, Nos. 92 and 94; south, Nos. 91 and 93; west, road.	21 00
Do. No. 95	Gulsam Ahmed Sahib	North, Nos. 94 and 96; east, Nos. 93 and 95; south, Nos. 92 and 91; west, road.	11 11
Do. No. 96	Do.	North, lane; east, Nos. 95 and 96; south, Nos. 93 and 95; west, road	10 22
Do. No. 109	Khader by ..	North, Nos. 108 and 110, east, Nos. 107 and 109; south, lane; west, road.	9 33
Do. No. 110.	Tatar Sahib Kasim Sahib ..	North, Nos. 109 and 111, east, Nos 108 and 110; south, Nos 107 and 109; west, road.	4 50
Do. No. 111.	Latchmudoo ..	North Nos. 110 and 112; east, Nos. 109 and 111; south Nos 108 and 110, west, road.	4 50
Do. No. 112.	Bandu Raja Sahib, guardian of the minor Tatkar Muhammad Daman Sahib, son of Tatkar Mahideen Sahib.	North, Nos. 111 and 113; east, Nos. 110 and 112; south, Nos. 109 and 111, west road.	4 50
Do. No. 113.	Gowliwala Hussain Sahib ..	North, Nos 112 and 114, east, Nos. 111 and 113; south, Nos. 110 and 112, west, road	4 50
Stoned house with mud walls and mud roof, No. 114 ea.	Hutsaly Khader Sahib ..	North, Nos 113 and 115, east, Nos. 112 and 114; south Nos. 111 and 113, west road	10 00
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 115.	Shankhan Hussain, widow of Gutar Sahib c/o Rowah Hussain Sahib.	North, lane; east Nos 113 and 116; south, Nos 112 and 111; west, road	9 55
Do. No. 1097	Gudwal Rahiman Saffi ..	North Nos. 1060 and 1058; east, road, south, Nos 1061 and 1098, west, Nos. 1061 and 1097.	10 00
Do. No. 1098	Gowli Rappa ..	North, lane; east, road; south Nos. 1061 and 1097; west, Nos 1060 and 1096.	7 03
Do. No. 116.	Pagge Ramalingappah ..	South, Nos 118 and 117, east, No. 124 and 115; south, lane, west, road.	7 77
Do. No. 117.	Kahulla Mahijoop Sahib ..	North, Nos. 116 and 118, east, Nos. 124 and 117, south, Nos 111 and 119, west, road,	9 72
Do. No. 118	Do.	North, Nos. 117 and 119, east Nos. 124 and 118; south, Nos 110 and 117; west, road	9 72
Do. No. 1040	Munsar Abdul Karim Sahib ..	South, Nos 1060 and 1036, east, road, south, lane; west, Nos. 1097 and 1067.	4 66
Zuns sheet Verandah No. 1035.	Arthari Sreenu ..	North, east, road, south Nos. 1061 and 1058; west, Nos. 1060 and 1063.	5 55
Pial, No. 1034	Mahem Gudubai ..	North, Nos. 1018 and 1063; east, road; south, Nos 1060 and 1062 west, Nos 1049 and 1061	4 22
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 119.	Arthari Sreenu ..	North, Nos. 118 and 120; east, Nos 111 and 119; south, Nos. 110 and 118; west, road.	15 00
Do. No. 120	Mahe Kattappa	North, lane, east, Nos. 119 and 120, south, Nos 117 and 118; west, road.	20 11
Do. No. 1063	Kahulla Mahideen Sahib ..	North, Nos 1047 and 1062; east, road, south, Nos 1049 and 1064, west, road	4 83
Do. No. 1062.	Kasibi Eeswara Sing, purchaser of the house from Kasim Muhammad Sahib.	North, Nos. 1046 and 1061, east, road; south, Nos. 1048 and 1063; west, Nos. 1047 and 1060.	14 00
Do. No. 121.	Mahatar Hussain Sahib died, son of Abdul Rahiman Sahib.	North, Nos 120 and 122, east Nos. 119 and 121, south, lane, west, road.	13 33
Do. No 122.	Government shop	North, Nos 121 and 123, east, Nos. 120 and 102; south, Nos 115 and 121, west, road.	..
Do. No 1061	Mochi Chennappa, purchaser of the house from Mahatar Hussain Sahib.	North, Nos 1048 and 1060, east, road; south, Nos 1047 and 1062, west Nos. 1061 and 1060.	8 05
mud wall and mud roof, No 1060.	Mosi Eswarappa	North, Nos. 1013, 1011 and 1079, east, road; south, Nos 1048 and 1061, west. Nos. 1048 and 1060.	18 04

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary District, Adoni taluk, Adoni village—cont.		as. cs.
Mud wall and mud roof pial No. 1131.	Bukkitta Mallesappa	North, Nos 131 and 124, east, Nos. 121 and 123; south, Nos 120 and 123, west, road.	18 65
Mud wall and mud roof No. 1079.	Do.	North, Nos 1912 and 1972, east, road, south, Nos 1935 and 1980, west, Nos. 1918, 1916 and 1978.	13 21
Do. No 1078.	Moshi Basappa	North Nos 1941 and 1977; east, road, south, Nos 1963, 1946 and 1979, west, Nos. 1942 and 1978	7·00
Do. No. 1977.	Moshi Pedda Ertanna ..	North, Nos 1941 and 1977; east, road, south, Nos. 1942 and 1978, west, Nos 1943 and 1977.	12 44
Do. No 1976.	Moshi Chinna Eranna	North, Nos. 1941 and 1977, east, road; south, Nos. 1941 and 1977, west, Nos. 1942 and 1978.	9·33
Do. No. 124.	Moshi Ramanna	North, Nos 122 and 125, east, Nos. 122 and 124; south, Nos. 121 and 123; west, road.	19 33
Do. No. 126	Kubalia Mahadeva Sahib and his brother Talhar Abdul Karim Sahib.	North, lane; east, No. 124, south, Nos 122 and 121; west, road.	7 56
Partly storied No. 1975.	Kamala Eraya	North, Nos. 1939 and 1974; east, road; south, Nos. 1941 and 1976; west, Nos 1940 and 1973	12 00
Mud wall and mud roof No. 1974.	Kamala Mahalingappa ..	North, Nos. 1936, 1938 and 1971 to 1973; east, road south, Nos. 1940 and 1976, west, Nos. 1939 and 1974.	21·00
Pial No 127	Roshan Mirsila Hussain Sahib.	North, lane; east, Nos 124 and 127; south, lane; west, road.	13·00
Mud wall and mud roof and verandah No 129.	Do	North, Nos 129 and 130, east, Nos. 127 and 128; south, lane, west, road.	7·00
Do. Nos 1971, 1972 and 1975.	Kotal Sanappa	North, Nos. 1935 and 1970; east, road, south, Nos 1938 and 1974, west, Nos. 1936 to 1938, 1911 to 1917.	58 00
Do No. 1970.	Kamala Ayyappa	North, Nos. 1934 and 1969; east, road, south, Nos 1936, 1938, 1971 to 1973; west, Nos. 1935 and 1970	210 56
Pial storied building partly mud and partly stone No 130	Kamalla Pampanna	North, Nos. 129 and 131; east, Nos 128 and 130; south, Nos. 127 and 128, west, road	9 33
Storied mud building No 1980.	Adate Nagappa	North, Nos 1932, 1933, 1967 and 1968, east, road, south, Nos. 1935 and 1970, west, Nos. 1934 and 1969.	29·33
Latrine and walls No. 131	Talhar Hussain Sahib's (died) minor brother Mahamood Usman Sahib by guardian Banda Raja Sahib	North, Nos. 130 and 132; east, Nos 129 and 131; south, Nos. 128 and 129; west, road.	5 33
Mud building Nos 1966 and 1967.	Chigili Thimmayya	North, Nos. 1931 and 1965, east, road, south, Nos. 1931 and 1964, west, Nos 1932, 1933, 1961 and 1963	26 50
Mud wall and building and open space No 1964	Talhar Hussain Sahib died minor brother Mahamood Usman Sahib by guardian Banda Raja Sahib.	North, open space; east, road, south, Nos 1932, 1933, 1937 and 1965; west, Nos. 1931 and 1966	24 14
Open space ..	Talhar Abdul Karim Sahib	North, lane; east, road; south, Nos 1931 and 1966; west, open space	12 00
Open space and building No. 1961.	Avati Sreenu purchaser of this house in Veddagiri Siddappa	North, No. 2017; east, road, south and west, Vacha.	73·99
Mud wall and mud roof No. 1964	Chippagiri Mahantappa	North, Nos 2016 and 1955, east, road, south, Nos 2012 and 1947; west Vacha.	49 71
Do. No 1965.	Do ..	North, Nos. 2013 and 1954, east, road, south, Nos 2017 and 1956; west, Vacha.	12 67
Do. No. 1961.	Ladda Kullamma ..	North, Nos. 2014 and 1953, east, road, south, Nos 2018 and 1955, west, Nos 2015 and 1954.	66 44
Do. No 1963.	Anate Parvatamma	North, Nos 2013 and 1952; east, road; south, Nos. 2015 and 1954, west, Nos. 2014 and 1953.	65 00
Do. No. 1962.	Jangam Eraya and Dasayya.	North, Nos 2012 and 1951; east, road, south, Nos 2024 and 1963, west Nos. 2013 and 1952	44·00
Do. No. 1961.	C. Munuswami Mudaliyar ..	North, Nos 2031 and 1960; east, road, south, Nos. 2013 and 1952; west, Nos 2012 and 1951.	55 17
Partly mud and stone wall and mud roof No. 1959	Ankari Sreenu	North, Nos 2010 and 1979; east road, south, Nos 2012 and 1951; west, Nos 2011 and 1960.	110·00
Mud wall and mud roof No. 1979.	Bali Chinna and Hanpanna ..	North, Nos 2-09 and 1978, east, road; south, Nos 2011 and 1960, west, Nos 2016 and 1979.	55·00
Do No. 1978.	Kadalur Andrappa ..	North, lane, east, road, south, Nos. 2010 and 1979, west, Nos 2009 and 1978	97·31
		Total ..	1,508 49

No. 827.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6,826·07 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for laying out road, No. 20 in the Adoni municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni municipality.		A. P.
Mud wall and roofed tiled house, No. 1279.	Kini Mareppa	North, lane, east, No. 1257 and 1258; south, Kanchagar hunar road; west, Nos 1253 and 1280	07 17
Do. No. 1280	Kumool Jumbeesaul	North, lane; east, Nos 1278 and 1279; south, Kanchagar hunar road; west, Nos. 1280 and 1281.	01·00
Mud wall and roof, No. 1281	Farada Pedda Eranna ..	North, Nos. 1217 and 1183; east, Nos. 1279 and 1280; south, Kanchagar hunar road; west, Nos. 1281 and 1281.	29 08
Do. No. 1282 A	Do. ..	North, lane, east, Nos. 1117 and 1133; south, Nos 1280 and 1281; west, Nos. 1281 and 1131.	0·17
Do. No. 1282.	Do. ..	North and west, lane; south, Nos. 1279, 1280, 1280 and 1281; west, Nos. 1116 and 1132 A.	42·76
Open space of ruined house, No. 1010.	Gondur Ramalingaswami ..	North, Nos 1065 and 1060; east, Nos. 1060 and 1070, south and west, lane.	32·07
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 1070.	Narayanapet Hussain Sahib ..	North, Nos 1060 and 1068; east, Nos 1060 and 1070; south, lane, west, Nos. 1068 and 1069	21·00
Do. No. 1068.	Bandi Imam Muhideen Sahib, Muhideen Sahib and Meder Sahib.	North, lane, east, Nos. 10 5 and 1066; south, Nos. 1062 and 1070; west, lane.	38·50
Do. No. 1069.	Do. do.	North, lane, east and south, Nos. 1065 and 1070; west, Nos. 1068 and 1069.	85 00
Open space enclosed with wall and door, and wall and roof storied at back, No. 1068	Talloo Meder Sahib	North, open space of ruined house, east and south, lanes; west, Nos 1062 and 1060.	70 32
Open space of a ruined house.	Nandavaram Narayanappa and Narasappa.	North and east, lane; west, Nos. 1062 and 1068; west, open space.	30·33
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 1077.	Kumool Mirzam Sahib ..	North, Nos 1081 and 1075; east, Nos. 1083 and 1077; south, Nos. 1082 and 1077; west, lane	83 32
Do. No. 1076.	Jandabhai Hussain Sahib ..	North, Nos 1068 and 1070; east, Nos 1087, 1082 and 1083; south, Nos. 1083 and 1077; west, lane.	83 76
Do. No 1079	Revenue peon Muhammad Sahib	North, Nos 1068 and 1079; east, Nos 1087, and 1082 and 1085; south, Nos. 1084 and 1078; west, Nos. 1068 and 1810.	126·00
Do. Nos. 1082 to 1085.	Kachur Meder Sahib and Abdulla Sahib.	South, lane; east and south, Nos. 1076, 1082 and 1085; west, lane.	16·80
Do. Nos. 1082 to 1085	Rajahar Shaik Alam Sahib ..	North, Nos. 1087 and 1082 to 1085; east and south, Nos. 1001, 1082 and 1085; west, No. 1068 and 1079.	5 32
Part stone wall in front mud, No. 1015	Yadgiri Bandeo Sahib ..	North Nos. 1031 and 1044; east and south, lane; west, Nos 1042 and 1046.	40·80
Part stone wall and mud roof, No. 1044	Do. ..	North, Nos. 1001 and 1010, east, lane; south, lane and Nos 1052 and 1045; west, Nos. 1031 and 1014.	104 13
Stone house partly mud and partly stone, No 1014	Lambadi Rukmamma	North, Nos. 998 and 1000, east, lane; south, Nos 1031 and 1044; west, Nos. 1002 and 1010	73 87
Mud walls, No 1012 and mud roof open space, No 1014	Chowdi Ibrahim Sahib and Fakrudeen Sahib	North, Nos 997 and 1011 998 and 1002, east, Nos 997 and 1011, lane and 996 and 1010; south, Nos 1001 and 1010, west, Nos 1031, 1015 and 998 and 1000.	61·67
Mud wall and mud roof No 1011.	Tara Khadir Sahib ..	North Nos 998 and 1010; east, lane; south and west, Nos 998 in 1 00 and 1012 in 1014	11·11
Do No 1010	Lambadi Lingappa's, son Jagannathappa.	North, Nos 996 and 1005; east lane; south, Nos. 997 and 1011; west, Nos. 998 in 1000 and 1012 in 1014.	25 32
Do No 1009.	Tara Mahiboob Sahib ..	North, Nos. 994 and 1009; east, Nos. 998 and 1010, south and west, Nos 998, 1000 and 1012 in 1011	4·44
Mud wall and mud roof open space, No. 1009	Do. ..	North and east, lane; south, Nos 998 and 1010 and 994 and 1007; west, Nos 998 and 1000 and 1011 and 1004.	67 80
Open latrine built with rough stone, No 1004	Lambadi Rukmamma	North, Nos 999 and 1003, east and south, lane, west, open space and varika.	12·60
Open space enclosed with mud wall	Lambadi Narsingappa ..	North, Nos 776 and 779 and 780 west open space, south and west, lane.	20·07
Open latrine with ruined stone walls, No. 1003	Lambadi Lingappa's son Jagannathappa.	North, Nos 997 and 1002; east, lane south, Nos 998 and 1004; west, open space of N. Venkata Rao.	10 00
Mud wall and mud roof, No 779 to 780.	Hussain Bebi and Muhideen Bee, wife of Muhidgan Sahib.	North, lane; east, Nos. 786 and 789 and 780; south, open space, west, lane.	31·00
Open latrine with roof stone walls, No 1002.	Tadpatri Muhammad Sahib ..	North, Nos. 995 and 1004; road, lane; south, Nos. 999 and 1003; west, land and No 778.	18 33
Do No 1001.	Ragan Tippanna	North, Nos. 995 and 778, east, lane; south, Nos 997 and 1002, west, land and No 778.	23·33

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta book number.	Name of occupier or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni municipality—cont.		sq. ft.
Open space enclosed with mud walls and No. 748.	Mougar Marthigir Sahib ..	North, open space; east, lane, south, Nos. 986 and 1000; west, lane and 758	35·00
Mud walls and mud roof open space, No. 751.	Do. ..	North, Nos. 751 and 753; east, lane; south, open space; west, Nos. 752 and 750.	112·33
Do. No. 752	Kaichur Goura Mohideen Sahib, minor by guardian mother represented by his uncle Abdul Nabee Sahib.	North, new road No. 1; east lane, south, Nos 752 and 754; west, Nos. 751 and 753.	63·75
Do. No. 754.	Salt peon Sharthan Sahib ..	North, No. 749, mud, lane and No. 750; south, new road No. 1; west, Nos 749 and 754	110·00
Mud walls, mud building new house, No. 750.	Rauhur Hyder Sahib.. ..	North, No 748; east and south, lane, west, Nos. 749 and 751.	30 32
Open space	Fatgar Mohidin Sahib ..	North, open space, east, lane, south, No. 749; west, No. 746.	40·32
Mud wall and building No. 748.	Do ..	North, open space; east, lane; south, No. 750; west, No 749	82·44
Open space ..	Odubah Hussain Sahib's son Sayyid Arain Sahib.	North, open space; east, lane, south, open space; west, No. 746.	20·06
Open space mud wall and mud roof	Odubah Abdulla Sahib ..	North and east, lane, south, open space, west, No. 745	101·32
Open space with partition walls No. 742.	Sankiah Nabee Sahib	North, Nos. 739 and 741; east and south, lane; west, Nos. 738 and 741.	35·00
Stone and roof open space boundary walls, No. 794	Daffadar Mahideen Sahib ..	North lane and Nos. 739 and 795; east, Nos 793 and 794, south, lane and Nos. 788 and 794; west, lane	55 63
Mud wall and mud roof open space, No. 795.	Daffadar Khajabai's son Khaja Hussain.	North, lane, east, and south, Nos. 793 and 795; west, lane.	87 36
Do No. 742.	Santrus Chandra Sahib's (deceased) minor son Mariga Sahib by guardian Mohamad Sahib.	North, Nos. 738 and 740, east, lane, south, Nos. 740 and 742; west, Nos. 739 and 741.	17·22
Do. No. 731.	Fakirgar Sahreddan Sahib ..	North, Nos. 731 and 733; east and south, lane; west, 731 and 731.	92·12
Do. No. 737.	Badai Gaffor Sahib	North and east, Nos. 732 and 733; south lane; west, Nos 731 and 731.	78·72
Do. No. 732.	Gulbarga Shaik Sheib ..	North and east, No. 733 and 733, south, lane, west, No. 731-731.	112 68
Do. No. 737.	Gafoor Shaik Sahib	North, No. 732 and 732, east and south, lane, west, No. 731 and 731.	9 00
Mud walls latrine with open space building, No. 737.	Do. ..	North, No. 736; east, lane; south, No. 737, west, No. 732 and 732.	124 87
Mud wall and mud roof No. 805.	Shamsila Nabi Sahib	North, Nos. 833 and 842, east, No. 803, south and west, lane.	37·00
Mud wall and mud roof open space with mud wall enclosure, No. 738.	Gafoor Nabee Sahib	North, Nos. 833 and 812, east, No. 805, south, lane, west, No. 736	84 50
Mud walls and mud roofs, No. 805.	Ratchai Hussain Sahib ..	Do. do	10 88
Do. No. 843.	Batchewala Shaik Sahib ..	Do. do	10 00
Do. No. 842.	Sarbi Rajah Sahib Fakrunna and Kasim Sahib.	North, lane, east, Nos. 833 and 842 south, No. 805, west, lane	40 00
Mud wall and mud roof stone basement open space, No. 836.	Gafoor Shaik Sahib	North, Nos 825 and 834; east, and south, lane; west, No. 823.	131 88
Mud walls and mud roof open space with compound wall and and partly stone, No. 834.	Kaichur Mahtung Sahib ..	North, No. 833, mud, lane, south, Nos. 826 and 835; west, No. 838.	165 38
Mud walls and mud roof, No. 833.	Sabri Narasappa	North and east, open space, south, Nos. 825 and 834, west, yard	14·22
Stone platform ..	Do.	North, open space; east, No. 833; south, Nos. 825 and 834, west, No. 823.	7 22
Open ground with open basement of 1 foot high, No. 401	Sahroti Hussanibee, widow of Shaik Sahib.	North, Mahadum Sahib's house, east, south and west, all.	291·44
Open space building, No. 490.	Sahroti Nabeesabee	North and east, open space; south, Nos 485 and 491, west, No. 488 and 489.	71·85
Open space fallen building.	Mohidasangiga	North and east, open space; south, Nos. 481 and 490; west, open.	45 77
Open space building, No. 488.	Durga Rayhelli Sahib ..	North and east, Nos 482 and 488, south and west, open.	85 99
Mud wall and mud roof, No. 488.	Sagauti Nabee Sahib ..	North, No. 109; east, open space; south, open; west, No 101.	60·00

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pernyebeke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni municipality—cont.		Rs. ps.
Building open space, No. 101.	Papanna	North, No. 109; east, Nos. 482 and 488; south, Nos. 483 and 480; west, No. 104.	97 72
Mud walls and mud roof, No. 109	Sankara Shaik Sahib and S. Muhammad Hanif Sahib.	North, open; east, Nos. 477 and 484; south, Nos. 482 and 488; west, No. 109.	109·72
Do. No. 112	Kshirsagar Rao ohandrappa and Kshirsagar Chennappa	North, Nos. 112, 113, 1.8 and 111; east Nos. 110 and 112; south, lane; west, Nos. 113 and 113.	31·11
Open space mud wall and tiled roof, No. 113.	Hutti Neeper Sahib	North, Nos. 110 and 111; east, Nos. 110, 111 and 1:1 and 112; south, lane, west, Nos. 113 and 113.	62 99
Mud walls and mud roof, No 111	Kshirsagar Hanmanthappa and Kshirshagar Ramachendrappa.	North, Nos. 110, 121 and 129; east, No. 120 and 111; south, lane, west, Nos. 112 and 113.	38·11
Mud walls and mud roof open space, No 111.	Kshirsagar Ramachandruppa..	North, No. 130; east, Nos. 110 and 111, south, Nos. 112, 113, 118 and 111; west, Nos. 110 and 111.	104 87
Mud walls and mud roof open space, No. 110.	K Chenappa and Kshirsagar Ramachandrappa.	North, Nos. 130 and 127; east, Nos. 108 and 109; south, Nos. 110 and 111; west, lane.	66·88
Mud wall and mud roof open space, No. 131.	Y Narasingappa .. .	North, lane; east, No. 101, south, Nos. 129 and 130; west, lane.	202·66
Mud walls and mud building open space, No 142	Roshan Mirulla Hussain Sahib.	North, No 458; east, Nos. 140, 141, 127 and 128; south, lane; west, Nos. 140 and 142.	106·66
Mud walls and mud roof 139 and 141	Mallesha Reddappa .. .	North, Nos. 137 and 138; east, Nos. 140 and 138; south, lane, west, Nos. 141 and 140	133 33
Mud walls and mud roof, Nos. 137 and 138.	Divan Mahideen Sahib ..	North, Nos 462 and 460; east, Nos. 137 and 138, south, Nos. 140 and 141, west, Nos. 141 and 142	85·16
Mud walls and mud roof open space, No. 468	Nagaladinne Shaik Sahib ..	North, lane; east, Isa Mahideen's house; south, Nos. 137, 137 and 138, west, No. 468.	116·22
Mud wall and mud building	Nagalatinne Isa. Mahideen Sahib.	North, lane; east and south, own house; west, Nos. 455 and 456	17 33
Mud wall open space, No 459.	Sholapur Ramana	South, lane, east, Isa Mahidgan Sahib's house; south, Nos. 137 and 138; west, No. 468	251·42
Open space, No 462.	Karibavi Meera Sahib ..	North, Nos 311 and 312, east, own house; south and west, lane.	344 20
Mud wall roof open space, No. 313.	J. Narasappa	North, Nos. 311 and 313; east, own house, south and west, lane.	194·77
Mud walls roof open space and mud building No. 313	Sakri Tayappa . ..	North, lane; east, Nos. 311 and 312; south and west, lane	87·50
Mud walls and tiled roof, No 312.	Sakri Chinnappa	North, lane; east, own house; south, Nos. 449 462; west, Nos 310 and 313	103·55
Mud walls, wood roof and mud building, No 329	Jagara Venkappa	North, lane, east, own house, south and west, lane.	256·72
Mud walls and mud roof, 326, Do.	Pemi Narasanna	Do. do.	30·00
	Pemi Lakkanna	Do. do.	206·81
	Basapur Rachappa	Do. do.	14·97
Mud wall and mud roof, No 326 Do. No 303.	Pallchar Honnappa	North, Nos. 302, 301 and 302; east and south, lane, west, own house.	84·33
Open space building, Nos. 301 and 302	Shabai Farid Sahib	North and east, lane, south, lane and Nos. 302 and 303; west own house.	69·31
Open space, No. 301 and 302	Pemy Narasingappa	North, east and south, lane; west, own house ..	130·17
Open space building, Nos 301 and 302	Shabai Farid Sahib	Do. do. ..	84 22
Open space ..	Pemy Narasingappa	North, east, south and west, open space ..	700 00
Mud walls and mud roof, 1109. Do No. 1110.	Shaik Sahib	North, own house; east and south, lane, west, No. 1110.	8·33
Do. No. 1111	Muhammad Hussain Sahib ..	North, own house, east No. 1109, south, lane; west, own house.	33·33
	Bagwan Shamshuddin Sahib ..	North, own house, east, No. 1110; south, lane; west, own house.	5·56
		Total ..	6,892·87

No 928.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10,900 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane

and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village.	A. P.
Nattam poramboke.	1 Papathiammal, wife of Athimula Mudaliyar.	North, Papathiammal's backyard, east, Amirthammal's backyard (item 2); south, Raja's garden, west, Cross road.	0·0
Do.	2. Amirthammal, widow of Ramasamy Sashadri Ayyangar.	North, Amirthammal's backyard; east, K. Srinivasachari's backyard (item 3); south, Raja's garden; west, Papathammal's backyard (item 1).	0·0
Do.	3. K. Srinivasachari	North, Srinivasachari's backyard, east, Venkoba Rao's backyard (item 4); south, Raja's garden; west, Amirthammal's backyard (item 2).	0·0
Do	4. T. Venkoba Rao	North, Venkoba Rao's backyard, east, Annamalachari's vacant-site (item 5), south, Raja's garden, west, Srinivasachari's backyard (item 3)	0·0
Do.	5. Annamalachari	North, Annamalachari's vacant-site, east, Vedantachari's vacant-site (item 6), south Raja's garden; west, Venkoba Rao's backyard (item 4).	0·0
Do.	6. Vedanthachari	North, Vedanthachari's vacant-site; east, Tiruvenkatachari's backyard (item 7); south, Raja's garden; west, Annamalachari's vacant-site (item 5).	0·0
Do.	7. W. Tiruvenkatachari	North, Tiruvenkatachari's backyard; east, Pandur Rajagopalachari's backyard (item 8); south, Raja's garden; west, Vedanthachari's vacant-site (item 6)	0·0
Do.	8 Pandur Rajagopalachari	North, Pandur Rajagopalachari's backyard; east, Karumbur Kamakavalliammal's backyard (item 9); south, Raja's garden, west, Tiruvenkatachari's backyard (item 7).	0·0
Do.	9 Karumbur Kamakavalliammal.	North, Karumbur Kamakavalliammal's backyard; east, Ponnammal's backyard (item 10), south, Raja's garden west, Rajagopalachari's backyard (item 8)	0·0
Do.	10. Ponnammal	North, Ponnammal's backyard, east, Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard (item 11); south, Raja's garden; west, Karumbur Kamakavallammal's backyard (item 9).	0·0
Do	11. Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar	North, Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard, east, Rangaswami Ayyangar's backyard (item 12), south, Raja's garden; west, Ponnammal's backyard (item 10)	0·0
Do.	12. Nambi Rangaswami Ayyangar	North, Nambi Rangaswami Ayyangar's backyard; east, Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard (item 13); south, Raja's garden, west, Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard (item 11)	0·0
Do	13. Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar.	North, Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard; east, Venugopalachari alias Krishna Ayyangar's backyard (item 14), south, Raja's garden; west, Rangaswami Ayyangar's backyard (item 12).	0·0
Do.	14. Nambi Venugopalachari alias Krishna Ayyangar	North, Ivan Raghavachari's backyard, east, Ivan Raghavachari's backyard (item 15), south Raja's garden, west, Nambi Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard (item 13).	0·0
Do.	15. Ivan Raghavachari	North, Ivan Raghavachari's backyard; east, Ramachandra Ayyar's backyard (item 16); south, Raja's garden; west, Krishna Ayyangar's backyard (item 14)	0·0
Do.	16 Ramachandra Ayyar (Vakil)	North and east, Ramachandra Ayyar's backyard; south, Raja's garden including (item 17); west, Ivan Raghavachari's backyard (item 15)	0·0
Do.	17. W. A. Varadachariar, B.A., B.L., guardian to minor Raja of Karvetnagar estate, Karvetnagar.	North, Ramachandra Ayyar's backyard (item 16), east, backyards of Ranga Ramanujachariar, N. Rajagopalachariar, Varjeebun nand, Raghavachari and Ayya Pillai's choultry; south, Lodd Govinda Dass's backyard (item 18); west, Raja's garden.	1,320
Do	18. Lodd Govinda Dass	North, Raja's garden, east, Ayya Pillai's choultry; south and west, Lodd Govinda Dass's backyard.	0·0
Do.	19. W. A. Varadachariar, guardian to minor Raja of Karvetnagar.	North and east Raja's garden; south, backyards of Lodd Govinda Dass, Sundara Rai Ammal, Godavari Bai Ammal, Sesha yam Nayudu's choultry, Kalyana Ammal, Ekambaram Ayyangar and Raja's manai, west, Raja's garden (item 20).	1,540
Do.	20. Do. do	North and east, Raja's garden; south, Nattam backyard, west, Cross road.	1,760

Description of land, wet or dry, anam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village—cont	
			Sq. yd
Nathum poramboke ..	21. Ayya Pillai's shoutry, Ainagar, Nagaratnammal.	North, Ayya Pillai's shoutry; east, East Raja street, south, Rangachari's house and backyard and backyards of Lodi Govinda Dass and Raghava Rao; west, Lodi Govinda Dass's backyard (item 16).	3,975
Do. ..	22. Raghava Rao	North, Ayya Pillai's shoutry; east, backyards of Rangacharlar, Raghavacharlar and Virarāghavacharlar; south and west, Raghava Rao's backyard.	180
Do. ..	23 T. Raghavachariar, Daivanayakam Nayudu and T. Raghava Rao.	North, Raghavachari's house and backyard; east, East Raja's street; south, backyard of Sri Rangammal and Daivanayakam Nayudu; west, Raghava Rao's backyard (item 28)	330
Do. ..	24. Vellam Doraiswami Ayyangar and Chakravarthi Ayyangar.	North, Vellam Doraiswami Ayyangar and Chakravarthi Ayyangar's backyard; east, East Raja's street; south, Ramachandra Ayyar's house; west, Tulaja Rama Rao's backyard	189
Do ..	26. Tulaja Rama Rao .	North, backyard of Tulaja Rama Rao; east, backyard of Doraiswami Ayyangar and Chakravarthi Ayyangar (item 24); south, Ramachandra Ayyar's house; west, Sri Rangammal's backyard (item 28).	71
Do ..	28. W. Sri Rangammal ..	North, Sri Rangammal's backyard; east, Tulaja Rama Rao's backyard (item 26); south, Ramachandra Ayyar's house; west, Amirthammal's backyard (item 27).	93
Do ..	27. Amirthammal	North, Amirthammal's backyard; east, Sri Rangammal's backyard (item 28); south, Ramachandra Ayyar's backyard; west, Andalammal's backyard (item 29)	60
Do ..	29. Andalammal	North, Andalammal's backyard; east, Amirthammal's backyard (item 27); south, Ramachandra Ayyar's backyard; west, Raghava Rao's vacant site.	90
		Total ..	10,906

No. 829.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .6 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school building: and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Sankari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sankari, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, anam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Salem district, Omalur taluk, Veramanjalam village	
			acres.
Dry, S.F. No. 67-1 B.	Patadars—Kuli Mudali, Perdinathan Parianna Mudali and Idumban alias Ellalwar Ramaraja Desai; owner—Ekadesathan Parianna Mudali.	North, S.F. No. 67-2 east, S.F. No. 67-1 A; south, S.F. No. 68; west, S.F. No. 67-1 C.	.6

No. 830.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine for the use of Narasimharampeta, Jinnaram; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Harpanhalli taluk, Hosapeta village.			
Govt., wet, S. No. 428 B	Vira Dasiel and 4th Sub-lessee.	North, No. 254 east and south, No. 265 A, west, No. 268.	Cents. 20

No. 831.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Muhammadan burial-ground at Talur, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Hospet is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Hospet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Talur village.			
Kyatwari dry, S. No. 230 B.	Bandi Hanhappa	North, No. 230 A; east, No. 230 C, south and west, No. 230 A.	Acre. 40

No. 832.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 43 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school at Lakkireddipalli, and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Rayachoti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Rayachoti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Lakkireddipalli village.			
Dry, inam, S. No. 833-2.	Hussanal Madar Sahib ..	North, S. No. 831; east, S. No. 833-3; south, S. No. 838, cart track leading from the village to the Deputy Tahsildar's office; west, S. No. 833-1.	Acre. 43

No. 833.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,444 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a conservancy lane in Chittoor union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.			
Village site, S. No. 479 A-1.	Sowcar Saiyid Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur	North, No. 44, house of Muhammad Hussain Sahib, and the house of Dudeti Viswanatha Chetti; east, No. 481, house of Pathi Srinivasulu Chetti; south, Chavidi lane; west, No. 19, house of Sowcar Saiyid Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur	Sq. ft. 1,444

No. 834.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0691 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in Kurnad, Mayaveram municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mayaveram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mayaveram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, waste or permanent, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Tanjore district, Mayaveram taluk, Kurnad village.			
Eyalam, T.S. No. 1288	Kolundaiyala Kurnad	Pedayala	North, T.S. No. 1269; east, T.S. No. 1284; south, T.S. No. 1281; west, T.S. No. 1289.	ACRE ·0691

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, July 6, 1915.

No. 103-*P.*—In modification of publication No. 107-*P.*, published on pages 173–175 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th June 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk	Village or town.
Nilgiris, The	Coonoor ..	Adigaratti.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Gopinapalli.
					Matagondapalli.
					Vanamangalam.
				Salem ..	Salem
North Arcot.	Tirupattur.	Marimanikuppam.	South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.
		Nachchiyarkuppam (including the hamlet of Moitur).			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	III. Bombay —*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—*cont.*
II. Bengal ..	Town—		(b) Towns and ports—
	Calcutta.		Bandra.
III. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		Bombay.
	(a) Districts—		Bulsar.
	Ahmedabad.		Surat.
	Surat.		
	Thana.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—*contd.*

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
III. Bombay—*contd.*	2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. (b) Towns and Ports— Poona. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Dharwar. Kolaba. (b) Town and port— Panvel. 4. *Sind*— (a) Districts— Hyderabad. Karachi. Sukkur. (b) Town— Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— (a) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Satara Agency. (b) Town and port— Mandvi.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Town— Patna.
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Attock. Ferozepore. Gujranwala Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur Sialkot.
V. The Punjab—*contd.*	(b) States— Jhind. Kalsia Kapurthala Nabha. Malegarh. Patiala. (c) Towns— Amritsar. Jullundur. Lahore.
VI. Burma	(a) Districts— Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Katha. Magwe. Mandun. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prapon. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay Moulmain. Rangoon (c) States— Northern Shan States.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Balia. Bara Banki. Basti. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Etah Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Lucknow. Meerut. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Pilibhit Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao (b) Towns— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Cawnpore Saharanpur.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Bidar. Gulbarga. Medak. Raichur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
IX Central India.	(a) State— Bhopal. (b) Town— Indore	X. The Central Provinces—*cont.* XI Kashmir.	(b) Towns— Akola Amraoti. Seoni. Province— Jammu.
X. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Buldana. Chindwara. Hoshangabad. Nursinghpur. Saugor. Wardha.	XII N.W.F. Province. XIII. Rajputana. XIV. Delhi.	(a) Districts— Hazara. Peshawar. (b) City— Peshawar. Bharatpur State. Delhi—Rural area.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore, Hosur	Ariyanur, Salem.	Thiruppathi.

No 109-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Rameswaram in the Ramnad taluk of the Ramnad district, if persons from the infected portions of the Nilgiris, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency, the town of Colombo in Ceylon and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Adi new moon festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 30th July to 13th August 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Hosur, Ariyanur, Salem and Thiruppathi on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Madura, Madura East, Silaimun, Tiruppuvanam, Tiruppachetti, Mattanadal, Manamadurai, Partibanar, Kamudakkudi, Paramakkudi, Pandikammoi, Sattirakudi, Ramnad, Valantaravai, Uthirapuh, Mandapam, Pamban, Thangachimadam, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Ootacamund, June 30, 1915.

No. 110 *P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Ootacamund in the Nilgiris district if mendicants and vagrants are permitted to enter or remain in Ootacamund during the period comprising the month of Ramzan and the first part of the ensuing month of Shavval, *viz.* from the 14th July to 13th August 1915, both days inclusive;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit all mendicants and vagrants from entering or remaining in Ootacamund from the 14th July to 25th August 1915, both days inclusive, and to direct that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Kallar, Adderley, Hillgrove, Runnymede, Kateri, Coonor, Wellington, Aravenkadu, Ketti, Lovedale and Fernhill on the Nilgiri railway, and the stations of Mangalore, Hosur, Ariyanur, Salem, Thiruppatti, Coimbatore, Podanur and Mettupalaiyam on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Lovedale, Fernhill and Ootacamund on the Nilgiri railway to any mendicant or vagrant proceeding or believed to be proceeding to Ootacamund. He is further pleased to prescribe, as a temporary regulation, that during the said period any mendicant or vagrant proceeding or reasonably believed to be proceeding to Ootacamund shall stop at such places and at the direction of such officers shall remain in such camps as the Collectors of the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore districts may in their discretion respectively appoint in this behalf.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1915.

No 111-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Muttulapuram in the Kovilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem district, the Mysore State, and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bhuvaneswarar festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 14th June to 17th July 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Notification No. 98-P. published on page 404 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th May 1915, is hereby cancelled.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Punyakoti Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
28th June 1915.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 Mr. Albert James Giddens has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

Malabar Collector's Office,
1st July 1915.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, Maramandy Ezuff Khan Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Tirupattur municipality.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
28th June 1915.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Alapakkam Theppertumal Ayyangar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Ranipet Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
30th June 1915.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kahagadi Subrahmanya Ayyar Kuppuswami Ayyar has been duly elected as a Member of the Taluk Board, Negapatam, in the District of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
28th June 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. R. Muthuvesrasana Chetthyar Kesava Venkatarama Chetiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Karur municipality.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
3rd July 1915.

L. VIBERT,
Collector.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Rayadrug Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. Pulakurthi N. Thimmana Gowd Garu.

Bellary District Board's Office,
25th June 1915.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Rayadrug Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. Vijayanagaram Raghavendra Rao Garu

Bellary District Board's Office,
29th June 1915.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. Halavai Siva Reddi Garu.

Bellary District Board's Office,
29th June 1915.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Chingleput, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Saidapet Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry Annaswami Venkatamum Ayyar Avargal, *vice* M.R.Ry S. Ratnavelu Chettiyar Avargal, whose three years' term of office has expired.

Chingleput District Board's Office
30th June 1915

P. S. P. RICE,
President.

Under section 28 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. K. Yagganna Gara has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Narasapur Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
25th June 1915.

J. M. TURING,
President.

Under section 28 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Tahsildar of Calicut has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Calicut Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby re-appoints Vattakundungal Sayduttli Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Calicut Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
30th June 1915,

C. A. INNES,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Muhammad Abu Saiyd Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
27th June 1915.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, July 3, 1915.

No. 74.—*For* the first sentence of rule 25 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, *substitute* the following:—

"In order to pass the final examination a student must obtain half the total marks allotted to the third year which completes the Lower Subordinate Course."

Ootacamund, July 5, 1915.

No. 75.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Acting Director of Public Instruction is pleased to sanction privilege leave for one month and eleven days and leave on medical certificate for ten months and nineteen days in continuation thereof to M.R Ry. T. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool district, acting in the Ramnad district (temporary) from 3rd July 1915 or from the date of his availing himself of it.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 5th July 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Acting Director is pleased to appoint O. M Ismail Sahib to act until further orders as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur Muhammadan range (temporary), in the probationary class. To join during the first week of July 1915 in consultation with the present Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 29th June 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The Acting Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Ry. D. P. Varadaraja Ayyangar, Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Salem, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nanguneri range, but to continue on leave.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Govinda Ayyangar, First Assistant, Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and acting Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem, in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, *vice* No. (1) transferred.

(3) M.R.Ry. M. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, acting First Assistant, Secondary Training School, attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, is confirmed in that appointment in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, *vice* No. (2) transferred.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 3rd July 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

M.R.Ry. S. Padmanabha Rao, sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Anantapur sub-range, will be considered to have acted as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur range, from 11th September 1914 to 15th October 1914 in the probationary class.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 3rd July 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

POSTINGS

The Acting Director is pleased to order the following postings of officers in the Provincial Educational Service:—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopala Ayyar Avargal, Lecturer, Rajahmundry College, to be Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. R. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, retired. To join expeditiously after handing over charge to the Assistant Professor in Physics.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasapatrachariyar Avargal, Lecturer, Teachers' College, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, sub. *pro tem vice* M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Sankara Rao Avargal, retired. To join forthwith after delivering charge to the Senior Lecturer.

(3) M.R.Ry. R. Satagopa Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district acting in the Coimbatore district, to be Lecturer, Rajahmundry College, *vice* No. (1). To join expeditiously after handing over charge to the local Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

(4) Mr. D. A. Hobday, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district.

(5) Mr. R. A. Hatt, Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjam district.

(6) Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Arcot district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput district.

Appointments Nos. (4) and (5) will have effect from the date of M.R.Ry. R. Satagopa Ayyangar's joining the Rajahmundry College.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st July 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

In the list of backward classes or castes given in rule 15, chapter III, of the Grant-in-Aid Code *insert* "Gutti" *between* "Ganiga" and "Gavara", and "Jogi" *between* "Jangam" and "Kadaiyan."

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th June 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1915-16.

The scholarships in this notification with the exception of those intended for girls are open only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of their school or college to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. In the award of scholarships the claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

SECTION I.—*Scholarships in Higher standards of Elementary schools, in Secondary schools and in Colleges.*

The number and distribution of these scholarships are exhibited in the following statement. The scholarships sanctioned for the Uriyas of the Ganjām district will be tenable not only in institutions in this Presidency, but also in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Except in the case of Hindu and Muhammadan widows, the age of an applicant for scholarship tenable in the higher standards of Elementary schools and in Secondary forms shall not have exceeded, on the 1st July 1915, 14 years in the case of girls, Muhammadan boys and of candidates belonging to the backward classes in non-municipal areas, and 12 years in the case of others. The age of an applicant for

scholarship tenable in college classes shall not have exceeded on the 1st July 1915, 20 years in the case of female and Muhammadan male candidates and 18 years in the case of others.

Class of scholarship.	Number of scholarships for		Total.	Monthly value of each scholarship and the period for which it is tenable.					
	Boys.	Girls.		1st year (a).	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.
(i) Higher Elementary.	(a) 24	(d) 24	4	Rs. 2	Rs. (f) 2½	Rs. 3	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
(ii) Secondary	(c) 174	(d) 18	192	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(e) 16	..	30	8	(h) 8	8	..	..	..
(iii) Collegiate { (i).		36	36	9	9	(k) 14	14	(m)14	(e). 14
{ (ii).		8	8	..	..	..	..	14	14

(a) Five scholarships for the VIII circle, three for each of the circles I, II, III and V, two for each of the circles IV, VI and VII and one for the IX circle.
(b) At the rate of eight for each girls' schools circle
(c) Twenty-six scholarships for the VIII circle, twenty five for the VI, twenty three for the I, twenty-two for the II, twenty-one for the VII, nineteen for the V, seventeen for the IV, fourteen for the III, and seven for the IX circles.
(d) Four for the Northern circle, six for the Central and eight for the Southern circles.
(e) Four for each of the circles I, II, VI, VII and VIII, three for each of the circles IV and V and two for each of the circles III and IX.
(f) Commencing in fifth standard.
(g) " first form.
(h) " fourth form.
(k) " first year University class this year.
(m) *I.e.*, from July 1916 to June 1916 both inclusive
(e) For students of the B A (Honours) course only.
(e) For students who after passing the B.A. Degree Examination wish to appear for the B. A. Honours Examination.

SECTION II.—*General regulations.*

(1) Forms of application for the different grades of scholarships awardable under this notification may be obtained on indent from the Director in the case of Arts Colleges, and from the Inspectors or Inspectresses in the case of other institutions.

(2) Applications for scholarships tenable in Higher Elementary standards and in Secondary schools shall be submitted to the Inspector or Inspectress, as the case may be, of the circle where the institution in which the scholarship is tenable is situated, by the head or manager of the institution in which the pupil studied in 1914 through the head or manager of the institution in which he intends to study, and through the inspecting officer who inspects that institution

Applications for scholarships tenable in college classes shall be submitted to the Director by the head or manager of the institution from which the student went up for the examination through the head or manager of the institution in which he intends to study. In the case of applications for scholarships in the first year university class on behalf of students who have obtained secondary school-leaving certificates, the heads or managers of the institutions which such students have joined should not recommend more than three students who in their opinion are most deserving of scholarship and they should submit the secondary school-leaving certificates of such students along with their applications to the Director who will scrutinise the certificates with a view to the award of scholarship.

All applications should be dated. Separate forms should be used for each grade of scholarship. If one form is not large enough, the list should be continued on another form.

(3) All applications for scholarships should reach the Director, the Inspector or the Inspectress, as the case may be, within six weeks of the publication of this notification, or in the case of scholarships tenable in the University classes within three weeks of the publication of the results of the examinations on which the scholarships are awarded if such results are published after the date of this notification. Applications submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered.

(4) Scholarships tenable in higher Elementary standards and in Secondary schools will be sanctioned by the Inspectors and Inspectresses at their discretion and subject to the conditions, if any, which have been specified in this notification; and those tenable in college classes by the Director. Scholarships remaining unappropriated in one circle may be utilized for additional scholarships in other circles. The transfer of such scholarships from one circle to another will be made by the Director, and Inspectors and Inspectresses will therefore furnish him, before the end of

September next, with a statement showing the number of scholarships placed at their disposal, the number sanctioned by them under each head for the different classes of the community, such as Uriyas, Muhammadans, Moppillas, other backward classes, Indian Christians, Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, etc., and the number available for transfer. Any scholarships vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable may be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated. *No new scholarship can be awarded to a student in the middle of a course.*

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be notified in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Inspectors and Inspectresses in the District Gazette and in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Director in part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) Heads of colleges may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period, no scholarship is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed gazetted holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders in schools may be sanctioned by the head of the institution who shall then report it to the Inspector or Inspectress concerned. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the school or college, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld under the orders of the sanctioning authority.

(7) No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold any other scholarship provided wholly or partly by Government without the special sanction of the Director. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

(8) In cases where the order of merit cannot be ascertained, or where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, it is open to heads of institutions to hold a competitive examination in one or more subjects with a view to select the most deserving candidate.

(9) All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance, or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

(10) A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class, and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend it.

(11) The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

(12) The scholarships sanctioned may, on the scholarship-holder's promotion to the next higher class, be either renewed or increased at the rates given above, provided the scholarship-holder's progress and conduct have been satisfactory. Applications for renewed or increased scholarship shall be submitted in the prescribed form. The instructions referred to above regarding the supply of forms and the date and manner of submission of first applications shall apply equally to the submission of applications for renewed or increased scholarships.

The scholarships already sanctioned to pupils of the third form of secondary schools under the Scholarship notification of the previous years may be renewed and increased in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms.

(13) In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules, an acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution:—

(1) Number.
(2) Name of scholarship-holder.
(3) Standard of scholarship.
(4) College or school in which gained and when.
(5) Monthly value of the scholarship.
(6) How long tenable.
(7) Number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned.
(8) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn.
(9) Date of encashment of the bill.
(10) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount.
(11) Signature of the scholarship-holder.
(12) Remarks.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th June 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

Notice.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificates of the undermentioned pupils have been received from the schools in which they were left unclaimed for over two years. Such of the certificates as are claimed within one month from this date will be sent to the pupils concerned. Other certificates will be destroyed in accordance with the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Ref. on Cir. No. 1126/14, dated 28th May 1914, on the subject.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, NEGAPATAM (13).	
16808	G. Rengasamy.
16360	D. B. Gangatharan.
16376	T. V. Nagarajan.
16397	C. V. R. Rangaraja.
16405	V. Ayothiramudu.
16415	S. M. Abdulkadir.
16448	N. S. Rajaraman.
16459	G. Dorairajah.
16472	Syed Athavalla.
16485	A. Annamalai.
16490	R. Soundrarajan.
32027	S. Panchayagesan.
32067	M. Nagarathinam.
PACHAIYAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL, CONJEEVERAM (14).	
20869	Landapuram Parthasradhi Ayyangar.
20840	Paonmalles Krishnaswamy Mudaliyar.
20880	Tandalam Krishnamachari.
20888	Conjeeveram Kappuswami Mudaliyar.
20890	Tandi Ramachandrachari.
20897	A. Nemadi Rangaswami Ayyar.
21012	Conjeeveram Chakravarti Ayya.
21024	Duraiswami Chetti Ratnavalu Chetti.
21035	Allam Lokah Devar.
21038	Perumal Nayuda Krishnaswami Nayudu.
28918	Perumbakkam Parashothama Nayuda.
28921	Mahendravandi Natesa Ayyar.
28926	Nirvalur Vinjamur Krishnaswami Ayyangar.
36402	Radhakrishnan, G.
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, MERCARA (21).	
2668	Kambiranda M. Madappa.
2680	Chendrimada M. Uttaiya.
2705	Allamandra Muddappa.
2710	Tumkur Ramashastri.
2716	Mandiranda A. Achaiya.
2718	Machiandra C. Chengappa.
2728	Bettadapur S. Krishnappa.
2732	Weeluvarandra P. Kushalappa.
2734	Hathoor D. Lingaya.
2735	Manavattira G. Machaiya.
2745	V. N. Ramachandra Chetti.
2747	Madras K. Sham Singh.
2748	Sivachaveda Siddalingappa.
2749	Shanbogue B. Subraya.
2750	Madavi Thammappaiya Vaidya.
2753	Vaishnava S. Mailan Chetti.
2754	Nidathada S. Venkatasubbaiya.
28401	Chappudira D. Ganapati.
28402	Tumkur Krishna Shastri.
28406	Maneyappandra R. Muthanna.
28407	Palanjandra A. Midappa.
28413	Chettimada P. Ramappa.
VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT (26).	
997	Mattathil Gopala Menon.
1025	Manikath Madhava Menon.
1027	Ekkanath Madhavan Unni.
1110	Vaidyanathapuram Subramania Ayyar Anantanarayanan.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT (26)—cont.	
1116	Tharavanni Kochara Menon.
1118	Chokkanathapuram Subramania Ayyar Ganapathy.
1118	Kavalpad Mattathil Janardhana Menon.
1121	Thirnelwamalai Gopalakrishna Ayyar Krishnamoorthy.
1127	Menakath Krishan Panikar.
1138	Padoor Naduvil Edom Pango Achan.
1143	Thondiculam Hariharа Ayyar Ramanathan.
1144	Chathapuram Sankara Narayanan Raman.
1150	Pallipuram Easwara Pattar Subramaniam.
1153	Nellicherry Ramaswamy Ayyar Srinivasan.
1167	Chengath Uthuru Varghese.
1168	Kannampuram Subramania Patter Anantakrishnan.
1172	Govindrajapuram Sivaramakrishna Ayyar Ananta Narayanan.
1187	Chathapuram Pichu Ayyar Narayanan.
1189	Govindrajapuram Subramania Ayyar Narayanan.
1194	Angadipuram Appatura Ayyar Rama Ayyar.
1200	Nellicherry Narayana Ayyar Raman.
1206	Sayid Ali.
1213	Tarakad Venkitarama Ayyar Subramaniam.
2956	Chathapuram N. Ramkrishnan.
23183	Ekkanath Raghava Panikker.
23192	Nallepilly Rama Pattar Venkateswaran.
HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, TRIPLICANE (71).	
6851	Chakravarty Narasimhacharyulu.
6852	Swaminatha Tangavelu.
6861	Swaminatha Subrahmanyam.
6870	Janaswami Narayana Rao.
6882	Pollachi Narayana Ramaswami.
6918	Ekkada Parthasarathy.
6948	Gopala Ayyar Rangaswami.
6949	Perambolur Govindaswami Rangaswami.
6951	Subraya Ayyar Thantham Srinivasan.
6961	Gadakere Dattatraya Rao.
6969	Sangeeth Natesa Mahalingam.
6986	Ayhodi Navanithakrishna Ananta Narayanan.
6976	Rayasam Krishnamurti Rao.
6978	Govinda Srinivasa Rao.
6978	Suryanarayana Ramashayam.
6977	Gundumurara Seshagiri Rao.
6981	Chandallur L. Gurumurti.
6994	Ekkadu Ramanujam.
6995	Tiramani M. Ramanujam.
6997	Kanchi Rangaswami Seshayyangar.
7001	Ponthapakkam Chakravarthi Dorsiswami.
7003	C. Viraraghava.
7006	Triplicane Narasimhachari.
7018	Jonnavula Ethiraju Gopalaswami.
7021	Ramachandra Krishna Rao.
7028	Kanikasabhapathy Muthaswami.
7036	Padmanabha Rangaswami.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, TRIPLICANE (71)—cont.
7048	Bhikshandarkoil A. Krishnan.
7051	T. Krishna Pillai
7052	Arasoor Krishna Rao.
7063	Nallore Saravanan.
7064	Pillappakam Srinivasan.
7068	N. Rama Rao Srinivasa Rao.
7080	Pathangi Kalapattu Venkatachari.
7095	Vidhula Hanumaya Rao.
7098	Vellore Bhashyam Manikamani.
7099	K. Manikkam
7115	Coruppattur Sitaraman.
7128	G. Subrahmanyam.
7129	M. Sami Chetty.
7131	Bangalore Ramachandra Gururaja Rao.
7152	Polur N. Ramachar.
7153	H. Krishnaswami Rao.
7154	V. Sundaram.
7168	Sriram Damodaram.
7171	Devajee Deva Rao.
7178	M. Parthasarathy Chetti.
7189	Sadayappa Sambandan.
7196	B. Viraswami.
7197	K. Srinivasa Gopalaswami.
7199	Nyayapati Kariyaradha
7220	Manimangalam Sampattu.
7222	Cakalavi Kamalinga Srinivasan.
7230	Mandyam Nayakar Srirangachari.
7238	Novanethakrishnan Sankara Subrahmanyan.
7237	N. Sivasankara Thoddappan.
7241	Rangaswami Mohamberam.
7245	Kolambakkam Lokanatha Sitaraman.
7246	Arcot Bhashyam.
7249	Mallari Rao Devajee Rao.
7253	Virambakkam Krishnaswami
7255	Arni Lakshmana Rau
14991	Balasubrahmanian, R.
29124	Venuri Radhakrishnan.
29142	Tirunaur Tangavelu.
29145	Parika Venkatachar.
29188	Kolambakkam Lokanatha Janakiraman.
29191	Sadapat Muruganpasari.
29199	Mathaiyya Ramaiyya.
29212	Walajabad A. Ethirajan.
29243	Bhuvarahachari Gundachari.
	MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, WALAJAPET (20).
24555	Walajapet Abdul Azim.
24541	Arcot Jumbulingam.
24562	Padappadi S. Krishnaswami.
24560	E. Mandi Seshan.
24574	Cannanripalli Ramaseshan.
24578	Lalapet C. Rangaswami.
24578	Nalachotty Chengalrayan.
24582	Puthur Ramalingam.
24592	Calavathur S. Meenakshi Sundaram.
24587	Gudiyattam Chellappa.
24604	Mushakundam Venkatasubbiah.
24605	Padeppadi Venkatachalam
24606	Kotharal R. Murugesan.
24611	Rampet Arunakha Modaliyar Balasundaram.
24618	Mallar Pachayappan.
24624	Arni R. Somasundaram.
24628	Pulivalam V. Sanjeevi.
24629	M. Nuvalpur Murugesan.
24622	Arcot M. Kuliannandaram.
38568	Karamarapol Subramania Ayyar Venkataraman.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY (47).
12003	Mocherla Adinarayana.
12720	Challa Satchidanandamurti.
12779	Parimi Kameswara Somayazulu.
12818	Polnia Venkatappiah.
12822	Asandayya James.
12827	Atmyavarapu Venkata Jogiraju.
12826	Poranky Satyanarayana.
12832	Akula Ammiraju.
12870	Komanduri Narasimhachary.
12873	Pandiri Subba Rau.
12876	Jeriprolu Henry Srinivasa Rau.
12883	Karapati Jagga Rau.
12888	Iranki Venkata Appa Rau
18294	Pallerumoody Venkataratnam.
18298	Chillapalli Satyanarayana
18297	Andai Vira Raghava Rau.
18302	Doddy Gangayya.
18304	Nagisetti Jagga Rau.
18305	Gadicherla Satyanarayana.
21725	Aguila Gangarazu.
21727	John Stoddard.
23410	Leo Chapman.
23413	Saranwatula Narasimham.
23416	Mohamed Vaziruddin.
28008	Oscar De Meder
28703	Dronamraju Venkata Krishna Rao.
28710	Alahara Tirumala Venkatrama Narasimhaswamy.
	R. E. A. N M's HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE (28).
5832	Abdul Azeezkhan.
5805	Insignanvale Gavadachar.
5809	Bangalore M. Nanjunda Mudaliar.
5813	Anwer Palaneevala Mudaliar
5838	Jnagalpalli Rajagopal Naidu
5834	Khan Mahamed Abdul Subhan.
5837	Vellore T. Chookalinga Mudaliar.
5836	Vellore D. Coomaraswamy Mudaliar.
5840	Arcot T. Kothandarama Mudaliar
5847	Sathia Vizianagaram L. Natesa Mudaliar.
5848	Bangalore Mohamed Cooman.
5850	Trichinopoly S. Nataraja Pillai.
5851	Bangalore N. Parasurama Mudaliar.
5852	Arcot N. Rajagopal Mudaliar.
5854	Bangalore M. Rangaswamy Naidu.
5855	Anantha V. Srinivasulu Naidu.
5857	Bangalore M. Kothandaramaswamy Naidu.
5881	Lakendahally Narasimah Sastri.
5862	Arcot C. Danakoty Mudaliar.
5853	Bangalore M. Annaiya.
5887	Bangalore A. Mahamed Akram.
5871	Bangalore S. Abdul Majid.
5876	Conjeevaram R. Kadirvelu Mudaliar.
5879	Arcot S. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar.
5869	Maloor Mir Mahamad Ashruff.
5892	Vellore A. Rajagopal Mudaliar.
5893	Arcot C. Shanmugavelu Mudaliar.
32572	Trichinopoly M. Seethoramraj.
	PACHAIYAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL, MADRAS (69).
1239	Ramakrishna Hebbair Kottingore.
4169	Jagarlmudy Kupuswamy.
5742	Tindivanam Rangaswamy.
5892	Karanam Srinivasa Rao.
5823	Tumkur Lakshmana Rao Subba Rao.
5858	Soorampally Raja
6748	Doraiswami Poromboliipakam Srinivasachari.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	PACHAIYAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL, MADRAS (32)—*cont.*
6803	Tanjore Sanjiva Rao Krishnaswami Rao.
7476	Nallikuppam Subbaroya Hajarathnam.
7478	Rangaswami Ramalingam.
7488	Sholingur Thyagarajan
7492	Sunthuraganta Subramanyam Venkataramana Iyer.
7507	Puheati Varanasi Konda Reddi.
7508	Bangigappa Krishnamoorthy Row.
7511	Alandur Nathamuni Manavalaswami.
7537	Iyasawmy Arumugam.
7573	Elapdavanajuri Subramanyam Venkatasubbayya.
7587	Ramanujum Vedadri Narasimham.
7588	Varanasi Lakshmanarasimham.
7597	Eurugavel Pambadam Mudali.
7610	Gudimella Varadacharlu.
7616	Vettikaranputtur Arupukam Manikkam.
7636	Venadur C. Seshadri.
7641	B M, Sivaraman.
7642	B. M. Sivasankar.
7643	Tanjore Naganath Sivasankara Dave.
7690	Pondichery Mutha Venkatakrishnama nhetti.
7704	Ramakrishnayya Gopala Iyer.
7720	Cowoor Vinayaka Periya Aiyah.
7734	Kuranjur Thiruvengadam.
7746	Pasupuleti Jagannatham Naidu.
7759	Arasari Ratnasabhapathi.
7776	Cannanore Veeriah.
7787	Kilapur Jayaram.
7790	Cottaram Ramanna Kuppuswami.
7800	Tirukoilur Ramachandran.
7805	Iramangalam Kailasa Srinivasan.
7807	Mandayam Chakravarti Srinivasachari.
7813	Harar Venkatasubbu.
7814	Argal Viswanatha Singh Thakur.
7816	Kanjivakkam Varadachari
7823	Coimbatore Venkatavatham.
7830	Vepambedo Rajavadivelu.
7837	Lakshmana Iyer, Krishnaswamy
7847	Chakrapani Doraisayulu Naidu.
7862	Bidathala Soundaraja Sashyakarlu.
7867	Yenamendram Rama Krishnayya.
7883	Koka Parthasarathy
7892	Thattamanji Narayanaswami.
7893	Calwa Manickkam Vadivelu.
7897	Sreenivasaraghavachari Ramabhadrachari
7902	Sadras Rangianatham.
7915	Panapakam Rajagopal.
7943	Pillareetty Suryaprakasa Row.
7939	Sivapuram Nagarajan.
7939	Mathala Sreenivasa Nunberamal.
7943	Girder Doss Narayana Doss.
7947	Lakshmi Chand Hari Doss.
7948	Devalla Krishnayya.
7953	Guggulam Manusawmi Chetty.
7957	Talapur Chinni Krishnayya.
7960	Alattur Thatha Ethirajulu.
7962	Thyagaraja Chockalingam.
7975	Sundoyaguntu Krishnayya
7980	Chunnul Krishna Lal.
8311	Era Subrahmanya Rau.
9685	Tripurana Ananta Rao.
18323	Yaguavarsh Achari, Golatur O.
21179	Vamari Sambayya
21182	Kundavaram Manirathnam.
21200	B. Bhadrayya.
21205	Mysore Gangadhara Ramachandrayya.
21206	Pallikaram Anam Ramaswami.
21212	Mandakolattur Venugopaul.
21214	Madura Kuppanatham Shanmugasundaram.
21220	Raghava Rajagopalan.
21223	Tappala Ramakrishnan.
21404	Srivilliputtur Sundararaja Ayyangar.
21830	Conjeevoram Sivaprakasam Murugesan.
21834	Alandur Thambayya.
21836	Cosapur Loganathan.
21838	Channayya Krishnaswami.
22263	Parthasarathi Ayyangar Varadachari.
28749	Gummudipudi Natarajan.
28781	Chittoor Ramanathan
28793	Varadaraja Krishnaswami Mudali.
29787	Ramachandrapi Narasimham.
28801	Ramanujakantam Narasimhulu
28845	Ambasankara Balakrishna Tawker.
	B.G.M. HIGH SCHOOL, PALGHAT (36).
1132	Arumuga Pandaram Murugappan, Tiruppore.
2049	Balakrishnan Nayar, Periacheri.
2051	P. N. Hariharan.
2065	Tirupillai V. Krishna Ayyar.
2102	Raman Nayar, P
2110	K. V. Sivaraman Ayyar.
2111	Subrahmanyan, M. K.
2133	Tirumlai S. Narayanan.
2137	Ramakrishna Konan.
2142	Lakshminarayanapuram E. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
2150	Ayyamani Ayyar, P. S.
2153	Chami Panikar, A
2158	Doraiswami Pillai, N.
2157	Ganapathi, K. V.
2159	Govindan Nayar, A.
2160	Timothy Jacobi.
2161	Joseph Ammatil.
2174	A. Subrahmanyan.
2177	Othukkumpurath Unniali.
2179	V. K. Vanchi.
2181	Venkatachallu Ayyar, P. S.
2190	Peruvemba Parameswara Patter Raman.
2180	K. P. Chami.
2195	Peruvembe Ramanatha Ayyar Seetharaman.
2259	Kilakkumpadath Padmanabha Mannadiyar.
30427	Govindan, P.
30432	Kunvan, P.
30435	Palanchari Krishnan Nayar.
30440	Koduvayur A. Padmanabhan.
30441	K. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
30444	Tirumlai A Seshan.
30446	Lakshmana Patter Subrahmanyan.
30451	Subbayan, A
35283	Arampra Kesavan Nayar.
35305	Madhava Menon, V. P.
	MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, CANNANORE (43).
371	M. Anandaram.
379	Puthipadth Govindan Nayar
385	Ponniyath Koran.
388	Puthiyaparayil Kunaran.
394	Malikayil Chandappan Otheman.
410	Kalli Karunakaran Nayar.
427	Chevidichi Eappi.
434	Thayampalli Koran.
435	Thayampalli Madumell Krishnan.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, CANNANORE (43)—*cont.*	
436	Thekka Veetil Krishna Pisharoty.
446	Mepadath Achutan.
455	Kunnath Gopala Menon.
456	Potriyan Gopalan.
457	Mulankandy Kannan.
458	Makuni Kannan Nambiar.
463	Kottarattil Kunhanni Nair.
465	Kuyyattil Kanhi Raman.
466	Chirakkala Valapil Kunhi Raman.
468	Pathiavtil Kunhamboo.
472	Abdul Hazir Abdrahiman.
476	Mambyil Sankara Nambiar.
481	Peevadan Chakara Sukamaran.
484	Marathankandy Kettarathil Kunhi Raman.
497	Narikatti Kunhi Kannan.
500	Kodori Vittil Ryroth Krishnan Nambiar.
728	Muhammad Yamuff.
730	Puthuparayil Narayanan.
731	Ondan Narayanan.
735	Ramachandran, A.
738	Sayyid Hussain, M.
740	Sanjeeva Kamath.
1280	Old Kalpathi Venkitachalam Ayyar.
1291	Kannan Nambiar, K.
1993	Ibrahim Kutti Karakanadavida.
2170	Madayi Vasu.
26668	Vengayil Narayanan Nayanar.
26674	Keolian Madathil Bhaskaran.
28878	Kunanad Anandan.
28691	Chokkanathapuram Venkita Subban Patter Subramania Ayyar.
28695	Nathan Thoniyen Anabath.
30717	Nallari Kanhi Raman.
30776	Narayanan, K.
30795	Kanharankandy Kunhi Raman.
BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUVALUR (54).	
6073a	R. Sonbagiri Rao.
6554	Syed Ahmed.
13489	R. Venkataraman
16139	S. Vanchi.
16141	Vaidyalingam Swaminatha Pillai.
16143	Aiyaswami Ramavarmi Ayyar.
16148	Krishnamurti V. Sambaraya Ayyar.
16160	Ramachandran, P. Krishna Ayyar.
16163	Ramaswami, C. Sundaruppier.
16174	Tyagaraju, Viraswami Ayyar.
16176	Venkataraman, P. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.
16176	Visvanathan, K. Vaidyanatharwami Sastri.
16176	Chokalingam, Narayana Asari.
16180	Davood Khan Nurkhan Sahib.
16185	Narayanaswami Viraraghava Raju.
16187	Rajagopalan Ramanuja Nayudu.
16188	Ramaswami Ramachandra Sastrial.
16195	Srinivasan, T. Ramaswami Ayyangar.
16199	Subrahmanyan Venkatarama Ayyar.
16205	Tyagarajan, T. Sivasamba Ayyar.
16205	Vedaraman Swaminatha Ayyar.
16213	Visvanathan, M. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
16218	Govindaswami, Srinivasa Madaiyar.
16216	Jagadisan Subrahmanya Ayyar.
16224	Rajagopalan, A. Pitchu Ayyar.
16228	Ramaswami, T. Kalianarama Ayyar.
16240	Chokkalingam Rama Mudaliyar.
16241	Ganesan, T. Chinnappa Pillai.
16243	Krishnamurti, Venkatarama Ayyar.
16244	Narayanaswami, Gopala Ayyar.
16249	Pakiriswami Gurusami Pillai.
16250	Radhakalyana Krishnan Narayanaswami Ayyar.
16256	Ramachandran, Subbaiyar.
16258	Subrahmanyar, M. Venkatrama Ayyar.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUVALUR (54)—*cont.*	
16264	Tyagarajan, T. Sankara Ayyar.
16265	Vaidyanathaswami Arumugatha Pillai.
16271	Krishnaswami, Ramaswami Ayyar.
16279	Ramachandran, Vaidyanatha Ayyar
16283	Ratnavelu Shanmugaswami Oodayar.
16284	Sambasivan Pannaswami Ayyar.
19476	S. Sundaram.
31969	Anantanarayanan, Krishna.
31983	Ramanujam Ramaswami.
31987	Srinivasa Ayyangar, A. Desika.
31989	Sourirajalu Narayanaswami.
31995	Visvanathan, Ramaswami.
32001	Krishnamurti, T. Narayana.
32018	Varadarajan Cunnuswami.
32028	Jagadesan, T. S.
40027	A. Navaratnam.
40029	R. Raghavan.
40036	A. V. Subramaniam.
40077	G. Pakkiriswami.
46534	N. Sundaram.
LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, SALEM (38).	
22050	Gopalakrishna.
22052	Kambam Sivarama Subramania Ayyar.
22078	J. Souriraya Vedanayakam.
22061	Muhanur Srinivasa Rajam Ayyangar.
22062	J. Swamidasan.
22066	Rama Venkata Subban.
22102	N. S. Sundaram.
22116	Mathala Srinivasa Chetti.
22121	M. Saminatha Chandrasekaran.
22128	Srinivasa Sundaram.
22137	Venkatasamyya Sankaran.
22139	Ramaswami Ratnasabapathi.
22140	Sankayin Channakesava Krishnan.
22142	Ayyaswami Devaswami.
22151	Venkatramana Venkatesan.
22152	Viswanath Kandaswami.
22153	Appaswami Venkatramanan.
22156	Auniampatti Kuppuswami Subramanian.
22157	Salem Nageswara Vaithinathan.
22161	Muniappa Subbacaya Chetti.
22161	Varatharajala Venkatachallam.
22164	Sheik Haidar Kader Hussain.
22167	Moothusami Krishnasami.
22171	Thomas Sivaprakasam.
22183	Trichinopoly Ratnasabapathi Doraisami.
22184	S. R. Narasimman.
22187	N. Ananta Padmanabhan.
22200	Bangaru Rajarathnam.
22204	Hoyappa Chellaih.
22205	Namagiri Narayana Ayyar.
22233	Venkatrama Sudaram Pillai.
22235	Venkatakappa Venkatesan.
22242	Rangavitala Venugopala Rao.
22245	Gangavadi Kanagarabapathi Periaswami.
24886	Srinivasa Vijiaraghavan.
26306	C. S. (Sangedavala Gounder) Subbaraya Gounder.
31522*	K. Mathuswami.
38446	S. Swaminathan.
U.F.C.M. HIGH SCHOOL, CONJEVERAM (35).	
21251	Orathi Rajagopalachary.
21278	Ellamar Vellore Vasudevan.
21280	Mukkadi S. Visvanadhan.
21291	Allappakam Chettiar Sundararajam.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	G.F.C.M. HIGH SCHOOL, CONJEEVERAM (35)—cont.
21283	Gomatam Sreenivasachetti.
21284	Venugopal Mudali Govindaraja.
21287	Bhootha Mangalam Narasimhachari.
21301	Sevilimedu Parthasarathy.
21309	Melpakkam Rathnam.
21323	Pennarengam Conjeeveram Krishnaswami.
21324	Conjeeveram Arunachella Ayyar Ekambram.
21325	Anantachari Tirumalai, S.
21353	T. Ayyathambi Rajendram.
21344	Satamanjari Duraiswami.
21357	Tiruvellore Venkiparam Shadagopachari.
21359	Wallajabad S. Elia Velu.
21363	Agaram Chakravarti Tiruvengadachari.
21370	Irungattukottai Srirangala.
21372	Conjeeveram Rajaratnam.
21380	Tiruvathur S. Srinivasan.
21385	Tandalam Ramakrishnan.
21391	Poona Janakiramam.
21392	Sitla Venkannah.
32563	R. Chitambarayar.
32564	A. Doraiswami.
32570	Rama Rao Ranganatha Rao.
32577	V. Varu Nayudu.
32582	Sayanararam Subramaniam.
32584	Conjeeveram Gopalaratnam.
32584	Kathancur Sethunatran.
36584	Arcot Tiruvengadaswami Mudali Palni.
36586	Madras Rajalhadar.
36589	Balasundara Mudaliar Duraiswami.
36589	Madabhusi Sankarambudy Sundararajam Ayyangar.
36590	Shanmugam, T.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	S.P.G. HIGH SCHOOL, VEPERY (46).
8438	David William Dawson.
8367	Venkatesalyar Rajagopalan.
8317	Samuel Jesudason Benjamin.
8330	Yallapakam Gnanasambantham.
8331	Kaveripakam Arumuga Mudaliyar Govindarajan.
8348	Ponnuswami Thangavelu.
8382	Bawadeen Muhammad Yoosuff.
8362	Louis David Raja.
8365	Tillaividangan Veluswami Ekamberam.
8367	Arulian Gnanamikkamony.
8368	Mysore Ramaswami Govindarajulu.
8374	Duraisamila Ramalingam.
8384	Rathnish David.
8385	Gnanasigamony Dowdpesa.
8387	Duraiswami Solomon.
8390	Swaminathen Gerard Jeyapaul.
8393	A. Kuppaswami.
8395	Ratnaswami Nallathumbi.
8405	Sath Daniel.
8410	Nallaswami Gnanaswami.
8415	Govindarajulu Parthasarathy.
8418	Nadu Balasundaram Rajupathy.
8421	Conjeeveram. Kothandaraman Sesthapathy.
8431	Anthimoolam, R.
8438	Jesudason David Navamony Isaac.
8437	Arumainayagam John Duraiswami.
8443	Subramony Kalyanasundram.
8446	Venkataranpudar Shanmugavelayutha Nelliyappan.
8449	Arcot Kesava Sathunantham.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	S.P.G. HIGH SCHOOL, VEPERY (46)—cont.
8450	Abdul Hogg Shaik Ahmed Sheriff.
21243	Thiruvalaikadu Krishnaswami Ramalingam.
21484	Manickam Arokiaswami Appa Rao.
21486	Swamidoss Samuel Ponnuswami.
21497	Sivagnanam Arunagiri.
21509	Jesudason Gnanamony Vincent.
21688	Tandalam Venkatachala Muthukumaraswami.
29332	Ealeraman, M.
29340	Magni Munuswami Mungesam.
29343	Ratnaswami Vedanayagam Samuel.
29344	Sidhavatam Sitharamiah.
29345	Varatharajulu Sivasankaram.
29348	Kulangatt Ittachen Paulose.
32544	Sundaratnamjula A. V.
32550	Munuswami, R.
32552	San Tun Aung.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICACOLE (23).
10453	Desaraju Appa Rao.
10456	Mullady Satyanarayanamurty.
10484	Chintu Venugopalaswami.
10498	Sreepady Kameswara Rao.
10502	Angara Venkata Annaji Rao.
10508	Wuppulura Neela Chelapati Rao.
10513	Chaganti Pitchanna.
10543	Tejomoortula Narayana.
10559	Koka Nagendra Rao.
10561	Kommireddi Ranga Rao.
10564	Yallapantula Venkata Somayajula.
10670	Gudupudi Venkata Rao.
11940	Desi Suryanarayana.
11943	Neralla Appalanarasimhula.
11944	Pantula Sneta Lakshmi Narasimham.
11948	Garlapati Venkata Kataramaswami.
12230	Tridandam Padmanabhaswami.
27613	Bulusu Suryanarayana.
27616	Senapatruni Hariehu.
27627	Nandula Krishnamurti.
27642	Raghunadha Vatha.
27647	Kanpa Chenchu.
27648	Nyapati Venkata Tirumala Rao.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, VIZAGAPATAM (26).
10253	Chitturi Gajapati Rao.
10683	Lakshmiaramamma Josyabhatla.
10715	Venkataramanayya, Nippani.
10769	Dharma Rao, Chalankuri.
10775	Pattabhiramayya Yarramilli.
10780	Suryanarayana, Tamvada.
11842	Ramamurti Rao, Arni.
10809	Krishnamurti, Vaddiraju.
10814	Ellen Mercy Lazarus.
10836	Narayana Shastri, Chavali.
10849	Sambamurti, Pusarla.
10855	Batchiramanna, Palla.
10860	Venkata Sundara Rao, Maddirala.
10877	Narayana Rao, Palaja.
10892	Kotamurti Rao, Kasturi.
10906	Sannayya Chowdari.
10907	Joga Rao, Singupalli.
10940	Venkataramanayya, Duvvanula.
12258	K. Narasimhachary.
27478	Raju, Pondamalli.
27486	Richard Ungar.
27502	Lazarus Elizabeth Louisa.

Serial number of the certificate	Name of pupil.
	CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, VIZAGAPATAM (26)—*cont.*
27531	Papa Rao, Kalla.
27634	Somaraju, Raghupatula.
27652	Ramamurti Adibhatla.
34145	Nateah, Kuppuswami Mudaliar.
	F. S. HIGH SCHOOL, MYLAPORE (6).
8541	Tiruvidaimarudhur S. Muthuswami.
8542	Perumal Jagannathan.
8554	Palamaneri Subrahmanyam.
8555	Maruthuvakkudi S. Sadasivam.
8590	Krishna Raghavan.
9911	Palapattur T. Srinivasachari.
9515	Gopala Srinivasa Rao.
8621	Sambasiva Srinivasan.
29297	Kumarapuram V. Venkatavaradan.
	LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, ERODE, (18)
24858	Senapathipalayam Viswanatha Ayyar Subrahmanyam.
21826	Alagiri Srinivasan, Erode N.
24848	Ramaswami C. Venkataramana Ayyar.
24919	Narayana Rao, Seryanpalayam V.
24883	Valayatham, Vellore G.
24871	Venkata Rao, Gobichettipalayam K.
24979	Parthasarathy, Ekkadu.
24974	Natesan Raghupathi Nayudu.
24978	Ramachandrao, Kumarapalyam V.
24882	Setlur Rao, Sathyamangalam S.
24981	Kalyanasundaram, Gnanasambandam.
24994	Madras Rangaswami Nayudu Rajagopal.
26854	Vasanjamangalam Lakshminarayana-murthi Achar Krishna Rao.
	DIAMOND JUBILEE HIGH SCHOOL, GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (8).
21974	Nanjappan, R.
21975	Srinivasan, V.
21987	Ramaswami Chetti, T.
21998	Ramaswami, N. S.
22027	Ramaswami, R. V.
24350	S. Munisappan.
26760	Rama Ayyangar, A.
26761	Nagaraja Rao, R.
	MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, DINDIGUL (13).
23951	M. R. Subramanian (Madura Ramaswami Subramanian).
23963	V. Sundararajan (Veerarghavalu Sundararajan)
23964	D. V. Subramanian (Dindigal Venkatasubbaya Subramanian).
21974	A. Ganapathy (Appaswamy Ganapathy)
23977	M. S. Seetharaman (Madura Subbiar Seetharaman)
23932	Ananthanarayana Iyer Muthukrishnan.
23935	Madura Ramaswami Krishnan
25324	Venkata Baluswami.
26764	Venguswamy Iyer Natarajan.
30185	Panchanada Kamakshi.
30851	Krishna Nagasubrahmanian
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, MANGALORE (14).
530	Narayana Rao, Lobadaya.
672	Manjunatha, Manjeshwar.
1225	Ananta Rao, Kodiyal
1241	Sales Nathaniel.
1248	Subba Rao Kasergode Patnashetti
1250	Umanatha, Rao, Tambat

Serial number of the certificate	Name of pupil.
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, MANGALORE (14)—*cont.*
1254	Bhavanishanker Rao, Sashital.
1263	Ranga Rao, Bellare.
1264	Sakharama Rao, Mukkadpa.
1269	Vasudeva Bhat, Panjikhe.
1271	Ananthakrishna Rao, Cherkal.
1287	Rapakrishna Rao, Karambar.
29289	Venkappa, Ullal.
25288	Kamanden Sadast Ali
	S.P.G. HIGH SCHOOL, NANDYAL (7).
4217	Muhammad Mahaboob Peeran.
8970	Yeddala Jayaram Nayudu.
9806	Boyindala Lakshmana Rao.
9810	Chittari Seshnnna.
9813	Koduncor Subbarayudu.
12485	K. Narasimulu Nayudu.
37841	T. Isaiah.
	ZAMINDAR'S HIGH SCHOOL, KATTUPUTTUR (10).
14231	R. Srinivasan.
14249	V. Kuppuswami
14290	A. Margan.
14251	O. Natesan.
14252	A. S. Rangaswami.
14254	V. N. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
14255	N. V. Subban.
31509	K. V. Vytheswarah.
31510	V. Subbaraman.
31919	Damodaran, N.
	BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, DHARAPURAM (8).
24376	K. Ramayya.
24377	Habeeb, K.
24381	D. N. Muhammad Sirajud-din.
24406	Ramalingam, V.
26775	Srinivasa Rao, D. S.
24799	Devanayagam, M.
	TALUK HIGH SCHOOL, TENALI (37).
5579	Pillalamarri Venkata Subrahmanyam
5595	Kotamraju Venkataramayya
5600	Thiruveribhotla Venkatavararaghavaswami
5602	Koraganti Lakshminarayana.
5604	Sangavarapu Venkateswarlu.
5605	Chivukula Lakshmanarayana.
5611	Raobapadi Subba Rao.
5623	Pulipaki Chinna Krishnayya.
5625	Taraga Chalapati Rao
5627	Patoha Lakshminarayana Sastri.
5631	Mulagu Veerabhadrayya.
5644	Pitti Lakshmikantam.
5635	Vadlamani Srikrishnayya.
5641	Chanduri Sambayya.
5642	Pasupati Panumakayya.
5655	Kuditipudi Venkataratnam.
5652	Mudikonda Subrahmanyam.
5634	Kota Satyanarayana.
5636	Alluri Jaggiramayya.
5639	Vajjha Babu Rao.
5673	Jannalagadda Venkataramanayya.
5674	Kochibhotla Sreeramulu.
5678	Jonnalagadda Viswanadham
27493	Radhakrishna Pushpala.
29995	Kuri Venkatasubbayya.
30630	Army Govindarajulu.
25245	Pannada Venkata Narayana Rao.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, TRICHINOPOLY (31).
13849	Trichinopoly Manikkam.
13933	Milerangam Annaswami Subrahmanyam.
13956	Mamikkal Panchanatha Ranganswami.
13984	Kuppuswami Nagarattnam.
13985	Venkatarama Radhakrishnan.
14023	Maruthamuthu Subbaratnam.
14041	Somanatha Gangadharan.
14043	Swami Vijaya Venkata Tatam.
14088	Tarsiyur Panchanatha Sitapati
14104	Alavandhiparam Venkatarama Ramaswami.
14122	Selyamangalam Kothandarama Venkata Seshan.
14136	Somanatha Setturaman.
14137	Umamaheswara Doraiswami.
14138	Subrahmanya Umamaheswaran.
14154	Annaswami Subbarao.
14161	Retna Ramachandrao.
14162	Tata Anandaram.

Serial number of the certificate.	Name of pupil.
	NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, TRICHINOPOLY (34)—*contd.*
14163	Subba Ramachandra Rao.
14178	Trichinopoly Sundara Natesan.
14182	Krishna Balasubrahmanyan.
14183	Nilakanta Ramasubrahmanyan.
14205	Ramachandra Natesan.
14216	Chintamani Subrahmanya Rajagopalan.
17209	Venkatachala Varadarajan.
17221	Periaswami Chelliperumal.
17253	Kuppuswami Vasudevan.
17255	Ramanabha Chandrasekharan.
31320	Rangaswami Thangavelu.
31332	Appavu Radhakrishnan.
31335	Muthuvesra Pichaikaran.
31341	Virappan, Chengalpat
31362	Allur Krishna Subrahmanyan.
31389	Vamba Rameswam.
32347	Nallichari Vaithinatha Natesan.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 6th July 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary, S. L. C. Board.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1914 AND JANUARY 1915.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

In supersession of this office notice regarding the issue of certificates to the successful candidates at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and December 1914 and January 1915, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in March last, candidates are hereby informed that they should apply for their certificates on or after the 20th July next.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 30th June 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

EXAMINATION.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in July next has been arranged to be held on the 8th July 1915 at the centres selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras, 21st June 1915.

J. W. GREATOREX, *Secretary.*

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S. CLASSES.

Candidates intending to commence Medical studies at the Madras Medical College on or after 1st July 1916, are informed that in the selection of candidates from that date preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University in Group II or I with a Classical or Classical Oriental language or any one of the preliminary examinations recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. In the case of Graduates in Arts a pass in Classical language will not be required.

As the Regulations of the Madras University accept, at present, an unconditional pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts as sufficient qualification for the commencement of Medical studies, those who have not passed in a Classical language may, however, be admitted if there are vacancies, but such candidates will be seriously handicapped should they wish to proceed to Europe for further study and their Degrees will not be registerable outside India.

In any case candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Group II or I will always have preference over other applicants.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Major, I.M.S., *Ag. Principal.*

Madras, 22nd June 1915.

B-4

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the amounts noted below are in deposit with the undersigned for disbursement as prizes for 1913–14 to the students noted against them. The students concerned are desired to communicate their address and arrange for their receipt within two months after the date of this notification.

Student.	Prize.	Amount.	On what account.
		Rs. As. P.	
G. Tiruvenkatachari	Muppattar and Basavappa Prize.	30 8 9	For proficiency in Mental and Moral Sciences.
K. T. Sesha	Do.	30 8 9	For proficiency in Mathematics.

Kumbakonam College, 23rd June 1915.

B. M. STATHAM,
Ag. Principal.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1915–1916.

MAIN CENTRES.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Fifth Circle	Hosur	Third week of June 1915.
	Chidambaram	Third week of July 1915
	Villupuram	Fourth week of July 1915.
	Vellore	Second week of August 1915.
	Ranipet	Fourth week of August 1915.
	Tirupattur	Fourth week of September 1915.
	Salem	Second week of October 1915.
	Karur	Fourth week of October 1915.
	Trichinopoly	Second week of November 1915.
	Tiruvannamalai	Fourth week of January 1916.
	Tindivanam	Second week of February 1916.
	Cuddalore	Third week of February 1916.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, Vellore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 28th June 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Vice-President :

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members :

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*).
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex-officio*).
The Raja of Kollengode.
Mr. F. S. Davies, M.A., Cochin.
Dr. A. W. Bishop, Travancore.
Mr Muhammad Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Mr Vengall Kunhi Raman Nayanar, Canganore.
Mr. S. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr J. E. Stone, M.A.
The Rev. G. Fittenkigh, M.A.
Mr. K. Ramanu Rao, M.A.
Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, M.A.

Secretary :

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial, and Social information collected by the Central Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at Kalmscott, Nungambakam High Road, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Advisor in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter. The regulations for entering the higher grades of public service in India and also the calendars and syllabuses of Universities and Colleges and the other Educational Institutions of Great Britain are kept by the Secretary and may be consulted by arrangement with him.

Law College, Madras,
10th December 1913.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

An examination of candidates from the Madras Presidency will be held on Monday, 6th September 1915, at the college of engineering, Madras, and provincially at the office of any superior officer of the Public Works Department. The examination at any centre will be invalidated if it be not begun and completed on the above-mentioned date, but the officer superintending the examination may make his own arrangements with the candidates regarding the place and hour of the examination. Candidates for examination at the College will forward their applications direct to the principal on or before the last Monday in August.

Provincial candidates should apply to a superior officer of the Public Works Department not later than thirty days previous to the date fixed for the examination. Their applications must be forwarded to the Principal through the Public Works officer.

The fee for the examination is Rs. 10. Every application must be accompanied by a Treasury officer's receipt for this amount, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded (no fees will be received in cash by the Principal), and the following certificates:—

Statement to accompany an application for registration of name for the Entrance Examination, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, to be held on Monday, 6th September 1915.

(1) Full name; (2) age in years; (3) certificates sent (*a*), (*b*), (*c*); (4) occupation; (5) address; (6) place of examination; (7) date and (8) signature of applicant.

N.B.—A candidate must furnish with this statement—

(*a*) Certificate of good character, covering a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the application, from a superior under whom the candidate has served, or to whom he is well known, or by whom he has been educated.

(*b*) Certificate that the candidate is under 25 years of age which must be signed by a Medical officer of rank not lower than Assistant Surgeon. (This certificate is not required if the candidate is in permanent Government employ or in a service pensionable by Government, which must be certified by his immediate official superior, through whom the application should be forwarded.)

(*c*) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

Extract from P.W.D. Code.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies, attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned.

I consent to superintendent the examination of the applicant at the abovenamed place.

(*Signature of officer.*)

The Principal will decide from the certificates whether an application should be registered or rejected

Examination papers for registered candidates will be sent from the College to superintending officers in time for the examination. The following are the subjects of examination and the marks for each. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain the minimum marks in each subject and, independently, two-thirds (400) of the total marks:—

	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass
Writing (*neatness, clearness, and rapidity*)	100	50
Dictation (*spelling, punctuation, etc.*)	100	50
Arithmetic (*the whole*)	240	120
Mensuration (*the whole*)	60	30
Book-keeping (*mercantile*)	100	50
Total	600	400

Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who fails at an examination and wishes to appear at a subsequent one must furnish a fresh fee and certificates and undergo the full examination.

The College of Engineering acts solely as an examining agency. Passed candidates should apply (1) to the Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Branch, Madras and Coorg, for direct appointment as Accountant, or for appointment as accounts clerk in the Examiner's office, (2) to Superintending Engineers for appointment as accounts clerk in Executive Engineers' offices. The passing of the examination does not give any claim to appointment.

College of Engineering, Madras,
6th July 1915.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

VACANCIES.

WANTED (a) for the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore—
(1) Headmistress on Rs. 125—5—150. The applicant must be a graduate
(2) High Schoolmistress on Rs. 100—5—125. Graduate preferred;
(3) for the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore—
Second Assistant on Rs. 70—2—80. Graduate preferred.

J. PATTERSON,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Coimbatore, 17th June 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained certificated teachers of the secondary grade, whose optional language is Telugu or Canarese for the posts of Supervisors of Elementary Schools and of teachers in Government Training Schools in the circle.

Applications accompanied with copies of testimonials and stating, (1) age, (2) present appointment and salary, (3) number and date of the Teachers' Certificate, and (4) vernacular should be submitted through the applicant's present employers so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th July 1915.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bellary, 27th June 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the Public Service Notification for the head clerk's post in the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary district (salary Rs. 30 per mensem) and for the second clerk's post in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, headquarters, Bellary (salary Rs. 25—1—30 per mensem—increment annual).

Preference will be given to applicants already serving in the Educational department and possessing a knowledge of Telugu or Canarese.

Applications accompanied with copies of testimonials and stating age, present appointment and salary, vernacular and native districts should be submitted through the applicants' present employers so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th July 1915.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bellary, 27th June 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from certified teachers of the secondary grade for the Third Assistant's post on Rs. 25 in the model section attached to the Government Training School, Nellore.

2. The vacancy is at present sub. *pro tem*, and it is likely to last for a long time.

3. Applications containing the following particulars should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 20th July 1915.—

Name in full; qualifications; caste; last previous appointment, if any.

V. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Guntur, 2nd July 1915.

IT is proposed to appoint two Demonstrators to the Chemical department of the Presidency College. Preference will be given to graduates in chemistry who have taken the degree under the new regulations and who are at present engaged in teaching. Opportunity will be afforded to engage in original investigations. The appointments will be for one year from the 1st July 1915. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem.

H. J. ALLEN,
Ag. Principal.

The Presidency College, Madras,
3rd July 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced teachers whose second language is Telugu and who hold Trained Teacher's Certificates of Secondary Grade for the Headmaster and First Assistant's posts on Rs. 40 and Rs. 30, respectively in the Board Higher Elementary School, Hindupur. The appointments are pensionable. F.A's. and those who have passed the Intermediate Examination will be preferred.

The applications (with copies of testimonials, if any) giving particulars in regard to (1) age, (2) educational qualifications, (3) where trained, (4) total service, (5) names of schools wherein employed, should be addressed to the undersigned through immediate superiors, so as to reach this office not later than the 31st instant.

S. N. VENKATARAMAYYA,
Ag. Asst. Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district.

Anantapur, 3rd July 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified teachers for the post of Drawing Master attached to the Government Muhammadan Elementary Schools in Madras, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 (increment biennial). The applications which should contain the following particulars and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th July 1915. A satisfactory knowledge of *Urdu* is indispensable.—

(1) Name; (2) age; (3) present appointment with salary; (4) general educational qualifications; (5) technical certificates held and their grade.

ABDUR RAHIM,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras Muhammadan Range.

Madras, 3rd July 1915.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 27.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915. [Price, 5 *pies*.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1915.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held in April 1915 in the subjects under which their names appear.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[*N.B.— Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	5226	P. A. Srinivasa Ayyar	Mysore.
		Second Class.	
	418	Manda Venku Bhukta	Peddapur.
		BUILDING DRAWING AND ESTIMATING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	2896	P. Jagannathan Madali	Madras.
2	4022	K. Kuppaswami	Trichinopoly.
		Second Class.	
	340	K. John Cornelius	Rajahmundry.
	2895	K. Muttuswami	Madras.
	3945	K. Muttayyan	Trichinopoly.
	4020	D. Arogyaswami	Do.
	4021	P. Lakshmanan	Do.
	4179	S. N. Venkataraman	Do.
		EARTHWORK AND ROAD-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	4000	T. S. Sundarapandyam Pillai	Trichinopoly.
2	1205	Aravela Venkatarangam	Beswada.
3	2244	O. S. Viswanathan	Madras.
	3677	M. Kuttulam Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
5	781	Kanala Balaram	Rajahmundry.
	3868	V. D. Mahadeva Mudali	Trichinopoly.
7	5226	M. Raghavendra Rao	Mysore.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

EARTHWORK AND ROAD-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS.

	836	M. Gopalakrishna	Rajahmundry.
	1203	Pavuluri Venkatasubba Rao	Bezwada.
	1910	Mysore Srinivasa Rao	Bellary.
	2027	D. Subba Rao	Tirupati.
	2242	M. Gunasingam	Madras.
	2246	P. R. Muttuswami	Do.
	2263	Calakadi Ratnavelu Mudali	Do.
	2808	S. K. Parthasarathi Mudali	Do.
	3923	S. Aravamudu Ayyangar	Trichinopoly.
	3939	T. V. Hariharan	Do.
	3941	M. A. Rajagopala Ayyangar	Do.
	4504	T. Venkatarama Ayyangar	Madura.
	5223	C. R. Krishnappa	Mysore.
	5227	R. G. Ramaswamayya	Do.
	5236	M. D. Krishnaswami	Do.
	5238	K. Ramachan	Do.
	5238	K. Venkatesa Ayyar	Do.
	5240	G. S. Raman	Do.
	5241	T. R. Venkoba Rao	Do.
	5248	K. Subba Rao	Do.
	5416	Tarakad C. Venkatachala Ayyar	Bangalore.
	5417	Commadur R. Srinivasa Achari	Do.
	5418	T. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Do.
	5420	Pelavaram Venkataraylu Naydu	Do.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	843	Tiruvalur S. Tyagaraja Ayyar	Rajahmundry.
2	2242	M. Gunasingam	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	2237	C. Chokkalinga Mudali	Madras.
	2238	P. S. Narayanamurti	Do.
	2239	M. Arunachalam	Do.
	2244	C. S. Viswanathan	Do.
	2264	A. Tambiyappan	Do.
	3956	M. Ramaswami Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
	3957	S. Subrahmanyam	Do.
	3965	T. R. Sadagopan	Do.
	4014	R. Akbar Sharif	Do.
	4966	J. Rajayya Daniel	Trivandrum.
	4967	A. M. Michael Pillai	Do.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING (ADVANCED GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	3925	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
	3944	K. V. Sesha Ayyangar	Do.
	5224	M. Subba Rao	Mysore.
	5226	N. S. Tirumalaiswami	Do.
	5227	R. G. Ramaswamayya	Do.
	5230	C. V. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	5247	J. Jayasimha Achari	Do.
	5248	M. S. Ramachandra Rao	Do.

CARPENTRY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	4806	A. Moses	Nazareth.
2	5426	C. Swaminatha Pillai	Bangalore.
3	4805	Joseph Simon	Nazareth.

MACHINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	4031	Sayid Ghulam Mustafa	Trichinopoly.

SECOND CLASS.

	2246	P. S. Kalahasti	Madras.
	2247	K. C. David	Do.
	2262	P. M. Krishnaswami	Do.
	2277	Kandadai Ranga Achari	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		MACHINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*concl.*	
	2876	Thomas Lazard	Madras.
	2892	Oddalore Viraraghava Mudali	Do.
	2895	T. Parthasarathi Mudali	Do.
	2896	P. Jagannathan Mudali	Do.
	2915	Sriperambadur Ranganatha Mudali	Do.
	3569	N. Madhava Panikkar	Trichinopoly.
	3923	S. Aravamudu Ayyangar	Do.
	4022	K. Kuppuswami	Do.
	4271	Samuel J. Carton	Madura.
	4272	D. Samuel Jnanasiromani	Do.
	3420	C. Swaminatha Pillai	Bangalore.
		STEAM AND THE STEAM-ENGINE (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	419	Balipalli Venkateswarulu	Peddapur.
	420	Venkatakrishnasubba Rao	Do
	2263	S. Tangavelu Pillai	Madras
	2264	S. Narayanaswami	Do.
	2266	J. A. D. Williams	Do.
	2267	Polimera Seshayya Chetti	Do.
	2271	Kilacheri Lokanathan	Do.
	2274	M. Rangaratham	Do
		ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	4032	S. Antonimuttu Pillai	Trichinopoly.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	3667	J. Qadir Hasain	Tanjore.
		ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		No candidate has passed.	

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 30th June 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

* M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Sastri Krishnaswami Sastri, from Yemmiganuru (Bellary district) to Alamur (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

* M.R.Ry. Vambakam Govindaraja Ayyangar, from Alamur (Godavari-Vizagapatam district) to Kamudi (Madura district).

M.R.Ry. Conjivoyal Ekambaravyja, from Dharmavaram (Bellary district) to Narasaraopet (Guntur-Nellore district).

M.R.Ry. Kasamalli Rudrayya, Sub-Registrar of Narasaraopet (Guntur-Nellore district) on leave, to Dharmavaram (Bellary district).

* These cancel the postings of M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Sivaramakrishna Ayyar to Kamudi and of M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Sastri Krishnaswami Sastri to Periyakulam notified on page 872 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 27th April 1915.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 1st July 1915.

H-1

JUDICIAL.

No. 29. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Sarma Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, High Court Vakil practising at Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Vellore (Principal). *To join on the 5th July 1915.*)

No. 33. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Krishnama Chettiyar Sundaram Chetti Avargal, Principal District Munsif of Coimbatore, is granted combined leave for nine months from the 8th July 1915, under articles 271, 283 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., privilege leave on half pay for two months and eighteen days and furlough for the remaining period.

No. 34. Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

(1) M.R.Ry. Pasumarneri Sundaram Ayyar Sitarama Ayyar Avargal, from Kumbakonam (Principal) to Coimbatore (Principal). To join on the 5th July 1915.

(2) M.R.Ry. Ombathiveli Swami Ayyar Natesasaswami Ayyar Avargal, from Kumbakonam (Additional) to Kumbakonam (Principal). To join on the 5th July 1915.

No. 35. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Kodaganallur Kasturi Srinivasa Acharlar Avargal, M.A., M.L., First-grade Pleader practising at Madura, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Kumbakonam (Additional). (To join on the 5th July 1915.)

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
30th June 1915.

No. 36. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Bhupala Rao Venkata Rao Pantulu Garu, Bench Clerk, Appellate Side, High Court, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Cuddalore. *To join forthwith.*

No. 37. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Cuddalore, is granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month from the 18th June 1915.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
1st July 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

No. 38. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Durisetti Chitambara Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil practising at Cocanada, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Viziagapatam (Principal). (*To join forthwith.*)

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd July 1915.

No. 39. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Madabusi Krishnama Acharlar Avargal, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil practising at Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Masulipatam (Principal). (*To join forthwith.*)

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
5th July 1915.

C. CHANDRASEKHARA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, the Board has sanctioned the grant of privilege leave for one month to Mr. F. W. R. Robertson, I.C.S., Head-quarters Sub-Collector, Viziagapatam, from or after 4th August 1915.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Kavali division, Nellore district, is granted extension of privilege leave for nine days from 20th June 1915 to 8th July 1915 (both days inclusive).

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 28th June 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 240 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Clifford Scott Baynes Mauquita, *sub-pro tem.* Inspector, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for twenty-two days and leave on medical certificate for five months and eight days in continuation) from 10th June 1915.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 28th June 1915.

Leave.—Under article 248 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. Narasimha Guru Rao, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Sockalingam Ratnaswami Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Ganjam to the charge of the Anantapur Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Utukuri Parameswara, Assistant Inspector, reverted from circle charge. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Puthenmadathil Narayana Menon, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Udipi to the Kayalpatnam Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Pillai Nandikeswaram Pillai, acting Assistant Inspector, reverted. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Mandakolathur Margabandhu Dikshitar, Sub-Inspector, first grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Northern Distillery Circle (Veyasarpady Distillery). To join on reversion from Bangalore.

Mr. Clifford Avis, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Veyasarpady to the Samalkot Distillery. To join on relief.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Alexander Bruce Campbell, Inspector, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation) from date of relief.

Under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Joseph Augustine Fernandez, Assistant Inspector, is granted combined leave for one year (privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for nine months in continuation) from 29th March 1915.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Parathangal Srinivasa Achari, Assistant Inspector, Karaa Circle, on the expiry of his temporary duty, is posted to the same circle.

M.R.Ry. Venkalathur Thattai Subrahmanya Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Karaa to the Naupada Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Narasimha Guru Rao, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 3rd July 1915. H. H. F. M. TYLER, *Secretary.*

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Fredrick Hodding, Inspector, second grade, Madanapalle Circle, will be granted privilege leave for one month from 3rd September 1915.

The Inspector, Chittoor Circle, will hold additional charge of the Madanapalle Circle during the absence of Mr. F. Hodding.

27th June 1915. R. W. KITE, *Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.*

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.E.Ry. S. Ramachandra Rao Avergal, M.A., Inspector, third grade, Palghat Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief, by the Assistant Inspector.

N.B.—No substitute will be appointed. The Assistant Inspector should attend to the current duties of the Inspector on leave.

30th June 1915. E. F. THOMAS, *Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.*

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. C. Venkatanarayanaiah, Ranger, sixth grade, Kurnool West, will be considered to have been on privilege leave from 11th May 1915 to 27th May 1915, both days inclusive.

(2) The unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted in this office S.O. No. 70 of 1915, dated 25th March 1915, to Ranger M. Krishna Rao is cancelled.

Kurnool, 23rd June 1915. A. W. LUSHINGTON, *Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from the Kistna Western division II Circle, to the VII Circle.

M.R.Ry. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Sambasiva Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate (on Rs. 60, from the Tinnevelly division, VI Circle, to the III Circle.

Ootacamund, 25th June 1915.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered:—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, to the College of Engineering, Madras.

(2) M.R.Ry. R. Rajagopala Achari, Supervisor, first grade, temporary work, from the College of Engineering, Madras, to the VI Circle. To proceed on relief by No. (1).

Ootacamund, 29th June 1915.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, temporary draftsman in the Technical section of the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is appointed as Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, for three months with effect from the 8th March 1915.

Ootacamund, 2nd July 1915

Promotion.—With effect from the 22nd March 1915, in consequence of the appointment of M.R.Ry. T. Krishna Rao, Overseer, first grade, to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, as Supervisor, second grade, sub. *pro tem* and Head Draftsman, office of the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle—

M.R.Ry. N. Thayagaraya Asari, Sub-Overseer, first grade, in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to be Overseer, third grade, sub *pro tem*.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, 1st July 1915.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. S. Natesa Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, on relief in the Kistna Central division as Personal Assistant on 15th July 1915, is posted to the same division for stock-taking at Berwada Stores.

2. The stock-taking should start on the morning of the 16th July 1915.

Berwada, 28th June 1915

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. T. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, posted to this Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memo No. 4286-C., dated 25th June 1915, is re-posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. D. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, on relief by M.R.Ry. T. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, is transferred to the Godavari Western Division as Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer

Posting.—M.R.Ry. N. Venkatadri Nayudu, Overseer, first grade, Kistna Western division, on relief by M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, will remain in the same division, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Venkataramana Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, transferred to the VII Circle.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Berwada, 2nd July 1915.

Extension of Leave.—The two months' privilege leave with effect from the date of relief granted to M.R.Ry. N. A. Jagannatha Achari, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, Tank Restoration Scheme division, in this office notification No. 256), dated 27th February 1915 (*vide* notification on page 484, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd March 1915) is extended by one month.

Bellary, 29th June 1915.

Re-postings.—The undermentioned subordinates posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 4589-C., dated the 25th June 1915, are re-posted as shown below :—

(1) M.R.Ry. G. V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to the Cuddapah division in the place of M.R.Ry. G. Venkatachala Ayyar, Overseer, transferred to the Madras College of Engineering.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. S. Venugopal Nayudu, temporary upper subordinate, to the Kurnool division.

(3) M.R.Ry. M. O. Singara Ayyangar, temporary upper subordinate, to the Cuddapah division.

(4) M.R.Ry. V. Sambasiva Ayyar, temporary upper subordinate, to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 3rd July 1915.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. G. Kasturiranga Dikshitar, Overseer, second grade, from the West Coast for duty under Mr. A. J. Bright, Temporary Engineer, Forest Survey work, Coimbatore.

To join expeditiously on the expiry of the three months' privilege leave, *viz.*, on 6th July 1915 forenoon.

Coimbatore, 2nd July 1915.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Pandi Anantha Srinivasachari, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is, under article 281 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for two and half months from 5th June 1915 forenoon

M.R.Ry. Rakal Ramachandra Rao, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, Coimbatore division, is granted, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from 17th June 1915 afternoon

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 3rd July 1915

Posting.—Conductor P. H. England, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, transferred to the V Circle, from the VII Circle in Chief Engineer's (P.W.D.) Notification No. 4356 C., dated the 24th June 1915, will, as a temporary measure, be attached to the V Circle Office

Madras, 1st July 1915.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days is sanctioned to M.R.Ry. tr. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, Tank Restoration, Chingleput division, with effect from date of relief.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 3rd July 1915.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, on Rs. 90, is granted under articles 242 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 19th June 1915 forenoon.

Camp, Kodaikanal, 28th June 1915.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Sub-Overseer C. E. Ray, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, No. II sub-division, Tank Restoration Scheme division, to Madura Special division, for charge of the Kodaikanal sub-division.

M.R.Ry. T. G. Krishna Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to take charge of the No. II sub-division, Tank Restoration Scheme division. The latter to move first.

M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., Overseer, first grade, is transferred from the Madura Special division to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Camp, Kodaikanal, 29th June 1915.

Transfer.—The following transfer is ordered by the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle:—

M. Mahamad Sikkandar Sahib, Overseer, second grade, from the North Arcot to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle. To join at once on relief.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 1st July 1915.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, Municipal Hospital, Tinnevelly is posted to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, as a temporary measure.

(By order.)
C. A. P. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras

Madras, 30th June 1915.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for two months granted to M.R.Ry. J. Narayana Murthi, Supervisor, first grade, in this office Proceedings No. 11, dated 1st May 1915, is extended by nine days.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.

28th June 1915.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on 18th January 1915, a treasure consisting of 200 small gold coins called "Viraraya panam" and valued at Rs. 75 was found by one Sinna Karuppa Goundan of the village of Chennasamudram, Erode taluk, while he was felling the stem of an Unjal tree in patta field No. 293 of the village held jointly by M. Sellappa Gounden, M. Nachiyappa Goundan, S. Sellappa Goundan and M. Royappa Goundan.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday, the 18th October 1915, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
16th April 1915.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878, that, on or about 20th July 1914, the treasure described as hereunder was found when laying the foundation of the house of Perumal Reddiar of Enamel village by Odda Salai Chetti, son of Narayana Chetti, Ennai village, Perambalur taluk:—

108 rupees — of years from 1835 to 1900.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly at his office on the 15th November 1915, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

L. VIBERT,
Collector.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
27th June 1915.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

PUBLIC ROOM, OPEN 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAYS, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made in the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 6 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Ahmedabad—B. C. Technical Institute.
Allahabad—Public Library.
Bangalore—Indian Institute of Science.
Bombay—Record Office.
" Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
" Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
" Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Cawnpore—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
Chinsurah—Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
Delhi—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
Jalpaiguri—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
Karachi—Office of City Deputy Collector.
Lahore—Punjab Public Library.
London—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Madras—Record Office, Egmore.
" College of Engineering.
Mysore—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
Nagpur—Victoria Technical Institute.
Poona—College of Engineering.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
Roorkee—Thomason College.
Sholapur—Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.
	Rs. A. P.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0 10 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0 2 0
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 ..	0 2 0
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*) ..	0 1 0
Annual subscription with postage	3 0 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1900—1908 and chronological lists 1900—1904)	2 0 0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911 .. .. each	1 0 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) .. .. .. "	0 3 0
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 .. .. "	1 0 0
(i) Specifications of inventions .. .. "	0 3 0

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 18th June 1915.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M	F	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	4	73	3	..	45	35	80	3	61	3	..	32	25	57	2	..	..	11	5	1	..	36	31·1	23·2
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	6	35	11	2	24	28	52	9	47	8	..	25	26	51	..	2	..	2	5	..	..	52	22·0	27·0
Calicut ..	73,417	6	61	10	2	37	40	77	4	27	18	1	30	20	50	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	39	51·2	35·2
Kumbakonam ..	61,647	..	30	2	..	22	10	32	..	35	3	..	26	12	38	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	8	25·8	30·6
Tanjore ..	60,341	2	33	3	..	20	18	38	..	36	1	..	9	28	37	..	16	..	5	6	..	..	10	32·6	32·0
Negapatam ..	60,163	3	12	14	..	16	11	27	6	9	6	..	8	31	39	..	2	..	1	3	2	..	11	23·4	16·6
Salem ..	59,163	1	68	3	..	33	40	72	1	25	2	..	11	17	28	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	23	63·5	24·7
Cuddalore ..	56,874	3	28	1	..	16	17	32	2	25	1	..	15	13	28	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	16	29·5	24·0
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	43	..	..	19	24	43	..	23	1	..	14	10	24	..	5	..	10	1	..	1	7	41·4	23·1
Conjeeveram ..	53,864	..	43	..	..	21	22	43	..	31	..	..	15	16	31	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	18	41·6	30·0
Vellore ..	48,746	..	35	11	..	23	23	46	..	21	6	..	13	14	27	1	2	..	1	..	5	1	17	49·2	28·8
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	1	26	4	..	15	16	31	..	12	2	..	7	7	14	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	8	33·1	16·1
Mangalore ..	48,412	18	20	2	..	21	16	37	3	11	..	..	5	6	24	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	7	39·6	16·1
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	30	2	..	30	23	53	1	24	2	..	13	14	27	..	2	..	..	8	1	..	21	58·8	29·8
Palamcottah ..	44,802	2	17	12	..	16	16	31	..	6	3	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	6	36·0	18·5
Tinnevelly ..	44,806	..	34	4	..	21	17	38	..	11	1	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	9	44·3	14·0
Palghat ..	44,320	..	23	7	..	20	17	40	..	18	6	..	5	13	21	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	16	47·1	24·7
Vizagapatam ..	43,416	1	21	1	..	13	11	23	..	21	..	..	7	14	21	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	13	27·6	23·5
Masulipatam ..	43,123	..	32	3	..	24	11	35	..	15	6	..	15	6	21	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	30·8	26·0
Guntur ..	40,529	1	15	11	..	14	13	27	1	18	3	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	17	62·1	28·6
Tuticorin ..	40,185	5	17	..	..	11	12	23	2	10	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	8	28·5	15·9
Ellore ..	37,818	1	26	4	..	16	15	31	..	23	1	..	12	12	24	..	6	..	4	5	..	..	12	42·7	33·1
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	18	..	..	11	7	18	..	27	..	..	18	11	27	..	..	..	10	8	2	2	5	25·0	37·8
Bellary ..	34,958	1	13	6	..	10	10	20	..	7	2	1	7	3	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	29·5	14·9
Nellore ..	33,246	1	22	8	..	9	10	19	1	12	6	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	29·8	25·1
Bezwada ..	32,667	..	11	2	..	7	6	13	..	15	..	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	12	20·6	23·8
Adoni ..	31,848	..	10	8	..	13	5	18	..	5	3	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	29·6	18·2
Berhampur ..	31,488	..	18	..	..	11	7	18	..	10	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	29·6	16·6
Tellicherry ..	28,258	..	16	10	..	14	12	26	1	6	4	..	2	9	11	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	6	46·2	19·6
Srivilliputtur ..	28,064	1	24	1	..	10	16	26	..	14	..	..	6	5	14	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	48·6	25·1
Cannanore ..	28,257	..	19	5	..	10	8	18	4	6	2	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	7	32·4	21·6
Mayaveram ..	27,121	1	17	..	..	6	12	18	..	9	..	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	6	34·6	17·3
Kumool ..	25,010	..	7	8	..	7	8	15	1	4	1	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5	30·0	18·0
Dindigul ..	25,052	5	20	1	..	13	13	26	6	5	..	..	4	6	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	54·1	22·9
Ootacamund ..	18,629	5	2	1	4	7	6	12	1	4	1	3	3	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	33·2	27·7
Total ..	1,862,043	64	880	180	9	594	554	1,148	43	428	90	5	388	379	767	3	28	..	98	93	37	12	498	38·0	24·1

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
1st July 1915.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Accountant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 3rd July 1915.

Districts	First period August 1896 to June 1901.		Second period July 1901 to June 1902.		Third period July 1902 to June 1903.		Fourth period July 1903 to June 1904.		Fifth period July 1904 to June 1905.		Sixth period July 1905 to June 1906.		Seventh period July 1906 to June 1907.		Eighth period July 1907 to June 1908.		Ninth period June 1908 to June 1909.		Tenth period July 1909 to June 1910.		Eleventh period July 1910 to June 1911.		Twelfth period July 1911 to June 1912.		Thirteenth period July 1912 to June 1913.		Fourteenth period July 1913 to June 1914.		Fifteenth period July 1914 to June 1915.		Sixteenth period 1st July 1915 to 30th June 1916.		Seventeenth period 1st July 1916 to 30th June 1917.		Eighteenth period (1st to 3rd July 1917).		Grand Total.	
	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.	No. cases.	Deaths.
Anantapur	330	306	6	6	9	9	60	60	145	109	1,402	1,004	1,731	1,346	7	6	19	7	902	170	84	68	1	1	10	10	884	684	917	305	66	65	455	372	...	...	6,795	4,777
Chittoor	301	277	110	6	4	3	3	3	13	8	14	10	10,971	6,994	6	6	7	7	10	2,001	510	167	7	4	1,108	19	11,007	10,149	456	664	407	101	1,009	1,049	...	...	28,434	46,981
Cuddapah	9	6	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	1	...	3	3	3	2	24	21	...	...	125	94
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	151	118	178	134	18	24	3	9	...	...	531	358
Nellore	6	4	42	28	...	...	388	300	135	108	4,007	3,178	9,978	7,111	317	245	3	3	9	902	145	2,156	1,000	6,791	3,979	2,001	1,999	2,003	1,999	1,794	1,214	3,265	2,763	867	189	...	...	44,746	37,810
Anantapur	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	304	98	19	3	6	6	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	330	230	...	...	1	1	849	494
Bellary	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	30	6	6	3	3	1	4	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	63	32
Cuddapah	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	14
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	518	422	971	818	965	725	8	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	6	9	6	3	3	...	...	1,545	981
Cuddapah	173	148	...	...	...	...	1	1	24	18	12	10	8	16	76	67	3	3	4	3	1	1	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1	4	3	9	7	...	...	194	154
Madras City	17	11	2	1	71	3	1	1	6	4	...	...	22	22	8	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1,000	1,000	6	6	5	5	13	7	1	1	1,148	1,118
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	13	9	49	47	6	6	166	101	82	75	205	204	150	105	...	...	15	10	9	9	...	...	...	...	1,855	1,709
Malabar	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9
Nellore	4	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	10	10	939	638	121	90	966	699	58	58	193	91	305	166	178	178	58	58	64	62	58	58	13	6	...	...	3,870	2,946
Nilgiris, The	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	61	11	11	19	19	6	6	249	194	1,607	1,163	1,620	1,364	1,520	1,215	388	366	15,209	10,643
North Arcot	305	211	18	17	69	54	1,230	1,227	3,108	2,564	1,806	1,420	778	469	61	49	13	8	66	61	11	11	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,370	7,346
Rajamundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Salem	301	265	210	187	1,000	1,111	2,900	1,330	1,770	1,307	1,000	910	2,254	1,590	180	65	301	221	1,200	276	650	345	165	116	2,116	1,225	1,400	1,125	997	284	156	100	107	105	...	...	14,901	10,121
South Arcot	...	...	6	6	1	1	...	...	9	7	1	1	9	1	68	40	...	...	4	3	1	1	9	9	9	9	68	70	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	190	134
South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	2	6,148	986	459	417	319	207	208	170	158	134	198	144	148	108	102	102	158	108	144	95	205	221	314	276	204	156	100	56	4,843	3,751
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	101	101	144	96	187	160
Tinnevelly	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	78	69	9	9	...	...	1	1	2	2	159	101	91	76
Trichinopoly	7	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	78	69	9	9	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	304	225
Vizagapatam	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	115	...	...	...	...	16	13	3	3	193	132
Laccadive Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Andaman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,700	2,208	1,211	884	1,400	1,172	9,800	6,198	17,818	14,000	12,377	10,215	30,078	14,000	2,929	2,209	901	664	5,671	4,442	1,610	1,208	2,000	2,046	10,200	8,307	19,084	16,967	4,404	4,154	3,796	3,543	2,923	2,425	2	2	159,450	107,794

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 3rd July 1915.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 12th May 1915.						Reported during the week ending 26th June 1915.						Reported during the week ending 3rd July 1915.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore District	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari district	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4
Salem district	...		1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tanjore Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamindaris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	0	0	8	5	8	5

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
6th July 1915.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 2nd August 1915 ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

H. S. FRASER,
Sheriff of Madras.

Dated this 10th day of May 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court hereby makes the following additions to and amendments of Order XLII of Schedule I of the said Code, the Appellate Side Rules, 1905 and the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905. These additions and amendments will come into force from the 15th day of August 1915:—

1. *Add* the following proviso to rule 1 of Order XLII of Schedule I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:—

"Provided that in appeals from appellate decrees the Memorandum of Appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed from and four printed copies of the judgment on which it is founded, one of them being a certified copy, and also four printed copies of the judgment of the Court of First Instance, one of them being a certified copy."

2. Make the following changes in the Appellate Side Rules, 1905:—

(a) *Omit* the present rule 106;

(b) In rule 40, clause (1), *for the words* "shall be done by the Registrar" *substitute* "may be done by the Registrar if directed by the Chief Justice by a special or general order";

(c) *Omit* clause (3) of the said rule and *for the present clause (4) substitute*—

"a list of all appeals and applications registered for hearing after notice shall be affixed to the notice board of the Court as soon as practicable after the appeals or applications have been registered."

(d) *For the existing rules* 42 *and* 43 *substitute the following* :—

"42. (1) When presenting the memorandum of the grounds of appeal from an appellate decree or order the appellant or his pleader shall also present (1) printed or typed copies of the decree or order of the Court of First Instance and (2) printed or typed copies of all papers on which he intends to rely, should the appeal be posted for hearing under Order XLI, rule 11, read where necessary with Order XLII or Order XLIII, rule 2 of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Provided that where any paper on which the appellant intends to rely is not in the English language and the appellant appears by pleader, printed or typed copies of English translations thereof, certified by the pleader to be correct translations, may be presented in lieu of copies of such original paper

(2) The provisions in clause (1) *supra* shall apply as far as may be necessary to appeals from an original order

"43. The Registrar may post any appeal from an appellate decree or order before a Bench of two Judges for hearing under Order XLI, rule 11, read where necessary with Order XLII or Order XLIII, rule 2 of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Notice of the date of such hearing shall be given by posting a list of appeals to be so heard on the notice-board of the Court *three clear* days before the date of hearing."

(e) In rule 44 *after the words* "to fixing the date" *insert the words* "under Order XLI rule 12".

(f) In rule 45 *after the words* "all other appeals and petitions shall" *insert the words* "Except as provided in rule 43".

3. Make the following changes in the Civil Rules of Practice, 1906 :—

(a) In clause (1) of rule 49 *after the word* "District" in line 3 *insert the words* "or Subordinate Judge's".

(b) In clause (2) of the said rule *for the words* "When, upon receipt of the original, the Superintendent, examiner or other officer finds that the copy is one that is required to be printed under clause (1) *supra he*" *substitute the words* "The superintendent, examiner or other officer",

and *for the word* "it" in line 8 of the said clause *substitute the words* "the judgment or order"

(c) In clause (4) of the said rule *after the words* "the printer shall" *insert the word* "(ordinarily)" enclosed within round brackets; and *for the second paragraph of clause* (4) *of the rule substitute the following* :—

"If an appellant requires more than two copies allowed him by this rule, such extra copies shall be supplied to him on payment of charges calculated at a rate not exceeding one anna per page."

(d) *Re-number* the present clause (5) of the said rule as clause (7) and *insert* the following as clauses (5) and (6) :—

"(5) When a copy of the judgment or order passed by an appellate court is applied for by a party to the suit or proceeding or appeal for the purpose of appealing against it to the High Court, such copies shall likewise be printed.

On receipt of such application, the Superintendent, examiner or other officer may, unless the applicant otherwise requests, call also for the judgment or order of the Court of First Instance, against which judgment or order was passed to appeal, and shall collect the necessary charges for printing both. In such case the printer shall, ordinarily, supply eight printed copies six of which shall be delivered to the applicant.

Out of the six copies delivered to him, he shall be charged for two of such copies at the rate mentioned in clause (2) above and for the others he shall be charged at a rate not exceeding one anna per page.

If the applicant applies for more copies or if any other party to the suit, appeal, proceeding or connected suit in cases where there is one judgment or order for several connected suits applies for copies before the order is issued for printing or within a week of the application, whichever is longer, such copies shall be supplied on payment of charges calculated at a rate not exceeding one anna per page.

If any application is made after such date, the full printing charges must be paid and such application will be dealt with irrespective of any other

"(6) In order to show cause, when required, why an appeal from an original order or from an appellate decree or order should not be dismissed without notice under Order XLI, rule 11, read where necessary with Order XLII or Order XLIII, rule 2 of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a party may apply to the District or Subordinate Judge's Court to print a decree or any other paper or if it be not in the English language may present for printing a translation in English of the same, certified by his pleader to be a true translation; such applications shall be dealt with in the same manner as applications for the printing of appellate judgments, provided that printed copies can be delivered to the applicant with copies of the judgments for which he may have applied under the above rules."

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
1st July 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

APPRENTICES EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Apprentices Examination held in April 1915 :—

No.	Name.	Marks
2	Ananthanarayana Ayyar, R. ..	165
6	Anantarama Ayyar, S ..	130
5	Aravamuda Ayyangar, K. S. ..	116
6	Baleramamurti, Nukhala ..	145
7	Balasubramania Ayyar, K. ..	126
8	Bangara, M. N. ..	113
10	Devaraja Mudaliyar, A. ..	123
11	Ganesa Ayyar, Mrityunjaya ..	137
13	Gopala Ayyar, Kadayam S. ..	113
15	Gopalan Nayar, Makkancheri ..	176
16	Govinda Marar, K. W. ..	160
20	Govinda Nayar, Erat ..	136
21	Hasan Ali Ispahani, M ..	147
22	Hema Sastri, Burra ..	151
23	Krishnan, K. V	151
24	Krishna Sastri, D. V. S. R. ..	152
25	Krishnaswami Ayyar, Narayana	151
30	Kothandaramayya, W. ..	133
32	Kunjunny Achen, V. G ..	148
33	Lakshmanan, A. M. ..	126
34	Lakshmana Sastri, Yellapeddi.	179
36	Lukose, K. K.	140
37	Madhavan Nayar, C. P. ..	159
38	Mahim, N. M.	153
39	Minakshisundaram Ayyar, M. S.	127
40	Mahanarangan, N. K. ..	128
41	Nageswara Ayyar, Canjeveram S	125
42	Nageswara Ayyar, N. ..	164
43	Nageswara Ayyar, Pasalai N. ..	152
44	Narasimha Achari, G. ..	150
45	Narasimha Achari, V. S. ..	166
46	Narayanan, K. S.	175
47	Narayanaswami, Bellini ..	139
48	Narnappa, Suvarna N. ..	166
52	Padmanabha Menon, P. K. ..	146
53	Parthasarathi, S. K ..	153
57	Raghava Achari, V. ..	181
58	Raghava Reddi, E. ..	131
59	Rajagopala Ayyangar, Kondadai ..	165
64	Ramamurti, A.	136
65	Ramanujam, M. S.	166
66	Rama Rau, Challa	140
67	Rama Rau, Nyapati	152
69	Ramaswami Ayyar, A. ..	156
70	Ramaswami Sanayasiyar, S. K.	136
72	Ranga Ayyangar, E. V. ..	169
73	Sankara Sastri, Krishnaswami.	129
74	Satyanarayana, Burra ..	158
76	Satyanarayana, Paligadda ..	150
77	Shungrasooba Ayyar, K. ..	141
78	Sitaramayya, Garimalla ..	144
79	Sivakolunda Mudaliyar, T. ..	136
80	Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, G. R.	151
81	Srinivasa Ayyar, A. A. ..	133
82	Srinivasan, Chakrapani ..	120
83	Srinivasa Ayyar, Kadambi P.	135
84	Srinivasan, P. R.	150
85	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mangalam,	145
86	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Venkatarama.	177
88	Srinivasa Achari, S.	141
89	Srinivasaraghavan, Vedanta ..	136
91	Subba Rao, U.	127
93	Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. V. ..	121
94	Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. S. ..	130
95	Subrahmanyan, S.	166
96	Subrahmanya Ayyar, J ..	117
97	Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. R. ..	154
98	Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. M. ..	143
99	Sundaram Ayyar, K. K. ..	131
100	Sundaram P. O	149
101	Sundaresa Ayyar, M. R. ..	157
103	Swaminayam V.	110
105	Tirumala Achari, M. O ..	172
106	Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M. S ..	139
112	Venkatanbala Ayyar, K. B. ..	134
113	Venkataramayya, Neti ..	129
114	Venkatarama Ayyar, P. ..	161
115	Venkataramana Ayyar, S. K.	144
116	Venkataramana Ayyar, C. ..	142
118	Venkateswagiri Rao, V. ..	147
119	Vijayaraghava Achari, T. A. ..	131
121	Viswanathan, A. S.	124
122	Viswanatha Ayyar, T. S. ..	130

High Court, Madras,
5th July 1915

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 139 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

Arthur Joseph Cargeaven, Esquire, Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapur (South Canara).

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
29th June 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language.—

M.R.Ry. B Venkata Rao Avarga), District Munsif, Paramagudi

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
29th June 1915

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M. R. Ry. K. Narasimham Garu, Additional District Munsif, Rajahmundry.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd July 1915.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Daroji Veerabhadrappa, resident of Daroji, Hospet taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Jnapurampalli Mareppa and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 24th day of June 1915.

N. S. NATESA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary,
26th June 1915.

No. 84 of 1914 (No. 36 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Polayyah, son of Ankireddi Kondayya, residing in Bukinpalli, hamlet of Mamillapalli, Cuddapah taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Mullemkoodoo Narayana and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed Ankireddi Polayyah has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Cuddapah for being declared him an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing to the 21st day of July 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah,
24th April 1915.

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Venkata Rami Reddi, residing at Kotipi, Hindupur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mukam Venkatesiah and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 10th day of August 1915.

P. VENUGOPAL,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Penukonda,
1st July 1915.

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Court, Salem.

R. Krishnappa Chetti, son of Rangasami Chetti, residing at Dharmapuri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Jakkam Krishna Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of August 1915.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

District Court, Salem,
2nd July 1915.

No. 55 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Ayyore Pillai, son of Perianna Pillai, Tanjore Tank Street, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sultanpathri Subbaraya Pillai and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 2nd August 1915. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
28th June 1915.

No. 84 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

(1) Nambuln Chetti, son of Nallan Chetti, (2) Nallarami Chetti, son of 1st petitioner, all residing in Maundian Koil Street, Karur .. *Petitioners.*
Nagappa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents on 28th June 1915 and their further examination takes place on 17th July 1915 All their creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 28th June 1915. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Patti Deva Royar, son of Patti Ramier, Nanjai Pugaloor Karur .. *Petitioner.*
Venugopala Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 28th June 1915 and his further examination takes place on 17th July 1915 All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 28th June 1915. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

T. Rama Ayyangar, son of T. Raghava Ayyangar, Udayarpalaiyam, Kasba, Trichinopoly district .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 17th July 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 28th June 1915. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Devar Piran Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Saaga Reddiar and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 30th June 1915.

Creditors are called upon to prove their debts by means of affidavits duly sworn and to submit to the court of Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, the documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their claim on or before 30th July 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin, 1st July 1915. G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

S. Thangam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. P. R. M. L. S. T. Lakshmanan Chettiyar and fifteen others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 29th June 1915.

Creditors are called upon to prove their debts by means of affidavits duly sworn and to submit to the Court of Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, the documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their claim on or before 29th July 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin, 30th June 1915. G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB, *District Munsif.*

In the Sub-Divisional Court of Pegu.

Suit No 91 of 1912.

Chandra Rasix .. .. *Plaintiff.*
A. L. V. A. R. Firm .. .. *Defendant.*
(1) A. R. M. S. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar, (2) P. R. A. V. Valliyappa Chetti of Karaikudi and (3) Arunachellam Chetti of Kandanoor, Ramnad district.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has made application to this court that A. L. V. A. R. Chetti firm of Kawa to submit account of receipts of the land in dispute in Thabyee Kwin, Kawa Township, Pegu district.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed on Wednesday the 21st day of July 1915 at 10 A.M. to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 3rd day of May 1915.

Mo Nu DUN, *Head Clerk,* for *Sub-Divisional Judge, Pegu.*

FINANCIAL

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
1	The Tanjore Jubilee Fund	The Government of Madras.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1866.	4,000	4,000
2	The Lady Grant Duff Gold Medal Endowment	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	No.	Do	3,800	3,950
			236703 ..	Do	150	
3	The Muhaddin Sharif Memorial Prize Endowment.	Do.	Stock	Do	1,100	1,100
4	Military Female Orphan Asylum.	The Committee Lawrence Memorial School, Ooty, in command.	No.	Do.	95,500	2,82,318½
			Non-transferable Treasury notes, 4 per cent. of 1863-64.		20,318/14	
			Non-transferable Treasury notes, 4 per cent of 1873-74.		10,000	
			Trichinopoly municipal debentures, 6 per cent. of 1879		1,29,600	
			Ootacamund municipal debentures, 6 per cent of 1885.		27,500	
5	Sri Tirupati Venkatachalapathi's Brahmotsavam Watershed Fund.	The President, District Board, Chittoor.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1886	1,600	1,600
6	His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales Medical School, Tanjore.	The Surgeon-General, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,00,100	1,00,100
7	The Venkatagiri Hospital Endowment.	The President, Taluk Board, Gudur.	Do.	Do	10,000	10,000
8	Poor Boys' Scholarship Fund, Negapatam.	The President, Taluk Board, Negapatam	Do	Do.	5,000	5,000
9	M.R.Ry. Veerasami Reddiar's Charities in the Madurantakam taluk.	The President, District Board, Chingleput	Do.	Do.	8,500	8,500
10	M.R.Ry. Vellore Munisamy Mudaliyar's Endowment for sinking wells for drinking purposes.	The President, District Board, North Arcot.	Do.	Do.	6,000	6,000
11	The Price Memorial Prize Endowment.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,600	1,600
12	Kumaraswamy Mooniah Prize Endowment.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Superintendent, Rayapuram Medical School, Madras	Do	Do.	500	500
13	Poor Boys' Scholarship Fund, Vellore.	The President, Taluk Board, Vellore.	Do.	Do.	5,000	5,000
14	Innes Prize Endowment Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras	Do.	Do.	1,600	1,600
15	Kuppuswa NamMyar's Prize Endowment Fund.	Do.	No.	Do.	500	500
16	M.R.Ry. G. Rama Rao's Prize in the Coondapur School, South Canara.	The President, Taluk Board, Coondapur, in the South Canara district	Do	Do.	200	200
17	The Powell and Morehead Vernacular Prize Endowment.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	4,200	4,350
			2,58,701 ..	Do.	150	
18	George Norton Prize Endowment	Do.	Stock	Do.	1,400	1,400
19	The Elliot Prize Endowment Fund.	Do.	Do.	Do.	500	500
20	The Narasinga Rao Prize Endowment.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore.	Do.	Do.	100	100
21	The Gulvadi Padma Raj Prize	Do.	Do	Do.	500	500
22	The Bhaskara Rao Prize	The Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and M.R.Ry. Muralidevulu Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.	Do	Do.	200	200

NOTIFICATIONS.

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15.

Balance on 1st April 1914.	Particulars of cash						Balance on 31st March 1915.
	Cash receipts		Total cash receipts	Cash expenditure.			
	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.		Sums paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
847 11 11	157 8 3	..	705 9 11	.		863 11 11	863 11 11	191 8 9
249 8 11	138 10 0	..	388 18 11	....	80 8 8	141 11 1	221 11 1	153 8 10
81 8 4	38 8 0	..	83 13 4	....	....	....	....	83 13 4
54 13 9	13,914 13 3	..	13,968 6 9	...	11,087 4 0	294 0 0	11,347 4 0	1,224 4 9
2 13 1	55 0 0	....	57 13 1	....	57 13 1	....	57 13 1	....
....	2,503 3 3	....	2,503 3 3	....	2,503 3 0	....	2,503 3 3	.. .
9 7 3	350 0 0	....	350 7 0	....	350 7 0	....	350 7 0	. ..
3 3 5	178 0 0	....	178 3 5	....	115 3 3	....	115 3 3	....
6 3 11	297 0 0	....	227 13 11	.. .	297 13 11	....	297 13 11	(..
3 1 0	70 0 0	....	73 1 0	. .	73 1 0	....	73 1 0	....
64 1 11	63 0 0	....	127 1 11	....	63 0 0	....	63 0 0	64 1 11
30 1 0	17 0 0	....	47 1 0	....	17 0 0	..	17 0 0	30 1 0
0 0 1	178 0 0	....	178 0 1	....	178 0 0	....	178 0 0	....
33 0 0	55 0 0	....	138 0 0	....	55 1 0	....	55 1 0	59 0 0
71 7 7	28 0 0	....	99 7 7	....	....	....	. ..	99 7 7
0 0 2	7 0 0	....	7 0 2	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	.. .
300 11 7	149 10 0	....	450 0 7	....	..	141 11 1	141 11 1	308 10 6
197 10 0	40 0 0	. ..	188 10 0	....	40 5 0	....	48 0 0	108 8 8
26 11 0	17 0 0	....	44 3 0	....	17 0 0	....	17 0 0	27 1 0
5 0 0	1 0 0	....	6,15 0	....	0 0 0	....	0 0 0	5 0 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	....	14 0 0	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	7 0 0
17 0 7	7 0 0	....	24 0 7	....	....	....	....	24 0 7

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs	Rs
23	The Princess Alice Scholarship Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1865.	2,000	2,000
			M019788 ..	Do.	200	
24	The Rasmad Rani Scholarship	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Madura College, Madura.	Stock	Do.	1,000	1,000
25	Gollapudi Mahalakamma's Prize Endowment.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, and the Headmaster or Headmistress for the time being of the Government Girls' School, Ongole	Do.	Do.	200	200
26	The Prince of Wales Sanskrit Scholarship Endowment Fund.	The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, and the Principal, Kalidoss College, Rajahmundry	Do.	Do.	2,700	2,900
			M022850 ..	Do.	200	
27	Francis Cotton Walker Scholarship Endowment.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras	Stock	Do.	5,000	5,000
28	Venkatramyah Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund.	M.E.Sy K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao Garu, Proprietor, Dharmavaram, and M.E.Sy Kota Ranganah Garu, Pensioned Sheristadar of Rajahmundry.	Do.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55	1,100	1,200
			M014811 ..	Do.	100	
29	Museum and Library Fund,	The District Board, Madura.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1865	2,400	2,400
30	Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library, Masulipatam.	The managing committee consisting of the Collector, Karna, Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, and four other gentlemen	Do.	Do.	3,000	3,000
31	The Harris Gold Medal Endowment.	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
32	Farmer's Committee Fund, Madura.	The President District Board, Madura.	Do.	Do.	1,100	11,100
			Madura municipal debentures 5 per cent. of 1905.		10,000	
33	Mc Isaac Prize	The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, and the Headmaster, Commercial School, Calicut	Stock	3½ per cent of 1865.	600	600
34	The Thompson Prize Endowment.	The Chief Engineer of the Madras Section, Madras, and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd., and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do.	Do.	600	600
35	Scott Memorial Fund	The Principal and the Senior Professor not being the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	600	600
36	The Haji Qasim Prize Fund, Board Secondary School, Ellore	The President, Taluk Board, Coondapur, in the South Canara District.	Hubrat municipal debentures, 4 per cent. of 25th October 1900.		200	200
37	Colonel Love Memorial Fund.	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1865 Dec. 1900-01.	3,250	3,400
			202808		150	
38	Edward VII Coronation Prize Fund.	The Taluk Board, Chittoor	Do.	3½ per cent. of 1842	100	100
39	H. S. Thomas Scholarship .	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal Government College, Mangalore.	Do.	Do	2,500	2,500
40	Maitland Memorial Fund ..	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras	Do.	Do	2,000	2,000
41	Morehead Law Scholarship.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras and the Principal, Law College, Madras.	Do.	Do	6,600	6,600

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914–15—*cont.*

Balance on 1st April 1914	Particulars of cash.						Balance on 31st March 1915
	Cash receipts.		Total cash receipts	Cash expenditure.			
	Interest or dividend realized.	Other cash receipts.		Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
278 12 7	84 0 0	....	362 12 7	....	....	183 10 1	183 15 1	178 4 6
84 1 6	83 0 0	....	167 1 6	....	18 0 0	....	18 0 0	139 1 6
11 13 6	7 0 0	....	18 13 6	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	11 13 6
277 5 3	129 8 0	....	406 13 3	....	104 0 0	184 13 9	288 13 9	118 0 6
124 3 6	176 0 0	....	300 3 6	....	165 0 0	....	160 0 0	121 3 6
193 5 10	30 10 10	....	189 3 6	....	....	93 10 10	93 10 10	70 8 10
0 0 7	329 0 0	....	329 0 7	....	329 0 7	....	329 0 7	....
0 2 1	105 0 0	....	105 2 1	....	105 2 1	....	105 2 1	....
99 0 3	35 0 0	....	134 0 3	....	55 0 0	....	55 0 0	80 0 3
0 10 0	538 0 0	....	539 2 0	....	539 2 0	....	539 2 0	....
49 1 11	14 0 0	....	63 1 11	....	14 0 0	....	14 0 0	49 1 11
114 5 11	21 0 0	....	133 5 11	....	42 1 4	....	42 1 4	91 4 7
84 10 0	17 0 0	....	45 2 0	....	17 2 0	....	17 2 0	28 0 0
....	5 0 0	....	5 0 0	....	5 0 0	....	5 0 0	....
760 9 10	118 0 0	....	878 9 1	....	227 0 0	141 0 0	368 0 10	7 32 0
....	5 0 0	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	....	5 0 0
47 0 11	98 0 0	....	145 0 11	....	98 0 0	....	98 0 0	47 0 11
145 0 0	70 0 0	....	215 0 0	....	70 0 0	....	70 0 0	145 0 0
52 0 20	332 12 0	93 10 0	794 1 2	....	164 0 0	....	164 0 0	127 0 2

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
41	Public Girls' School Endowment.	The Municipal Councillors of Tinnevelly.	Stock	3½ per cent of 1903.	5,750	5,750
42	Lawley and Boaz Prizes Endowment.	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do ..	400	400
43	Seshadrai Pai Govindarajulu Endowment.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, and the Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.	Do.	3½ ..	300	300
45	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund.	The Committee of Management of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund.	Do.	3½ ..	..	.
46	Honavar Prize Endowment.	The Principal, Government College, Mangalore, and the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.	Do.	Do. ..	400	400
47	Lord Wenlock Prize .	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal Government College, Mangalore.	Do.	Do. ..	600	600
48	S. K. M. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar's Building and Lending Fund for the Srirangam Hospital.	The Taluk Board, Gooty.	Do.	Do. ..	1,300	1,300
49	V. Ramanujam Chettiyar's Endowment.	The District Board, Chingleput.	Madras municipal debentures, 4 per cent. of 1st November 1909.		1,000	1,000
50	The Dacca Scholarship.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.	Stock	3½ per cent of 1895.	4,200	4,200
51	The Sharpe Scholarship Endowment.	Do	Do.	Do.	3,500	3,500
51	The Cornelly (Junior and Senior) Scholarship Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	16,500	16,500
52	The Young Scholarship Endowment.	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	Do ..	Do.	800	800
54	The Sundara Rao's Prize Endowment at Rajahmundry	Do.	Do.	Do.	250	250
54	The Subbanayam Ayyar's Prize Endowment at Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	250	250
55	The Girls' Prize Endowment at Cuddalore.	The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, and the Secretary of the Town High School Committee, Cuddalore	Do. . .	Do	300	300
57	Lord Elphinstone Scholarship and Prize Endowment Fund at Madras.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras.	Do.	Do	7,800	7,800
58	The Thompson Scholarship Endowment Fund at Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do	3,200	3,200
59	The Subramanya Ayyar's Scholarships Endowment Fund at Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do	9,500	9,500
60	The Gordon Prize Endowment Fund at Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do	700	700
61	The Thomson Prizes Endowment Fund at Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do	400	400
62	The Oppert Prize Endowment Fund at Madras.	Do.	Do. .. .	Do.	600	600
63	The Sri C. Venkata Krishnayya Pantulu's Scholarship Fund.	The District Board, Cuddapah.	Do	Do	150	150
64	The Podda Chinna Reddi and five others Scholarships Fund.	Do.	Do.	Do.	100	100
68	The Kunhani Haron Prize Fund.	The Taluk Board, Palghat..	Do	Do	150	150
69	Venkatesamier Tamil Pandal Endowment.	The Taluk Board, Negapatam.	Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—cont.

Balance on 1st April 1914.	Particulars of cash.						Balance on 31st March 1915
	Cash receipts.		Total cash receipts.	Cash expenditure.			
	(Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.		Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	201 4 0	..	237 4 0	...	201 8 0	...	201 8 0	35 12 0
75 8 2	14 0 0	...	89 8 2	..	11 0 0	...	14 0 0	75 8 2
34 1 0	10 8 0	...	44 9 0	....	10 8 0	...	10 8 0	34 1 0
66 10 4	....	...	66 10 4	..	...	66 10 4	66 10 4	...
104 0 0	14 0 0	....	118 0 0	..	14 0 0	....	14 0 0	104 0 0
41 14 0	21 0 0	....	62 14 0	....	21 0 0	....	21 0 0	41 14 0
40 10 0	69 8 0	...	90 7 0	...	32 0 0	....	32 0 0	40 14 0
20 0 10	46 0 0	...	80 0 10	..	40 0 0	....	40 0 0	20 0 10
170 10 0	247 0 0	....	328 10 0	...	46 0 0	...	16 0 0	272 10 0
101 0 0	122 0 0	....	223 14 0	...	190 0 0	....	190 0 0	98 14 0
616 10 0	552 0 0	....	1,127 10 0	..	676 0 0	....	676 0 0	451 10 0
78 12 0	28 0 0	....	101 12 0	...	...	...	....	101 12 0
38 7 0	0 12 0	...	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	45 3 9
54 0 0	8 10 0	...	63 5 0	...	...	...	...	63 5 0
61 14 3	16 0 0	....	73 0 3	...	....	...	...	73 0 3
682 4 0	276 0 0	...	995 4 3	....	272 0 0	...	672 0 0	283 2 3
79 1 5	119 0 0	...	191 1 0	....	106 0 0	...	106 0 0	92 10 0
274 4 0	282 0 0	...	606 12 0	...	282 0 0	...	282 0 0	274 0 0
111 0 01	24 0 0	....	135 14 0	...	23 1 0	...	23 1 0	310 13 0
74 0 0	28 0 0	....	102 0 0	....	24 0 0	...	31 2 0	74 14 0
104 0 0	17 0 0	....	142 1 0	...	17 1 0	....	17 1 0	125 0 0
6 4 0	3 4 0	....	10 0 0	....	....	...	...	10 0 0
2 0 0	4 0 0	....	7 0 0	..	....	...	..	7 0 0
21 14 2	0 4 0	....	27 0 0	...	....	...	...	27 2 0
98 1 0	70 0 0	....	105 1 0	...	105 1 0	...	105 1 0	....

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitabl

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
67	The Queen-Empress Mary Coronation Prize Endowment at Cannanore.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, and the Headmistress of the Government Girls' High School at Cannanore.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1905.	200	200
68	Endowment of His Excellency Maharajah Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur and Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal in the Rameswaram Devasthanam.	The Trustee of the Rameswaram Devasthanam	Do.	Do.	5,100	5,100
69	Wurlech Memorial Scholarship Endowment.	The Mahammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Do .. M 001024 ..	Do 3 per cent. of 1909-04	10 100	3,400
70	D. V. Jankiamma Prize Endowment.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, and the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range.	Stock . .	3½ per cent. 1906	150	150
71	Lawley's Endowment .	The Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.	Do.	Do	200	200
72	Victoria Jubilee Scholarship Fund, Cannanore.	The Municipal Council, Cannanore.	Do	Do.	2,500	2,500
73	Edward VII Memorial Fund, Kangayam.	Collector of Coimbatore and the President, Taluk Board, Erode.	Do.	Do.	650	650
74	The Daniel Lawless Medal Endowment.	The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, the Principal, Canadian Baptist Mission High School, and the General Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam	Do. ..	Do.	200	200
75	The Nadigadda Mal Reddi's Dispensary Fund,	The Taluk Board, Madanapalle.	Do - .	Do.	10,300	10,300
76	S. Subramanya Ayyar Medal Endowment at Madras.	The Principal and the Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do. ..	Do	400	400
77	K. R. Ramaswami Ayyar's Coronation Prize.	Collector of Malabar and the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.	Do. ..	Do.	650	650
78	Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam	Collector, Vizagapatam, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam, and two other gentlemen	Do. ..	Do.	21,200	21,200
79	Kerala Scholarships ..	Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, and K. Venkatarayam, High Court Vakil, Madras.	Do .	Do.	10,000	10,000
80	Arabadi Kandagara Vakil Thandavaraya Prize Endowment Fund.	Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, and the Principal, Zamorin College, Calicut.	Do .	Do.	400	400
81	Kaviraj Vidvan Mana Vikrama Ethan Raja Prize Endowment Fund in the Commercial School, Calicut.	The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, and the Headmaster, Government School of Commerce, Calicut.	Do.	Do.	300	300
82	Kaviraj Vidvan Mana Vikrama Ethan Raja Prize Endowment Fund in the Town Panchama School.	The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Malabar.	Do.	Do.	200	200
83	Archalakkat Lakshmanamal Prize Endowment Fund.	The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, and the Principal, Basel German Mission College, Calicut.	Do. . ..	Do.	100	100
84	Poor Scholars' Fund of the Government College, Rajahmundry.	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry	Do, ... M. 023710 ..	Do Do.	2,200 500	2,700
85	Victoria Memorial Prize Endowment, Tellicherry.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, and the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range	Stock	Do.	200	200
86	Kesa Hussa's Memorial Fund	Malappuram Taluk Board ..	Do	Do.	100	100

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—*cont.*

Balance on 1st April 1914.	Particulars of cash.						Balance on 31st March 1915
	Cash receipts.		Total cash receipts.	Cash expenditure			
	Interest or dividend realized.	Other cash receipts		Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted	Other payments.	Total
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
67 2 3	7 0 0	....	74 2 3	....	5 5 0	....	5 5 0	68 13 3
....	178 8 6	....	178 8 6	....	178 8 6	....	178 8 6	..
41 0 2	118 10 10	....	159 2 0	....	113 10 4	....	113 10 4	42 8 8
31 7 1	3 4 0	....	34 11 1	....	....	....	....	34 11 1
8 0 8	7 0 0	....	15 5 8	....	14 5 8	....	14 5 8	2 5 0
102 13 2	87 8 0	....	190 6 2	....	50 8 0	....	50 8 0	139 4 2
27 12 4	18 4 0	....	47 0 4	....	27 12 4	....	27 12 4	19 4 0
14 0 2	7 5 0	....	21 5 2	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	14 5 2
491 1 5	260 8 0	....	751 9 5	....	781 9 8	....	781 9 8	..
56 15 3	14 8 0	..	70 15 3	....	....	....	....	70 15 3
29 12 1	12 12 0	....	42 0 1	....	17 7 0	....	17 7 0	24 1 0
371 0 0	742 0 0	....	1,113 0 0	....	1,113 0 0	....	1,113 0 0	..
178 8 8	700 0 0	....	878 0 0	....	622 0 0	....	622 0 0	256 0 0
24 0 5	14 0 0	....	38 0 5	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	31 0 5
18 0 2	10 8 0	....	28 8 2	....	6 4 0	....	6 4 0	22 4 2
12 0 0	7 5 0	....	19 5 0	....	3 3 0	....	3 3 0	16 2 0
0 0 1	6 4 0	....	12 4 1	....	1 12 0	....	1 12 0	10 8 1
24 15 9	93 12 0	332 8 0	967 15 9	....	17 0 0	475 1 10	542 4 10	115 7 4
9 15 8	7 0 0	....	16 15 8	....	....	....	....	16 15 8
4 15 6	3 8 0	....	8 3 2	....	1 12 6	....	1 12 6	6 9 8

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
87	Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund	The Committee of management, Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.	4 per cent. Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1908 (1940)		30,000	6,08,700
			4 per cent. Rangoon municipal debentures of 1912.		1,70,000	
			4 per cent. Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1908 (1936).		1,06,300	
			4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust debentures of 1906.		1,50,000	
			4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust debentures of 1912.		2,400	
88	Barnett Scholarship	The President, District Board, Cuddapah, and the Inspector of Schools in which Cuddapah is situated	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1905	2,300	2,300
89	The Rajahmundry Coronation Durbar Endowment.	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry	Do.	Do.	800	800
90	Digamarti Venkatarammayya Poor Clothing Fund.	The Municipal Council, Berhampur.	Do.	Do.	1,500	1,500
91	Pasteur Institute, Coonoor	The Central Committee, Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor	Do.	Do.	300	37,400
			3 per cent. Madras municipal debentures of 16th April 1914		22,000	
			4 per cent. Madras municipal debentures, 1st October 1913		15,000	
			4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust debentures of 1913		100	
92	The Madras Society for the Protection of Children.	The Honorary Secretary, the Madras Society for the Protection of Children.	Stock	2½ per cent. of 1905	20,000	27,000
			Do.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	7,000	
			M 017081	3½ per cent. of 1904-05.	1,000	
93	Sanjana Memorial Fund ..	Secretary, Sanjana Memorial Committee, Calicut.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1905.	1,500	1,500
94	Muhammadan Scholarships, Rajahmundry	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer, Government College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	9,200	9,200
95	George V Delhi Coronation Durbar Prize Fund.	M.R.Ry Dumbundlu Pandu and the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nulligada Hill Range.	Do	Do.	100	100
96	Mrs Rapsay Prize Endowment Fund at Chodavaram.	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, Waltair, the District Munsif, the Deputy Tahsildar and the Union Chairman, Chodavaram.	Do.	Do.	1,100	1,100
97	K. Rangaratna Rau Prize Endowment Fund.	Principal of the Kumbakonam College and the Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	Do.	Do.	2,500	2,600
			M 001904 ..	3½ per cent. of 1900-01	100	
98	Perakal Chetti School Fund.	The Taluk Board, Tindivanam.	M. 017603 ..	3½ per cent of 1904-05	300	3,300
			4 per cent. Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 24th September 1907.		2,000	
			4 per cent. Madras municipal debentures of 1905.		500	

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—*contd.*

Balance on 1st April 1914.	Particulars of cash.							Balance on 31st March 1915.
	Cash receipts.		Total cash receipts.	Cash expenditure				
	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.		Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
....	18,748 0 0	....	18,748 0 0	....	18,748 0	....	18,748 0 0	..
28 2 9	80 0 0	....	170 10 9	....	120 0	....	120 0 0	50 2 9
72 11 6	26 0 0	....	98 11 6	....	....	....	...	98 11 6
....	70 0 4	....	70 0 4	....	70 0 4	....	70 0 4	
....	1,944 12 0	22,426 0 0	23,870 12 0	....	1,944 12 0	22,422 0 11	367 0 11	23 0 1
....	1,074 0 11	108 0 7	1,193 0 6	....	....	927 13 0	927 13 0	266 2 6
....	62 0 0	81 10 7	144 0 7	....	....	....	....	144 2 7
....	221 0 7	106 10 9	120 4 4	....	367 0 0	....	367 0 0	53 0 8
....	0 14 10	0 5 0	0 4 4	....	....	....	....	0 4 6
....	20 6 11	32 12 5	53 14 0	....	....	....	....	53 15 0
....	65 10 10	27 0 15	72 0 5	....	....	....	....	72 0 5
....	23 0 4	2,250 0 0	2,263 4 4	....	....	2,215 13 7	2,215 13 7	47 0 8

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
99	P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti's Endowment Fund.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the City of Madras and M. R. Ry. P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti Garu.	M 002289 ..	3½ per cent. of 1891.	800	1,800
			Stock	Do.	1,000	
100	Sundaraama Ayyar's Prize Endowment Fund	The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, and the Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.	Do.	3 per cent. of 1896-97	1,700	1,700
101	Lord Portland Gold Medal Endowment at Vizagapatam.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools in which the Queen Mary High School for Indian Girls, Vizagapatam, is situated and the Head mistress of the said school	Do	3½ per cent of 1897	1,000	1,000
					Total ..	12,31,666

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,
Fort St George, 31st May 1913.

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—*cont.*

Balance on 1st April 1914.	Particulars of cash.						Balance on 31st March 1915
	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditure.			
	Interest or dividend realized	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
..	31 11 5	600 0 0	632 11 6	....	....	560 3 4	560 3 4	73 8 2
..	76 8 0	....	76 8 0	....	....	....	....	76 8 0
....	16 15 2	35 7 10	52 7 0	....	....	....	....	52 7 0
7,813 12 6	..	....	31,241 10 4	....	....	....	72,879 10 0	8,383 2 6

K. L. DATTA,
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Examined and found correct.

R. SETHURAM AYYAR,
Chief Superintendent in charge of Outside Audits.

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Trustees of Charitable

Serial number.	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.		
1	Madras Government, No. 383, Educational.	24th June 1904.	Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras.	The Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.
2	Madras Government, No. 830 L., Local and Municipal.	13th July 1904.	Victoria Reading Room at Vedaranyam.	The Taluk Board of Dindigul ..
3	Madras Government, No. 384, Educational.	30th May 1905.	The Jubilee Fund, Tanjore .	The Collector of Tanjore, the Principal, Kumbakonam College, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam division, the Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam, M.R.Ry. Krishna Rao, Ranganatha Rao and M.R.Ry. N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L.
4	Madras Government, No. 67 L., Local and Municipal.	21st Jan. 1905.	The Coronation Park at Ashe.	The Taluk Board of Coonoor .
5	Madras Government, No. 231 L., Local and Municipal.	10th March 1905.	The Victoria Jubilee Choultry at Rayadrug in Bellary.	The Taluk Board of Bellary .. ..
6	Madras Government, No. 871 M., Local and Municipal.	4th May 1905	Nattukottai Chetti's Choultry at Bimlipatam.	The Municipal Council, Bimlipatam ..
7	Madras Government, No. 348, Educational.	22nd May 1905.	Brook's Memorial School, Ootacamund.	The Committee consisting of— (1) The Collector of Nilgiris for the time being. (2) The Senior Clergyman of the Church Missionary Society for the time being resident at Ooty and four other gentlemen.
8	Madras Government, No. 434, Educational.	23rd June 1905.	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical School at Tanjore.	The Director of Public Instruction under the orders of Government.
9	Madras Government, No. 764 L., Local and Municipal.	19th July 1905	The Venkatagiri Hospital ..	The Taluk Board of Gudur .. ..
10	Madras Government, No. 947 L., Local and Municipal.	4th April 1905.	Kadayapan Choultry, Madura-takam taluk.	The District Board of Chingleput ..
11	Madras Government No. 1031 L., Local and Municipal.	18th Sept. 1905.	Choultry near Tondavaripalli Cuddapah district.	The Taluk Board of Madanapalle ..
12	Madras Government, No. 742 M., Local and Municipal	18th April 1906	Edward Coronation Durbar Hall, Anantapur.	The Municipal Council of Anantapur ..
13	Madras Government, No. 1395 M., Local and Municipal.	6th August 1906.	Victoria Memorial Hospital Building, Adoni.	The Municipal Council of Adoni ..
14	Madras Government, No. 1204 M., Local and Municipal	9th Nov 1906	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall at Visagapatam.	The Municipal Council of Visagapatam.
15	Madras Government, No. 118 L., Local and Municipal.	24th Jan. 1907.	Coronation Choultry at Atmur, Godavari district.	The Taluk Board of Peddapuram .

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914–15.

Property held.			Remarks.
Description.	Value.	Annual income, if known.	
	Rs. a. p.		
Land in Madras bearing survey No. 221 and measuring 16 newries, 16 grounds and 1,176 square feet with the buildings thereon known as the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum	1,20,475 0 0	..	The property was the occupation of the Civil Orphan Asylum on amalgamation of its maintaining thirty additional girls each on were formerly admitted to the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum
Reading room, 36 by 24 square feet ..	1,300 0 0	..	The building is used as a rest-house on payment of the prescribed fees to the Taluk Board
Furniture	92 0 0		
Land measuring 7·67 acres and a well and some trees	7,320 0 0	..	A hostel is maintained in connection with the Kumbakonam College
A hostel thereon	52,609 0 0		
Park 1 acre and 49 cents, Coronation Pavilion and a well	1,400 0 0	..	The park is kept open to the use of the public of Ambe at all reasonable times by the Taluk Board
Extent of the main building 7,288 square feet and area of the building inclusive of compound 71,767 square feet.	5,103 0 0	..	The choultry is open for use to all bona fide travellers on payment of fees to the Taluk Board.
North to south, 45 feet; east to west, 10 feet 9 inches; mean height, 9 feet 2 inches. Building with compound and well valued at	300 0 0	..	The choultry is open to accommodate respectable travellers for two days at a time.
Land bearing settlement Nos. C. 625-1 and C. 1626-1 at Ottacamund with building known as Breek's Memorial School. Building and site valued at	45,751 0 0	..	The building and its premises are used as a school for European and East Indian children, the school being maintained out of the income arising from the endowment.
Land in Tanjore bearing part of survey No. 26 and containing 2 acres and 22,361 square feet—			
Site	1,606 0 0		
Building	3,205 0 0		
Furniture	1,010 0 0	..	The building is used as a school for the education of pupils for the grade of Hospital Assistants.
Books	1,200 0 0		
Models, etc.	331 0 0		
	7,350 0 0		
Site, length 109 yards, breadth 80 yards, area 1·80 acres; site with the well.	326 0 0		
Hospital comprising the main building, the kitchen and two latrines surrounded by a compound wall	6,650 0 0	..	The building is used for the purposes of a hospital.
Furniture	50 0 0		
Choultry, east to west 113 feet, north to south 61 feet—			
Site	1,140 0 0	..	The choultry is open to travellers, a fee of 4 annas per diem being levied for each room occupied by them.
Building	6,503 0 0		
Building 34 by 23 feet, and 9 right 8 feet ..	149 0 0	..	For accommodation of travellers.
Compound, 55 by 36 feet	50 0 0		
Hall dimensions 45×45=2,025 square feet in area—			
Building	3,000 0 0	..	The building shall be available free of charge for all public purposes.
Photos of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra and a big lamp.	30 0 0		
Land bearing survey No. 37-B at Vengalapuram village of Adoni taluk, measuring 1 acre and 70 cents.	175 0 0		
Hospital building stands towards the east of the land and measures 80 feet east to west and 100 feet north to south, and the kitchen in the compound, 23 feet by 17 feet	7,375 5 0	..	The building is used as a place of medical relief for women subject to such rules and conditions as may be made by the Municipal Council with the sanction of Government.
Furniture	144 12 0		
The hall is situated in the town of Vizagapatam. Sri Seetharamaswami Temple ward on the Beach Road on a piece of site measuring 1 acre and 1,336 square yards—			
Site	4,743 0 0	..	The hall is endowed by the Raja of Bobbili for the benefit of the town people of Vizagapatam.
Hall	21,667 15 3		
Furniture	765 12 9		
Choultry built on 0·21 cents of site in Alamur, Ramachandrapuram taluk—			
Site	500 0 0	..	The choultry is kept open to all caste Hindus halting and resting at the place.
Building	2,000 0 0		

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.		
16	Madras Government, No. 423 L., Local and Municipal.	18th April 1905.	Victoria Edward Choultry at Repalle, Guntur district.	Taluk Board of Guntur .. ..
17	Madras Government, No. 1333 M., Local and Municipal.	26th June 1907.	K. Narasinga Rao's Dispensary at Cocanada	The Municipal Council, Cocanada
18	Madras Government, No. 1806 M., Local and Municipal	24th Sept. 1907.	Kalikotta Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, Berhampur.	The Raja of Kalikotta and Atagada or his heirs and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur.
19	Madras Government, No. 368, Revenue.	6th Feb. 1908	Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library at Masulipatam.	The Collector of Kistna, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., Srimanu Raja Yarlagadda Anjaneyulu Pramad Bahadur, C.S.I., J. Gouramadha Sastri Garu, B.A., and S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
20	Madras Government, No 418 L., Local and Municipal.	18th March 1908.	The Lying-in Ward at Chirala.	The Taluk Board of Ongole .. ..
21	Madras Government, No 718 L., Local and Municipal.	18th May 1908	Dispensary building at Attur, Palghat.	The Taluk Board of Palghat .. ..
22	Madras Government, No. 739 L., Local and Municipal	21st May 1908.	Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute at Bezwada.	The District Board of Kistna ..
23	Madras Government, No. 1359 M., Local and Municipal.	10th August 1908.	Tulasamma Chaltram in Bellary.	The Municipal Council of Bellary .
24	Madras Government, No. 1317 L., Local and Municipal.	21st October 1909.	Atmakuri Audinarayana Chetti and Brothers' Choultry in the village of Rambha, Ganjam district.	The Taluk Board of Berhampur ..
25	Madras Government, No 1848 L., Local and Municipal.	8th Dec. 1909.	The King Edward Coronation Choultry at Guntakal	The Taluk Board of Gooty .
26	Madras Government, No. 1880 L., Local and Municipal.	17th Dec 1908.	M.R.Ry. C. T. Kandaswami Mudaliyar's Choultry at Durgadevudu in the North Arcot district.	The Taluk Board at Vellore
27	Madras Government No 298 M., Local and Municipal	8th March 1910.	The Peddu's Caste Girls' School, Honavelly.	The Municipal Councillors of Tiruvelly.
28	Madras Government, No 683 L., Local and Municipal.	20th May 1910.	The Choultry at Garnavaram, Kistna district.	The Taluk Board at Bezwada .

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—*contd.*

Property held							Remarks.
Description.	Value.			Annual income, if known.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Choultry site about 16 cents—Building and a godown built on the western wing of the choultry.	1,200	0	0	30	0	0	The income is derived from the endowment as utilised for feeding the poor on New Year's Day in honour of the Coronation of Their Majesties King-Emperor Edward VII and Queen Alexandra and on 24th May in honour of the birth-day of the late lamented Majesty Queen Victoria.
Inam land in Uppuli and Vilvarayanur talukhs.	311	0	0				
Furniture, etc.	140	12	6				
Site, north to south 22 yards, east to west 21 yards, area 572 square yards—							
Site and building	5,800	0	0	..			The building is used for the Branch Dispensary at Cocanada.
Furniture	24	9	0				
Hall built on survey No. 127 of Bellipore village measuring 1·33 acres—							
Building	12,000	0	0	..			The building is endowed as a Town Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria, to and for the benefit of the public of Berhampur and the people of Ganjam district generally, and also for meetings and lectures, receptions, dances and concerts, theatrical and conjuring performances on payment of the prescribed fees to the administrators.
Furniture	1,000	0	0				
All the land measuring about 7,840 square yards and building situate in Buttayyapet in the town of Masulipatam and known as Victoria Memorial Buildings and all appurtenances thereto, compound wall, all round paths, roads, etc., on the said land, and library located in the said buildings—							The said land and buildings are permitted to be used for any public or private meeting etc., and for any other purpose conducive to the general welfare or recreation of any inhabitant of or visitors to Masulipatam and the library is open for use by such inhabitants and visitors free of charge subject to such conditions and rules as the managing committee (administrators) may direct.
Site and buildings	22,443	0	0	..			
Library	5,253	0	0	..			
Furniture, etc.	2,000	0	0	..			
Site 28 cents	228	0	0				The Lying-in ward is used as a labour ward for the benefit of women in general.
Building 50 × 26 feet	2,000	0	0	..			
Furniture	25	0	0				
Dispensary built on Government land, the site of the old travellers' bungalow at Alathur and is situated in the same compound with the public office at Alathur.	3,019	7	4	..			If the building ceases to be used as a dispensary by the Taluk Board, the building and furniture shall revert to the Coronation Committee.
Furniture	161	8	0				
The Museum and Technical Institute is built in a compound measuring 9·16 acres,	27,500	0	0	..			The buildings are used for the exhibition for the public at large of all such things as are exhibited at museums and for the location therein of technical institutes or schools, as a place for the meeting of the District Board and for any other purpose conducive to the intellectual or other advancement and the general welfare of the public of the Kistna district.
Furniture, etc.	2,489	13	8				
Site and buildings measuring 26 feet 0 inches, east to west and 14 feet 8 inches north to south.	1,000	0	0	..			The shelter is open only to Brahman travellers, a rent not exceeding 4 annas per diem being collected from those halting at the place.
All the lands measuring 1·25 acres and the buildings in it are situated in the village of Ravubba, Ganjam district—							
The site and the buildings are estimated at	1,000	0	0	..			The choultry is kept open only for Hindu travellers other than Parchamas.
Furniture, etc.	2	9	6				
The site on which the choultry and its out-house stand measures 1·25 acres. The building with the site is estimated at	2,000	9	0	..			The choultry is maintained for the benefit of the travelling public.
The choultry was constructed 18 years ago. The extent of the land occupied by the building is 10 cents and that occupied by the backyard and well is 40 cents. The site is estimated at	60	0	0	..			The choultry is maintained for the benefit of the travelling public.
Materials of the building worth about	1,000	0	0				
A well for	100	0	0				
And several trees worth	10	0	0				
Furniture (chairs, etc.)	100	0	0	..			
The choultry has a well in its proximity. The choultry is worth	2,000	0	0	..			The choultry is maintained for the benefit of the caste Hindus.
There is one stone mortar. The area of the choultry compound is 834 square yards and is estimated at	417	0	0	..			

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Particulars of vesting order.			Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.	Name of endowment.	
29	Madras Government, No. 807 L., Local and Municipal.	14th June 1911	M.E.Ry. Kopparaju Rama Rau Pantulu's terraced building on the Tirupati Hills	The District Board, Chittoor..
30	Madras Government, No. 1239 L., Local and Municipal	9th Sept. 1911.	M.E.Ry P.A. Vallappa Reddiyar's endowment.	The Taluk Board, Namakkal, in the district of Trichinopoly.
31	Madras Government, No. 1772 L., Local and Municipal	15th Dec. 1911.	Venkatrama Ayyar Tandipandel in the village of Arivaliyangalam in the Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	The Taluk Board, Negapatam ..
32	Madras Government, No. 648 L., Local and Municipal.	31st March 1913.	The Mal Redd Dispensary building at Sedam	The Taluk Board, Madanapalle .
33	Madras Government, No. 644 L., Local and Municipal.	16th April 1913.	The Bhaskara Rao's Choultry.	The Taluk Board, Adoni . ..
34	Madras Government, No. 670 L., Local and Municipal.	22nd April 1913.	George V Coronation Secondary School Buildings.	The Taluk Board, Polavaram.. ..
35	Madras Government, No. 777, Public Department.	23rd June 1913.	Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam..	Collector of Vizagapatam and three others
36	Madras Government, No. 1367 L., Local and Municipal.	31st August 1913.	The Self-dieting Ward of the Alattur Dispensary	The Taluk Board, Palghat, Malabar.
37	Madras Government No. 1379 L., Local and Municipal	31st August 1913.	The dispensary building, the in-patient ward and the out-houses at Kollegode.	Do.
38	Madras Government, No. 818, Educational Department	4th Sept. 1913	Edward VII Coronation Girls' Elementary School at Polavaram, Godavari district.	The Collector, Godavari district, and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.
39	Madras Government, No. 1449 L., Local and Municipal.	8th Sept. 1913.	Sri Raja Rama Mangayamma Rao Bahadur Memorial Lying-in and labour wards for women and children at Cocanada.	The District Board, Godavari.
40	Madras Government, No. 1550 L., Local and Municipal	26th Sept 1913.	The King Emperor George Water pandal at Gobichettipalayam.	The Taluk Board, Gobichettipalayam in the Coimbatore district.
41	Madras Government, No. 2240 L., Local and Municipal	18th Dec 1913.	Board Elementary School, Perapalur, Pallampet taluk, Cuddapah district.	President, Taluk Board, Siddhavatham

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—*cont.*

Property held.					Remarks
Description.	Value.			Annual income, if known.	
	Rs.	A.	P.		
The cost of the building is	9,000	0	0		
The value of the site is	25	0	0		
The area of the site is 40 square yards					
The building has a hall (12 × 11) and a room (12 × 6½) with an opening (6½ × 2) on the cross wall forming the passage into the room.					The building was constructed by M.R.Ry. Kapparapu Zamin Ran Pandia Garu for the benefit of all pilgrims without distinction of caste or creed.
There are two windows with grill leaves					
The property consists of (1) a terraced building with the compound wall and the vacant site attached thereto measuring in all 6 cents in the village of Mavanur and (2) a blackboard.					The building shall be used for the housing of a school to be maintained from Local Funds.
The site is worth	200	0	0		
The building is worth	800	0	0		
The blackboard is worth	7	0	0		
The property consists of a building including the site on the main road near the bridge over the Kidamark river					
The building is worth	300	0	0		Drinking water and diluted buttermilk are freely supplied to travellers in this locality during the months of April, May and June every year with due regard to caste distinctions.
The site is worth	100	0	0		
North to south, 51 links; East to west, 82 links = 2,359					
The site is worth	75	0	0		
The building is worth	3,000	0	0		
Furniture	150	12	0		
The boundaries are— North, panta (pathway), east local fund road; south, dispensary site, west, fields.					Travellers shall stop in the choultry free of charge for three days only
The cost of the site and building is worth	21,000	0	0		The building shall be used for the purpose of a boys' school not lower than a secondary school
All that piece of land situate within the local limits at Vizagapatam, containing 93,575 square feet with the buildings thereon known as the Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam.					
Bounded on the north by municipal lane and hill; on the east by the premises of Mrs. A.V.N. College, on the south by municipal road; and on the west by the premises of Medical School, Vizagapatam					
The dispensary is situated in the compound which belongs to Government. There are no title-deeds or documents relating to the buildings except a letter from the donor dated 24th January 1913 stating that the building might be taken charge of by the Taluk Board. No articles except two benches.	1,200	0	0		
The measurement of the compound east to west is 97½ feet and that from north to south, 90 feet.					
The boundaries are as follows— East, Chinna Chetti's house; west, Dasari Chetti's house, south, public road; north, a lane					The Taluk Board shall be at liberty to appropriate the produce of the trees in the dispensary compound and shall utilise the proceeds for any expenses connected with the institution.
(1) Site measuring 87 feet by 80 feet together with the building thereon, (2) portion of vacant site belonging to the estate measuring 125 feet by 65 feet.	4,000	0	0		The lands with the buildings thereon shall be used for the purpose of the Girls' Elementary school at Palavaram.
No title-deeds					The building shall be used as lying-in and labour ward attached to the Lady Havelock Hospital for women and children at Cocanada.
The endowment consists of a building and 4 acres of land in the village of Manjal Tarayanapuram bearing Survey Nos. 219 C. wet, 241 wet, and 242 dry.					The building shall be used solely as a water pandal and the income from the lands shall be utilised for the maintenance of the said building. Drinking water shall be supplied to all classes of people who resort to the pandal and the building shall be provided with lights
The property consists of a building which is situated at the building including the compound wall is 2,043 square feet or 5 cents.	400	0	0		The building was constructed by M.R.Ry. P. Raghava Reddi Garu for the use of the Board Elementary school

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Particulars of vesting order.			Administrators of property.
	Number	Date	Name of endowment.	
42	Madras Government, No. 668 L., Local and Municipal	3rd April 1914	Pavadai Chetti's School, Vikravandi, in the district of South Arcot.	The Taluk Board, Tindivanam ..
43	Madras Government, No 1216 L., Local and Municipal.	17th June 1914	M.R.Ry. P. Appavu Mudaliyar's School building at Panjati, Penneri taluk.	The District Board, Chingleput ..
44	Madras Government, No 1300 M., Legal and Municipal.	9th July 1914.	The Asha Memorial, 1911 ..	The Municipal Council, Tuticorin ..

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,
Fort St. George, 31st May 1916.

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1914-15—*cont.*

Property held.			Remarks.
Description.	Value.	Annual income, if known.	
The endowment consists of a piece of land measuring 61 cents in the village of Vikravandi. The estimated value of the site ...	Rs. A. P. 995 4 0	...	...
and that of the building ...	2,050 0 0	...	...
The area of the school building is 744 square feet. The estimated value of the site is ...	50 0 0	...	The site on which the building was to was assigned to M.E.Rly. P. Appavu Mudaliyar on darkhast by an order of the Tahsildar
Building	1,300 0 0	...	
Furniture is worth	50 12 0		
The endowment consists of a piece of land measuring 10 cents, a mantapam with a floral block mounted on it, a reinforced tank, a water-fountain and a cattle trough.	...	...	The Municipal Council shall provide for the supply of drinking water to the cattle and the people by maintaining the trough, fountain and taps in good condition.

K. L. DATTA,
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Examined and found correct,

R. SETHURAM AYYAR,
Chief Superintendent in charge of Outside Audits.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JULY 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,58,882	14	1			
Public Deposits at Branches	39,22,638	0	8	87,81,521	14	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.				8,17,37,010	2	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,09,432	0	6
Sundries				16,87,112	0	7
Total				10,72,10,696	6	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,34,60,883	0	7
Other authorized Investments	7,58,148	13	6
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,89,76,221	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,22,69,316	4	10
Bills discounted and purchased	81,09,043	10	10
Balances with other Banks	28,86,677	13	8
Bullion	8,934	4	6
Dead stock	6,94,281	2	7
Stamps	26,553	1	6
Sundries	1 03,404	0	10
	7,82,96,504	1	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.	2 89 20,042	1	6
Total	10,72,10,546	6	9

* Includes 67,495½ Sovereigns Rs. 7,11,062-8-9.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 68-35

Bank of Madras, Madras, 6th July 1916.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 57,99,491-8-0					
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 44,11,659-0-8			1,01,11,150	8	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				8,16,20,163	10	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.				1,17,933	5	8
Sundries				10,00,821	7	2
Total				10,80,16,027	10	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,32,81,126	0	2
Other authorized Investments	8,10,748	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2 86,13,666	0	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,61,47,450	8	0
Bills discounted and purchased	82,80,642	11	8
Balances with other Banks	28,83,752	10	2
Bullion	8,959	4	6
Dead stock	6,94,378	0	7
Stamps	26,643	12	8
Sundries	1,03,890	6	6
	7,91,00,256	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	2,89,15,782	15	3
Total	10,80,16,027	10	10

* Includes 67,495½ sovereigns or Rs. 7,10,977-8-6.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—66 97

Bank of Madras, Madras, 5th July 1916.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF SHIPPING in the MADRAS HARBOUR with their DESTINATION, &c., on the 3rd July 1916, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "City of Florence" ..	2430	John Leary ..	Marseilles and London.	1916 6th July .	Messrs. Best & Co

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 27th June to the 3rd July 1915.

ARRIVALS

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1915						1915.
28th June ..	S.S. "Gregory Apear" ..	2984	B.	J. R. O' Sullivan	Rangoon .	23rd June.
29th	S.S. "Egra" ..	2956	B.	J. G. Kilner ..	Singapore ..	21st "
30th " ..	S.S. "City of Florence" ..	2490	B.	John Leary ..	Rangoon ..	24th "
1st July ..	S.S. "Clan Macalister" ..	3094	B.	J. W. Taylor ..	Tuticorin ..	17th "

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nationality.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1915.					
27th June ..	S.S. "Holywell" .	3859	B.	G. W. Sharpe ..	Calcutta
27th " ..	S.S. "Aymeric" .	2789	B.	W. Wilson ..	Do.
30th " ..	S.S. "Clan Sutherland" ..	1794	B.	G. P. Phillips ..	London *via* Galle, Colombo and Suez Canal.
30th " ..	S.S. "Tegentura" ..	3156	B.	A. E. Merrels ..	Calcutta *via* Coconada
30th " ..	S.S. "Pima" ..	4258	B.	J. G. Kilner ..	Singapore *via* Pondicherry, Cuddalore, etc., Penang and Port Swettenham.
2nd July ..	S.S. "Gregory Apear" ..	2941	B.	J. R. O'Sullivan..	Cuddalore and Negapatam.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Clan Macalister" ..	3095	B.	J. W. Taylor ..	Vizagapatam.

Port Office, Madras,
3rd July 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 21 OF 1915.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
28th June 1915.

F. ICELY,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Reef Island Light. Alteration in character.

Notice is given that on 1st January 1916, the existing light will be replaced by a new light of the following character:—

Position.—Latitude 11° 36' N
Longitude 98° 13' E.

Alteration.—The fixed white light will be replaced by an occulting white light. Period of light 7½ seconds. Period of occultation 2½ seconds.

Remark.—The other details of the light are unaltered.

Charts affected—824 White Point to Mergui.
830 Bassein River to Pulo Penang.
70 Bay of Bengal.
Plan 924 Tavoy River.

Publications.—Bay of Bengal Pilot 4th Edition, page 513.
Admiralty List of Lights, Part V.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma.

A. BINGHAM, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

Rangoon, 8th June 1915.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jenmam title to S. No. 86/1 of Cheviliam Desam No. 24 of Kottayam taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jenmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are requested hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 2th September 1915 to have their names registered as such

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
28th June 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6.—In virtue of the powers delegated under clause XI of Government notification No 445, dated 13th July 1885, published on pages 1203 and 1201 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1885, Part I, and in supersession of Board's notification No. 8, dated 6th July 1914, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes the following rules for the issue, etc., of licenses under section 12 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886, for the tapping of toddy-producing trees and for the drawing of toddy therefrom, to have effect in the following local areas from the 1st day of October 1915 :—

(1) The whole of the ordinary tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts and the following villages in the Agency tracts of the last two districts :—

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Salur Agency.

1. Gadivalasa.
2. Jallidivalasa.

Pottangi Agency.

3. Padalavalasa.
4. Velagavalasa.

Golgonda Agency.

5. Padda Juggammapeta.
6. Dharmavaram.
7. Kottagudam.
8. Savalabhupalapatnam.
9. Gunupadi.
10. Gokugondapeta.
11. Vedarupalli
12. Krishnapuram Agraharam.
13. Kodavatipodi
14. Gammidigonda.
15. Suradapalli.
16. Kalyavada Sarabhavaram.
17. Pottnagandharapalem.
18. Chammachinta.
19. Ghantavari Kottagudam.
20. Valasarajapadu.
21. Padi.
22. Konkeningi
23. Kumarapuram.

Golgonda Agency—cont.

24. Chidikada
25. Krishnadevipeta.
26. Lakshmipuram.
27. Kandagolliva.
28. Sarabhupati Agraharam.
29. Ramachandrapuram Agraharam.
30. Ratnampeta of Antada Mattah.
31. Lingapuram.
32. Kullura.
33. Talahada
34. Yerravaram.
35. Anantapupalapalnam
36. Kondasanthu.
37. Gummidivarapalem.
38. Robbasingi.
39. Dunnaru.
40. Rellaipalem.
41. Mudapalu.
42. Dharmavaram (near Dharakonda forest reserve).
43. Ramannapalem.

Parvathi Agency.

44 Jinubad

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Chodavaram Agency Division.

1. Peda Bhimpalli.
2. Ramachandrapuram.
3. Purushottapatnam.
4. Indukurupeta

Yellavaram Agency Division.

1. Kellipadi.
2. Mallavu.
3. Gontavanipalem.

Polavaram Agency Division.

1. Bayyanagudem and
   - (1) Narasannapalem
   - (2) Sitampeta

   } hamlets.
2. Vedantapuram *alias* Krishnapuram
3. Lakshmudugudem and
   - (1) Pandarlagudem
   - (2) Gollagudem
   - (3) Kungalavarigudem
   - (4) Venkayapalem

   } hamlets.
4. Ballayagudem.
5. Ravigudem and
   - (1) Mattagudem hamlet.

Polavaram Agency Division—cont.

6. Nagavaram Muttah and
   - (1) Regalagunta
   - (2) Srivanavaram
   - (3) Yepalapodu
   - (4) Nagavaram
   - (5) Sittapagudem
   - (6) Narayanagudem

   } hamlets.
7. Busarajapalli and
   - (1) Mallapoodevarigudem hamlet.
8. Sitaramanagaram.
9. Marlagudem
10. Ramanujapuram.
11. Jagannaddigudem and
    - (1) Bayyanapa.
    - (2) Ramachandrapuram
    - (3) Sitaramakandrika
    - (4) Patruddigudem
    - (5) Markandeyapuram

    } hamlets.
12. Askampalam *alias* Srinivasapuram.
13. Pulhpadi.
14. Maisanagudem and
    - (1) Koyagudem hamlet.
15. Akkampeta.
16. Jayanavarigudem
17. Pattampalem and
    - (1) Pidagoppagudem hamlet.

18. Ganapavaram and
    (1) Bandaralagudem
    (2) Nagulagudem
    (3) Nimmalagudem
    (4) Ramayyapeta
    (5) Sankaramanagudem } hamlets
    (6) Velutallagudem
    (7) Palukuru
    (8) Chemmalavarigudem
    (9) Garavampeta
19. Jaggannattigudem and
    (1) Regulagunta hamlet.
20. Mulagalampadu and
    (1) Rowtugudem } hamlets.
    (2) Pasalagudem }
21. Swarnavarigudem and
    (1) Chekkulakattigudem
    (2) Gokulapudem *alias* Sukaligudem } hamlets.
    (3) Pamulavarigudem
22. Peddipalli.
23. Matamgudem.
24. Tadavayi and
    (1) Challavarigudem
    (2) Golugudem
    (3) Jonnalavarigudem
    (4) Mangamattigudem } hamlets.
    (5) Ramachandrapuram
    (6) Ramavarapeta
    (7) Venkataramanajapuram.
25. Gangamagudem and
    (1) Dibbagudem } hamlets.
    (2) Tallagangamagudem
26. Parimpudi and
    (1) Narayanapuram hamlet.
27. Ankampalem.
28. Dayyhagudem and
    (1) Chimalavarigudem
    (2) Lakshmipuram
    (3) Pandurangudem *alias* Penumavarigudem } hamlets.
    (4) Tammavarigudem
29. Iyyavaripalavaram.
30. Polachcrla and
    (1) Rayavaram hamlet.
31. Julugumilli.
32. Koyagudem and
    (1) Baragada Gangalugudem
    (2) Bavrinkalapadu or (gudem)
    (3) Chintakoyagadem
    (4) Ramannapalem
    (5) Tatipakalugudem
    (6) Venkatagirigudem } hamlets.
    (7) Vemburigudem
    (8) Madanagudem
    (9) Neramugudem *alias* Mekalatatayyagudem
    (10) Dasarayarigudem
    (11) Dathavarigudem
33. Pulavaram and
    (1) Dwarugondi
    (2) Ithalakota
    (3) Kottagudem
    (4) Kottam
    (5) Mamidigondi } hamlets.
    (6) Rajampalem
    (7) Ramannapalem
    (8) Ramayyapeta
    (9) Totagondi
34. Pata Pattisam and
    (1) Bangaraumapeta } hamlets.
    (2) Pattisamidhi
35. Gutala and
    (1) Kotta Pattisam } hamlets.
    (2) Mahalakshammapeta
36. Tatipudi.
37. Ballipadu.

38. Chenakamilli and
    (1) Jagannadhapuram hamlet.
39. Venkatayyapalem
40. Poolavaram.
41. Tipukulagudem.
42. Bogolupalli.
43. Rayavaram
44. Sangonda.
45. Gangolu and
    (1) Gopavaram
    (2) Hukumpeta
    (3) Narasimhapalem
    (4) Pedarajupalem } hamlets
    (5) Rampalem
    (6) Venkatarayanimhapuram
    (7) Yerravaram
46. Venkatapuram
47. Vinjavam and
    (1) Bodigudem
    (2) Kammagudem
    (3) Koyanagarupalem } hamlets.
    (4) Tavalakuta
    (5) Venkatareddigudem
48. Pagadapalli and
    (1) Ramannapalem *alias* Viranarasimhapeta
    (2) Repallivada } hamlets.
    (3) Garlagoyyi
    (4) Gullapudi
    (5) Gunjavaram
49. Dandapudi.
50. Lakshmunarayanadevupeta and
    (1) Pedrala
    (2) Redlakunkala
    (3) Chintapalli
    (4) Degamamidi } hamlets.
    (5) Irlagudem
    (6) Sallumamidi
    (7) Kottakunkala
    (8) Palakunkala
51. Sagipadu.
52. Karakapadu and Bushcheyyapalem hamlet.
53. Lakshmipuram.
54. Kovvada and
    (1) Muddapagadem
    (2) Rajanagaram
    (3) Saripallikunta
    (4) Viranagudem } hamlets.
    (5) Yerrayyagudem
    (6) Gogumilli
    (7) Gommeluru
55. Mangapatidevupeta
56. Ramannagudem
57. Pedakopalli and
    (1) Kandukagudem } hamlets.
    (2) Kota Ramachandrapuram
58. Billamilli and
    (1) Bhujangarajupeta
    (2) Bottapugudem
    (3) Chandragudem
    (4) Dharmavarapeta
    (5) Dupakayalapadu } hamlets.
    (6) Kishkajapagadem.
    (7) Koyagudem
    (8) Mangalapalem
    (9) Saripalli
    (10) Surampudi
59. Rajahmundry and
    (1) Chakala tanigudem hamlet.
60. Parimpudi and
    (1) Atchathapuram
    (2) Ankalagudem
    (3) Bodigudem
    (4) Koyyalagudem } hamlets.
    (5) Mallavolu
    (6) Nemalivada
    (7) Sabbavarapalem
61. Kannapuram.

(2) The rest of the Presidency with the exception of the Nilgiri district and the Wynaad taluk, Anjengo, Tangasseri and the Attapadi valley of the Malabar district.

(3) The Banganapalle State.

2. Tree-tapping licenses shall be issued on the application—

(*a*) of licensed toddy shopkeepers in areas in which the toddy shops are sold by auction or licensed separately;

(*b*) of persons having the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of cocoanut toddy arrack as foreign liquor;

(*c*) of tappers on their own application in the South Canara district provided that the application for license is accompanied by an application for a permit for the transport of the toddy drawn to some particular shop and that the latter application is countersigned or drawn to some particular shop and that the latter application is countersigned or acknowledged to be correct by the shopkeeper to whose shop the toddy is to be taken;

(*d*) of tree owners generally, and of sweet-toddy tappers in the Godavari district, and in the Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem taluks of the Kistna district, for not more than five trees in the case of tree owners and three trees in the case of sweet-toddy tappers, for the drawing of toddy required for domestic consumption, but not for sale;

(*e*) of toddy shopkeepers or renters in the Mysore territory and in the Banganapalle State desirous to obtain toddy from trees growing in British territory; and

(*f*) of toddy shopkeepers in the Pudukkottai State desiring to obtain toddy from trees in British Territory provided that the application is certified or countersigned by the Salt and Abkâri Inspector of the State.

In cases (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), and (*e*) the licenses may be issued in the name of the applicant himself or of his nominee, and in cases (*c*) and (*f*) in the name of the applicant only.

3. Persons wishing to apply for the grant of tree-tapping licenses must first pay the fees (or the first instalment thereof, as the case may be) due on account of the trees which they desire to tap, into a Government treasury, which may be either the District treasury, a Taluk treasury or a Salt treasury. Divisional officers may also empower heads of villages to receive payments on account of tree-tax and to grant receipts therefor. Pudukkottai renters when applying for trees in British territory must pay the full tree tax into a British treasury at the rates prevailing in British territory.

4. (1) Applications for the grant of tree-tapping licenses must be made in the prescribed form to the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, in charge of the circle in which the trees are situated. Forms may be obtained from the Inspectors of Salt, Abkâri and Customs Department, and from all Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and will be supplied free of charge. Applications put in by shopkeepers and tappers need not be stamped; those put in by other persons must bear a court-fee stamp of one anna. In any case, if the fees have been paid into a treasury, the application must contain a certificate of payment from the treasury officer; if payment has been made to a village head the receipt must accompany the application. Mysore renters and shopkeepers applying for trees in British territory should pay the tree-tax into the Mysore Amildar's treasury and should present before the British Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar concerned along with the application in form T. T. 8, the receipt with the Amildar's certificate at the foot to the effect that the applicant is a person entitled to take out a tree-tapping license in Mysore. The tree tax should be calculated at the higher rate if the rates are not the same on the two sides of the frontier.

(2) Applications for tree-tapping licenses in the South Canara district should be countersigned by the owner of the trees intended to be marked in token of his consent.

5. Toddy shopkeepers in tracts adjoining the Mysore territory will also be allowed to tap trees in Mysore for the supply of toddy to their shops on payment of the whole of the tree-tax in one instalment into the British treasuries and subject to such restrictions regarding permits, etc., as may be prescribed in this behalf. The rate of tree-tax to be paid in such cases will invariably be the higher rate in force if the rate is not the same on the two sides of the frontier.

The British and Mysore Governments reserve to themselves the right to impose, in addition to the tree-tax, a rent for the use of trees belonging to them, the same being imposed being payable by British and Mysore licensees alike. The arrangements agreed to by the Madras and the Mysore Governments with regard to the issue of licenses for tapping trees in either territory on the application of farmers or shopkeepers in the other do not prevent the reservation of trees in any specified area in the Madras Presidency or in Mysore with a view to afford rest thereto or for other sufficient reason and the mere payment of tree tax into a British or Mysore treasury does not entitle an applicant to tapping licenses for trees so reserved.

6. Toddy shopkeepers in British territory adjoining the Banganapalle State will be allowed to tap trees in the State on payment of tree-tax, the rate being the same as in the Kurnool district. Similarly those in the Banganapalle State will be allowed to tap trees in the adjoining British territory.

7. Persons applying for the issue of licenses will be responsible to Government for all sums payable as tree-tax on account of the trees licensed to be tapped.

8. (1) On receipt of an application, the Inspector, unless he sees special cause to the contrary, will at once take steps for the marking of the trees by an officer superior in rank to a petty officer and for the issue of the license. Applicants for trees shall point out to the marking officer, when required by the latter to do so, the trees applied for by them. Should they fail to do so after reasonable notice, the fees paid by them shall be liable to be forfeited at the Collector's discretion.

(2) In the Godavari district and in the Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem taluks of the Kistna district, trees intended for the drawing of fermented toddy and those for the drawing of sweet toddy shall, as far as possible, be in separate topes or blocks.

9. Collectors may, from time to time, prescribe the minimum number of trees to be entered in an original application. They may also direct that the trees situated in one village only shall be included in an application.

10. No trees shall be tapped, nor shall toddy be drawn from any toddy tree, nor shall any pot be attached to any toddy tree, until the tree has been marked by the proper officer.

11. For palmyra and date trees in the Presidency and for Dadasal (*Acrocarpus Wightii*) trees in South Canara, tree-tapping licenses shall be annual, that is, in force from 1st October or any subsequent date to the 30th September immediately following, and for cocoanut and sago trees they shall be half yearly, that is, in force from 1st October or any subsequent date to the 31st March immediately

following, and from 1st April or any subsequent date to the 30th September immediately following except in the case of the trees having been illicitly tapped, when the full tree-tax may be levied.

12. The following shall be the fees payable on account of each tree for the tapping of which license is applied for :—

Districts.	Cocoanut palms (for each half-year as defined in rule 11 above).	Sago palms (for each half-year as defined in rule 11 above).	Palmyra or date palms (for the whole year as defined in rule 11 above)	Oothmal (*Borassus flabelli*) palms (for the whole year as defined in rule 11 above).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam				
Vizagapatam				
Godavari	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	..
Kistna				
Guntur				
Nellore				
Cuddapah				
Anantapur	2 8 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	...
Bellary				
Kurnool (including the Banganapalle State) ..				
Madras Town				
Chingleput				
North Arcot				
Chittoor				
South Arcot	3 12 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	..
Tanjore				
Trichinopoly				
Madura				
Tinnevelly				
Coimbatore				
Salem				
South Canara	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Malabar	3 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	....

13. The fees payable on account of any licenses issued under these rules shall be payable in the following instalments, unless the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue shall otherwise direct :—

Period within which the license is applied for.	Instalments in which tree-tax is to be paid.
In the case of half-yearly fees.	
Between 1st October and 31st December in any year.	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st February following.
Between 1st January and 31st March in any year ..	The whole at the time of application.
Between 1st April and 30th June in any year ..	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st July following.
Between 1st July and 30th September in any year ..	The whole at the time of application.
In the case of annual fees	
Between 1st October and 31st December in any year	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st February following.
Between 1st January and 30th April in any year ..	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st of the second month following.
Between 1st May and 30th September in any year ..	The whole at the time of application.

NOTE.—In the case of trees applied for, for six months ships between 1st February and, 30th April, one-half of the tree-tax should be levied at the time of application and the other half on the 1st of the second month following. But in the case of trees applied for between 1st May and 31st July, the full tree-tax will be levied at the time of application.

14. Every instalment of tree-tax shall be paid on the first day of the month in which it falls due.

15. For the convenience of applicants, applications will be received from 1st September or 1st March; but no trees will be marked, nor licenses issued, nor preparation of spathes permitted before 15th September or 15th March; nor shall pots be attached to trees before the evening of the 30th September or 31st March, as the case may be. In the case of date trees the process of preparation will be allowed from the 15th September but the incision required for the insertion of the drip-leaves will be allowed from the 15th September but the incision required for the insertion of the drip-leaves will not be allowed before the evening of the 30th September. In no case shall toddy be drawn except during the currency of the license.

16. All toddy drawn under the tree-tapping licenses granted in accordance with these rules shall, as soon as the pots containing it are removed from the trees, be immediately conveyed direct to a distillery or a licensed toddy shop under a general transport permit which will be granted gratis by the Inspector. In the South Canara district when a licensee desires to change the shop to which his toddy is to be taken, the permit will be amended on application and on prepayment of two annas in addition to the Court-fee stamp of the value of one anna to be affixed to the application. No toddy drawn under these rules shall be sold otherwise than to a licensed distiller or shopkeeper except at a regularly licensed shop. Free foot sales or sales in the open are absolutely prohibited.

17. Between sunset and sunrise no toddy shall be drawn or kept by a person holding a license under these rules in the garden or field in which stand the trees which he is licensed to tap, except the toddy contained in the pots attached to the spathes of the trees, provided that the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue may, on sufficient cause being shown, relax the restriction in any local area.*

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th July 1915.

* In the Madras Town Circle palmyra and date toddy may be drawn as early as 6 A.M.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following alterations should be made in Notification No. 561 ITQ., dated 18th December 1899, published on pages 1691-1693 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 19th December 1899:—

(a) *Add* the following as the fourth sentence of rule 1:—

"The rate of duty and cost price shall be those in force at the factory at the time of removal of the salt."

(b) In the first sentence of rule 2 (5) after the word "duty" *add* the words "and the other charges under section 49-B of the Salt Act" and *insert* the following at the end of the rule:—

"The duty and the other charges to be paid by the applicants shall be those in force at the time of removal of the salt from the factory."

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1. In Notification No. 568, dated 18th December 1899, published on pages 1896-1897 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 19th December 1899, the following alterations are hereby ordered.—

(a) *Add* the following at the end of rule 1:—

"and the rate of such duty shall be that in force on the date of removal of the salt from the factory.

(b) *Substitute* the following for rule 4 —

"No salt shall be removed from a factory until the whole of the charges referred to in section 49 of the Act have been paid and all such charges shall be levied at the rates in force on the date of removal of the salt."

2. *Add* the following as rule 5 (a) of notification No. 548 dated 23rd December 1899, published on pages 1693-1694 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 26th December 1899:—

"The duty cost price and other charges referred to above shall be those in force at the time of removal of the salt from the salt works."

3. At the end of rule 3 of Notification No. 288, dated 22nd July 1904, published on page 830 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 26th July 1904, the following sentence should be added:—

"The cost price and the other charges referred to herein shall be those in force at the factory at the time of removal of the salt."

For the words "prevailing at the port of shipment" occurring in rule 10 of the same notification, *substitute* "which prevailed at the port of shipment on the date of removal of the salt from the factory."

4. To rule 3 of Notification No. 287, dated 22nd July 1904, published on pages 832-833 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 26th July 1904, *add* the following:—

"The duty referred to above and in rule 11 *infra* shall be that in force at the factory at the time of removal of the salt."

For the words "prevailing at the port of shipment" occurring in rule 10 of the same notification, *Substitute* "which prevailed at the port of shipment on the date of removal of the salt from the factory."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 24th June 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER, *Secretary.*

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be in force in the village of Mottalapuram, Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevelly district, from the 10th July to the 17th July 1915, both days inclusive.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., For., L. Rds. and Agri.) Madras, 30th June 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th June 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE

Simla, the 21st June 1915.

No. 712-s Ap.—Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Deputy Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300-400, is granted an extension of furlough for five months with effect from the 1st June 1915.

W. MAXWELL, *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.*

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of the South Arcot division to the credit of the persons as noted below for work done by them. If the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice, the amount will be credited to Government.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Krishnasami Pillai—repairs to Pooferasankuppam tank, Rs. 2,790.	42	12	3
(2) S. T. Srinivasalu Nayudi and Thondaraiya Kavundan—repairs to Kalienkuppam channel, Rs. 440 (No. 180 of 14-15)	13	0	0

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

Cuddalore, 22nd June 1915.

The following sums are outstanding in the books of this office from the month noted against each to the credit of the persons noted below for work done by them, and unless the amounts are claimed within three months from the date of this notification the amount will be credited to Government:—

Name of person	Name of work.	Month from which outstanding	Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1. Aiyana Nayakar ..	Repairing the Nayeli tank ..	August 1912 ..	73	7	10
2. Chidambara Chettiyar.	Protecting the left bank of Pamaliar in Thenakadu limits.	July 1913 ..	70	0	0
3. Chinnayya Chetti ..	Regrading the Devanadhi channel from head to Madikondan dam.	October 1913 ..	148	11	10
4 Kunja Nayaka ..	Diverting the supply channel to Nayeli tank ..	December 1913 ..	8	8	0
5. Kattaiyatal Pillai ..	Repairs to inspection bungalow, Kondachen ..	January 1914 ..	12	0	7
6. Venkatachalam Nayudu.	Urgent repairs to the weak and over washed portions on the left bank of Seevaraiyar from bridge on road No. 67 to the inlet of North Kattar ..	May 1914 ..	28	4	10
7. Gajaraja Singh ..	Repairing the left bank of Harischandranadi from Father Jowle to Alangudi regulator.	April 1913 ..	84	8	6
Do. ..	Repairing the left bank of Melliyar in the first mile.	Do.	17	0	0

V. GOPALAYYA,
Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division.

Tanjore, 14th June 1915.

It is hereby notified that as the whereabouts of the undermentioned piece-workers that worked in Siddapur Tank Project, Kurnool district, are not known, the amounts due to them from this department will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification :—

	Amount due.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Aba Madu	1	0	0
2. Redla Krishna	1	0	0

V. SRINIVASAN,
for Superintending Engineer.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Kurnool Division, 17th June 1915.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF ANDAMANS TIMBER IN 1915.

It is notified for general information that six-weekly, instead of quarterly, tenders will be invited during the remainder of the year 1915 for shipments of padauk, pyinma (*Lagerstroemia hypoleuca*), and koko or siris (*Albizzia lebbek*) from Port Blair.

The quantities of timber and the conditions of sale will remain as in the previous notice.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans Port Blair

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Simla, 11th May 1915.

II-11

SALE OF TIMBER.

With reference to the notice, dated 10th February 1915 (which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 13th February 1915, and in Provincial * Gazettes), inviting tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from the forests of the North and Middle Andaman Islands, it is hereby notified that tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the *1st June 1915* instead of the 1st September 1915 as previously announced in paragraph 19 of the notice.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Simla, 17th May 1915.

* *Note.*—Published on page 464, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd February 1915.

TONDI PEARL FISHERY.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of Madras have accepted in G.O., Mis. No. 1295, Revenue, dated 1st June 1915, the tender of M S Hy. S Sahib Marakkayar Avargal, 1, South street, Nagore, for the right to fish for the pearl oysters remaining on the pearl banks lying off Tondi, Pasipatnam and Karungadu (Ramnad district) for the period ending 31st December 1916. As he has paid in full the rental due, he has the sole right to collect the pearl oysters either directly or by lawfully appointed agents.

The boundaries between which the lessee is given the right to fish are as follows, viz.,—

(*a*) On the north a line drawn due east from Arasunagar mosque and extended till it reaches the 7 fathoms area.

(*b*) On the south by a similar line drawn due east from Uppur temple, and extended eastward till it reaches the 7 fathoms area.

(*c*) On the west by the 4 fathom line.

(*d*) On the east by the 7 fathoms line.

Any persons other than those authorised by the abovenamed lessee who may collect pearl oysters within the above defined limits will be liable to prosecution for theft.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries Office, Tuticorin,
21st June 1915.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given under section 76 of Act VII of 1880 the undermentioned property has been salved within the limits of the port of Kilakarai and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within (6) six months from this notification before the Port Conservator, Kilakarai :—

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
A small wooden canoe measuring 12 cubits length, 2 cubits breadth, 1½ cubits depth.	16th May 1915 ..	One mile west of Padmanadam village in the sea near Sumaithanky.

இதனால் 1880-ம் வருஷம் 7-வது ஆக்ட 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் மேற் பாடான இந்தச் சாமான்களின் விஷயத்தில் கிலக்கரை துறைமுகத்தில் ஆஜராகிற துறைமுக அதிகாரிக்கு இந்த நோட்டீஸ் தேதி முதல் ஆறு மாசத்திற்குள்ளாக யாதொரு ஆக்ஷேபணை இருந்தாலும் அவரால் தெரிவிக்கப்பட வேண்டியது.—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	அகப்பட்ட தேதி	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
சுமார் 12 முழ நீளமும், 2 முழ அகலமும், 1½ முழ ஆழமும்.	1915 மே மாசம் 16-வது	புதுமடம் கிராமத்திற்கு கிழக்கே ஒரு மைல் கடலில்.

Kilakarai, 22nd May 1915.

R. MUTHUKRISHNA NAYUDU,
Clerk in charge of Port Conservator.

Notice is hereby given under section 76 of Act VII of 1880 that the undermentioned property has been salved within the limits of the Port of Pamban and all claims thereto must be prepared and proved within (6) six months from this notification before the Port Officer, Pamban.

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One round junglewood log measuring length 13' 8", diameter 1' 1" (no marks).	24th May 1915 ..	On the shore off Ariyankuppam.
One round junglewood log measuring length 11' 9", diameter 1' 11" (no marks)	24th " ..	Do.
One broken piece of wooden sky-light consisting of four planks—	24th " ..	Do.
One 5' 7" × 11" × 4".		
One 3' 7" × 11" × 4".		
One 2' 2" × 8" × 2".		
One 4' × 8" × 1' 3".		

இதனுல் 1880-ம்ஜூலித்திய 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதப்பிரகாரமாக மேற்படியான இரங்கூன் துறைமுகத்தின் எல்லைக்குள் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட கீழ்வரும் விவரித்த சொத்துக்கு உடையவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சொத்துக்கு பாத்தியதையை இந்த விளம்பரத் தேதியிலும் ஆறாவதிற்குள்ளாக தாசெய்த முகாந்தரமெயடுத்து :—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	அகப்பட்ட தேதி.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்
ஒரு வட்டமான மரத்தொன், நீளம் 13½ அடி, கனமில் 1 அடி 1 அங்குலம்.	1915 ஒ 24உ.	அரியாங்குப்பம் கடற்கரை,
ஒரு வட்டமான மரத்தொன், நீளம் 11 அடி 9 அங்குலம், கனமில் 1 அடி 11 அங்குலம்.	ஒடு.	ஒடு.
தகரு மரச்சன்னல் உடையில் வகைப்பட்ட, கீழ்த் தக—	ஒடு.	ஒடு.
துண்டு 5' 7" × 11" × 4"		
,, 3' 7" × 11" × 4"		
,, 2' 2" × 8" × 2"		
,, 4' × 8" × 1' 3"		

Pamban, 28th May 1915.

W. J. SWAN,
Port Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Eight round iron bars	Nil	19th June 1915 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
One bundle steel bars	"	19th " ..	
One bundle hoop iron	"	23th " ..	
Four iron sheets, 6' × 3'	"	29th " ..	
Three iron sheets, 5' × 3'	"	30th " ..	
One iron sheet, 5' × 3'	"	30th " ..	
Two junglewood squares	"	30th " ..	
Three junglewood planks	"	30th " ..	
One wooden sleeper, 10'	"	30th " ..	
Eight round iron bars	"	1st July 1915 ..	
Three flat iron bars	"	1st " ..	
One bundle square iron bars	"	1st " ..	
One junglewood scantling	"	1st " ..	
One steel sleeper 4'	"	2nd " ..	
One iron pipe, 10' × 8"	A diamond with "National Chaining" in the centre.	2nd " ..	
One iron pipe, 20' × 8"	Nil	2nd " ..	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனல் 1880-ம்ஜூலித்திய 7 வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதப்பிரகாரமாக மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இதன் கீழ்வரும் விவரித்த சொத்துகளை யார் எவரேனும் தமக்குரியதென்று தாவி பாத்தியதைகொண்டாடுவார்களானல் சொத்துகளை அப்புறப்படுத்தும் சார்ஜு பட்டியில் அதன் மாதம் முழுவதற்குள்ளாக சொத்துகளை அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யத்தவறும் பக்ஷம் போர்ட் ஆபீஸ் இஞ்சினியர் உத்தரவின்பேரில் அதன் மாதத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும்.

5 உருள இருப்பு தட்டுகள்	பூசியம்	1915 ஆண்டு ஜூலை 29வ.	
1 கடு எழுத்து கம்பிகள்	Gap.	Gap. 29வ..	
1 கடு பிரேம் கதவுகள்	Gap.	Gap. 29வ..	
4 இருப்பு தகடுகள், 6' × 3'	Gap.	Gap. 29வ..	
3 இருப்பு சதுரம், 3' × 3'	Gap.	Gap. 30வ..	
1 இருப்பு தடி, 5' × 2'	Gap.	Gap. 30வ..	
2 கடமோச சக்கரம்	Gap.	Gap. 30வ..	மாசாக்க
4 கட்டுமான பலகைகள்	Gap.	Gap. 30வ..	முன்பணம்
1 மர மேசை, 10'	Gap.	Gap. 30வ..	ரூ.
8 உருள இருப்பு கம்பிகள்	Gap.	ஆகஸ்ட் 1வ..	
3 தட்டை இருப்பு தட்டுகள்	Gap.	Gap. 1வ..	
1 கடு சதுர இருப்பு கம்பிகள்	Gap.	Gap. 1வ..	
1 கட்டுமான கதவுகள்	Gap.	Gap. 1வ..	
1 எழுது மேசை, 4½'	Gap.	Gap. 2வ..	
1 இருப்பு குடை, 18' × 6" ..	மத்திய National Chating உள்ளக பயன்பாடு.	Gap. 2வ..	
1 இருப்பு குடை, 20' × 6"	Gap.	Gap. 2வ..	

Fort Office, Madras,
3rd July 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Director of Works for the Port of Madras.

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ACT III OF 1864 (FORFEITURES) AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST APRIL 1915. As. 3–3. (1 *a.*)
TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1914. As. 13. (2 *a.*)

List of Books published from October 1914 to March 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

DECLARATION OF LONDON, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2 a. 6 p. or 3d (1 a.)

A DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES FOR 1913. COMPILED UNDER ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY B. D. BOSE, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4–4 or 6s. 8d. (4 a.)

THE UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, VOLUME VII, 4TH EDITION, 1908 TO 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (10 a.)

LIST NO. 1 OF 1914, DATED 30TH JUNE 1914, OF ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As 3–3. (1 a.)

The following Digest of Indian Law cases are offered for sale at the reduced prices noted against them—

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THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914, AS AMENDED BY THE ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a or 7d (2 as.)

LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE WAR. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 4 or 5 d. (2as.)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates with good handwriting for acting appointments on Rs. 20 in the Treasury Deputy Collector's branch of the Collector's office, South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
12th June 1915

A. RAJABADAR MUDALIYAR,
Treasury Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS for a Clerk's post on Rs. 20 in the Revenue Divisional Office, Koilkuntla, are invited from candidates who have passed the Type-writing test Elementary grade. Only those who have a good knowledge of Telugu need apply. The vacancy is a long-standing one.

Koilkuntla Deputy Collector's Office,
16th June 1915.

C. V. SUBRAHMANYAM AYYAR,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police. Applicants should be of good social position and standing and be able to produce proof of good character. They must not be under 21 nor over 25 years of age, nor less than 5' 6" in height and 32" round the chest. Appointments are subject to the production of a medical certificate of physical fitness which is granted free of cost on the requisition of a District Superintendent of Police.

Note.—Candidates should have obtained at least a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or have the minimum educational qualification required under the Public Service Notification.

Preference will be given to candidates with better qualification.

2. Applications should be made before 15th July and in the first instance be presented to the Superintendent of Police of the district to which the applicants belong. Permanent residents of Madras should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Police of their division, and residents of Native States to the Superintendents of the British districts nearest to them.

3. Candidates should satisfy the selecting officers that they are acquainted with the language or languages they profess to know.

4. No Malayalam candidates are wanted this year.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 16th June 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a permanent Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Gudur range, on Rs. 30—2—60 per mensem with travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. The applicants should be qualified men of the Madras Engineering College with a knowledge of Telugu.

Nellore Collector's Office,
17th June 1915.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

WANTED an Overseer, salary Rs. 40—2½—100 (increment annual), for appointment as Minor Irrigation Overseer in the Tinnevelly district. None but those who hold Diploma at the College of Engineering and have undergone the practical courses prescribed for the Upper Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras, need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th July next.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
22nd June 1915.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Collector.

WANTED immediately a Mechanic to take charge of Mansfield's Oil Gas Installation. A moderate knowledge of English essential Pay Rs 25—4—30.

Apply to Major A. Miller, M.B., F.I.C., I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Madras.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.I.C., Major, I.M.S.,
Chemical Examiner.

28th June 1915.

APPLICATIONS in the following form are invited from graduates and under-graduates for the post of a temporary Clerk on Rs. 30 in the office of the undersigned and will be received till 20th July 1915. The appointment, though temporary, is a long-standing one and the successful candidate, if a graduate, has a chance of being taken into the permanent establishment on Rs. 40 to start with. Applicants possessing official experience will be preferred:—

(i) Full name of applicant.
(ii) Nationality and caste.
(iii) Date of birth.
(iv) Date of passing the examination.
(v) Particulars of present and past service, if any.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 30th June 1915.

WANTED an Overseer for the Saptur Estate on a salary of Rs. 30. None but those who have passed the Upper Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply. The applicants should state their age, educational and other qualifications and should submit copies of testimonials, if any. The application should reach the undersigned on or before 1st August next.

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

Madura Collector's Office,
1st July 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from matriculates and qualified school-final candidates who can copy neatly from Tamil manuscripts for appointments as permanent, and acting Clerks on Rs. 14 and 15 in the Sub-Registrars' offices in the district of North Arcot. Specimens of handwriting in English and Tamil should accompany their applications. The applicants should state their age, native place, caste and sect and whether they possess any landed property in their own names or in the names of any other person. In the latter case, they should give details regarding the same.

C. J. STRACEY,
Registrar.

Chittoor, 2nd July 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for appointment as Probationary Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 per mensem from 1st August 1915.

2. The applicants should be—
(1) below 25 years of age, and
(2) certified by a competent medical authority to be physically fit for out-door work.

3. The applicants should state when they passed their examinations and give the page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, on which they were notified to have passed.

4. Preference will be given to candidates whose vernacular is Telugu and who possess a colloquial knowledge of Canarese.

5. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th July 1915.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
2nd July 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Upper Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of temporary Minor Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 60—2½—100 per month which is vacant in this district.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
3rd July 1915.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after 14th July 1915, for enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

K. K. SUNDARAM AYYAR.

Patukota, 16th June 1915.

On or after the 14th July 1915 I intend moving the Madras High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

B. G. SESHACHALA AYYAR.

Nidadavol, 17th June 1915.

On or after the 26th of July, I intend moving the Madras High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

G. SITARAMAYYA.

Ichapur (Ganjam), 23rd June 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, N. V. SUBBADU, intend changing my name into N. VENKATASUBBAYYA from this date.

Mylapore, 5th July 1915. N. V. SUBBADU.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, R. T. RAJAN, intend changing my name into T. R. THIAGARAJA SASTRI from this date.

Madras, 5th July 1915. R. T. RAJAN

BANK OF MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1915 of rupees thirty per share, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum and bonus of two per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be payable to the Proprietors, free of income-tax, on the 14th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 5th July 1915.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1915.

LIABILITIES			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital ..	..	..	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ..	..	..	75,00,000	0	0
Public deposits at Head office .	Rs. 37,99,851	9 0			
Public deposits at branches ..	Rs. 44,51,669	0 8	1,02,11,210	0	8
Other deposits ..	..	..	6,16,16,163	10	6
Bank Post Bills ..	..	..	1,17,882	0	3
Sundries .	..	..	16,60,821	1	2
Total ..			10,60,16,027	10	10

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	..	..	1,82,84,428	0	0
Other authorised investments ..			8,40,748	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities			2,50,03,656	0	12
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities.			6,21,47,455	9	0
Bills discounted and purchased ..			82,60,898	11	0
Balances with other Banks ..			68,53,758	10	9
Bullion ..	..	..	6,528	6	6
Dead Stock ..	..	..	9,98,578	0	7
Stamps ..	..	..	26,963	12	6
Sundries ..	..	..	1,01,896	6	4
Cash ..	..	..	2,59,36,792	10	8
Total ..			16,60,16,027	10	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Dividend at 10 per cent. per annum on Capital Stock	3,75,000	0	0
To Bonus at 2 per cent. per annum .	75,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund	70,00,000	0	0
To Balance carried forward	6,35,419	9	6
Total ..	81,85,419	9	6

CR.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance from last half-year ..	3,77,378	3	6
By net profit for half-year ended ..	6,58,041	7	0
By Reserve Fund at 31st December 1914.	74,00,000	0	0
Total ..	84,85,419	9	6

Published for the information of the Proprietors.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified :—

Mr. A. MacGillooh, to be Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. E. P. Stocker.

Mr. E. P. Stocker, to be Deputy Accountant, *vice* Mr. G. R. Attwood.

(By order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 5th July 1915.

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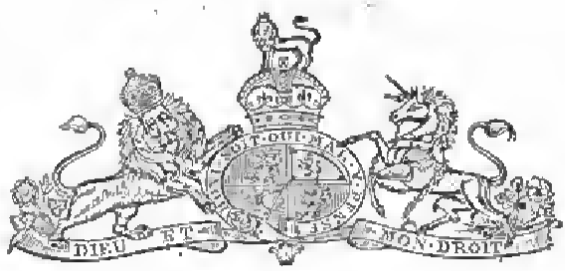

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 27.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915. [Price, 6 pies.

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1915	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum.	Humidity	Winds. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
June	Inches.	°		°	°	°	Cts.		MiEes.	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
28th Mon.	29·701	88 5	77 1	96 8	62 2	147 8	58	S.W. by W.	146	.	20	1 8	Cloudy
29th Tues.	·747	87 8	78 8	101 2	62 1	159 8	52	S W.	183	..	75	4 2	Passing clouds.
30th Wed.	·751		77 2	97 8	63 0	154 8	60	S.W., by W	199	0 07	30	1 2	Passing showers.
July		88 2											
1st Thurs	·758	84 8	77 2	97 1	78 7	147 8	83	S W. by S.	248	.	32	7 4	Passing clouds.
2nd Fri	·695	90 8	76 1	102 0	82 7	160 8	49	W., by S.	250	.	52	0 2	Squally.
3rd Sat.	·638	93 3	77 5	106 9	84 3	156 1	46	W.	244	..	43	8 0	Do.
4th Sun.	·662	89 8	78 8	103 0	84 2	147 1	57	W.S.W.	242	.	73	0 3	Passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since JANUARY 1st is 12·94 inches, the average due for the same period being 6·82 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in June 1915, compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1915	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·693	0·023 below	29·722
Temperature of air	88·2	1·8 above	86·4
Do. of evaporation	79·8	3·0 ,,	76·8
Percentage of humidity	67	5 ,,	62
Greatest solar heat in shade	146·6	6·1 ,,	140·5
Maximum in shade	88·3	same as	88·3
Minimum in shade	82·6	2·4 above	80·2
Do. on grass	81·4	2·8 ,,	78·6
Rainfall in inches on 8 days..	1·31	0·80 below	2·11
Do. since January 1st on 24 days	12·34	5·93 above	6·41
General direction of wind	S by W.	2 points S.	S. W. by S.
Daily velocity in miles	193	27 below	220
Percentage of cloudy sky	80	14 ,,	64
Do. of bright sunshine	40·0	0·3 above	39·7

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	..	..	East.	2	10	South	40	269	West.	25	218
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	6	47	S. by W.	26	216	W. by N.	20	167
N.N.E.	4	22	E.S.E.	18	83	S.S.W.	40	298	W.N.W.	7	70
N.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	15	126	S.W. by S.	48	310	N.W. by W.	10	102
N.E.	..	..	S.E.	52	374	S.W.	26	248	N.W.	2	18
N.E. by E.	2	10	S.E. by S.	87	605	S.W. by W.	31	291	N.W. by N.	3	23
E.N.E.	4	31	S.S.E.	105	816	W.S.W.	61	414	N.N.W.	3	22
E. by N.	1	1	S. by E.	49	389	W. by S.	36	333	N. by W.	..	..

There were two calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S. by W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 122 miles.

Madras Observatory, 5th July 1915.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 27.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915. [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JULY 1915.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Russelikonda and Surada reservoirs 11·50 and 11·05 feet deep respectively. Sowings of sugarcane proceeding, transplanting of ragi commencing, of gingelly and paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks, elsewhere generally sufficient. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of black gram commencing; of jute and groundnut proceeding, of paddy commencing or proceeding, of ragi and cumbu commencing or concluding. Transplanting of ragi and cumbu commencing, proceeding or concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested paddy, outturn poor; gingelly and vuda (panicum flavidum); outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 4·2 feet over anaikat. Ploughing, raising seed-beds, sowing of paddy, gingelly, hemp, korra and cumbu proceeding, transplanting of paddy. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient in one division and fodder insufficient in two taluks. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 8·50 feet above anaikat. Ploughing, manuring, raising seed-beds and transplanting; sowing of gingelly and redgram commencing. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce in parts but sprouting. Fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, manuring, raising seed-beds in progress. Pasture generally scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL

Water-supply insufficient except under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Tungabhadra 1·53 feet above crest. Sowings of cumbu, yellow cholam, castor, redgram, groundnut, korra, ariku, cotton in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested indigo; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture not available. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under river-channels, river-fed tanks and wells. Ploughing, sowing of cholam, cumbu, pulses and groundnut proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but black-quarter, rinderpest and anthrax prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of early cholam and pulses in progress. Standing betel crop good. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells, tales and river-channels in three talukes. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of dry crops commencing, proceeding or concluding; transplanting of ragi and chillies proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scarce, but sprouting in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally insufficient under tanks and under wells in parts of two talukes. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of cumbu and korra proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair, cholam, poor to fair; indigo, fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest is sporadic in four talukes. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of cumbu, cholam and oil-seeds proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu, outturn fair to normal; chillies, ragi and gingelly, fair. Pasture available except in parts; fodder sufficient Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sorethroat, rinderpest and black-quarter prevail in parts Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cumbu, weeding of paddy in progress, transplanting of paddy and ragi concluding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; outturn not reported. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sorethroat in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

MADRAS

Employment generally available Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT

Water-supply insufficient in three talukes and in parts of one. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, cumbu and gingelly, weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane proceeding Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, but scanty in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam, gingelly, cumbu, samai and red gram proceeding; transplanting of ragi proceeding or concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and chillies; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available, but insufficient in one division and two talukes. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, gingelly, samai and dhall and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, gingelly and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture generally available, but dear in parts of one taluk; fodder generally available, but insufficient in parts of one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain urgently required for raising dry crops.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal; ragi fair Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in parts of one taluk Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts under wells and tanks. Freshes in two rivers. Fifteen feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu and cotton; transplanting of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholam, cumbu and gingelly; outturn fair to normal; sugarcane, bumper. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient under river channels. Flow 4 feet over the anaikat. Sowing of cholam and cumbu and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn, normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Flow 4 feet over the Grand Anicut. Transplantation of paddy and raising of paddy and ragi seedlings proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and cultivation of garden crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 1,047 cusecs. Ploughing, manuring and sowing, transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but require rain. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; cholam fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and one division. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation commencing or proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; cotton, gingelly and pulses, fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four divisions and one taluk; fodder available but dear in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flow 1.38 feet over Srivaikuntam anaikat. Ploughing, manuring, sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and gingelly; outturn poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting for first paddy crop progressing, standing crops generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, manuring, weeding and transplanting main crops; sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested teas; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 3*rd July* 1915.—Rainfall very heavy West Coast except Travancore; heavy Travancore and Nilgiris; good Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari and Sandur; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering in parts of one district and require rain in two districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Central except Trichinopoly and South except Tinnevelly. Pasture sufficient except in Guntur and Deccan and in parts of six other districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to fall.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRL.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
6th July 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JULY 1915.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Price in Rupees (or 80 Pollas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1915	Average of 46 years.	1915.	Average of 46 years.	Average for July.	Last week.	This week.	Average for July.	Last week.	This week.	Average for July.	Last week.	This week.	Average for July.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	0·3	1·8	10·3	12·0	10 2	9·4	9·6	17·6	11·8	11 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	1·5	3·0	9 0	15 6	10 0	8·0	8·0	18·1	12·4	12·1	..	13·2	13·0	13 2	13 0	13 2
	Vizagapatam (L.)	0 2	1 4	11·7	9 8												
	Godavari	1·1	1 8	13 9	8 2	10·6	8·3	8·3	17·7	16·0	15·1	17 8	15 8	15 8	15 6	15·8	15·8
	Kistna	0 4	1·8	12 1	8 4	9·0	8·7	8·7	17·0	14·5	14 7	16 4	14·7	14·5	14 0	14 6	15·0
	Guntur	0 1	2·4	7 9	9 7	11·1	8·2	8·2	..	16·7	16·7	16 0	15·0	15 6	15 3	15 0	15·3
Deccan	Kurnool	0·1	0 9	4·4	5 7	9·5	8·0	8·0	..	18·3	17 1	18 0	17 1	17 3	18 0	17·3	13·6
	Bangalapalle	0·1	†0 4	5 0	† 3 3	..	7·6	7·1	..	..	..	..	16·0	18 0	..	18 0	..
	Bellary	0 4	0·6	6·4	6·0	8·7	7·7	7·7	..	16·1	16 3	15 7	17·2	17 2	..	17·2	..
	Sandur	1·2	†0 7	10 9	† 6 0	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	15 4	15·4	..	14 4	..
	Anantapur	0·2	0 4	6·0	5 4	9·0	7·8	7·8	19·3	18·4	18·4	17 8	18·0	18·0	18 0	15 9	15·2
	Cuddapah	0·1	0·3	2 8	4 8	9·4	7·8	7·8	18 5	17·5	17·0	18 1	15·7	16·0	16·3	16 0	16·3
Carnatic	Nellore	0·1	0·5	8·2	3 8	11·5	9 1	9·2	18·3	16·7	16·3	16 9	16·4	16·3	16 7	16·5	16 0
	Chingleput	0·2	0 6	3·0	5 0	10 0	8 3	8·6	14 3	14 9	14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	0·1	0·6	2 2	5 0	9·5	7·6	7·6	14·9	13·0	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·1	0 6	2·0	5 4	9·6	9 2	9·0	14 8	10 1	15 6	..	..	..	14 2	..	14·2
Central	Chittoor	..	1·4	9 2	9·8	10·4	8 1	8·1	17·7	15·5	16 0	..	..	..	15 2	..	15 2
	North Arcot	0·1	0·5	4·4	5·8	10 3	8·8	8·8	15 8	14 3	14·1	..	..	..	13 9	..	13 4
	Salem	0·1	0 3	7·6	8 0	9 2	7·6	7·9	17·0	15 0	15 0	16 2	13·7	13·1	12·4	13·1	12 5
	Coimbatore	0·1	0·1	8 9	7 2	8·9	8·1	8·1	16·2	13 6	13 6	15 0	12·7	12 7	13 1	12 7	12·6
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	7 0	9 4	9·4	7·5	7·6	16·5	14 1	14·1	16 6	12·2	12 2	12 2	12·2	12·3
South	Tanjore	0·1*	0·3	4·3	5 1	8·5	9 0	8·5	16·8	17·3	17·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukkottai	..	†0·3	8·7	‡ 5 4	..	7·5	7·3	..	16·2	15 8	..	15·4	15·7	17·1	16·7	17·1
	Madura	0·1	0 2	0·0	8 8	9 4	8·6	8 6	16·1	14·8	14 9	14 6	17·0	17 2	16·9	17·2	12 1
	Ramnad	..	0·3	5 8	5 0	9·8	9·0	9·0	16 8	14·7	14·7	16 3	16·7	16·7	13 1	16·7	13 1
	Tinnevelly	0·2	0·1	5 0	4 5	8 2	8·4	8·2	14·7	14·6	13·8	16 5	14·7	14 2	11 6	14·2	11·6
West Coast	Malabar	5·8	6·8	40 8	52 2	9·1	7·7	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	11·2	12 9	48 7	59 5	10·1	9·1	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
	Travancore	3 1	†2 0	22 0	‡ 27 5	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	5 0	†3·4	41·7	‡ 40·2	..	7 1	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	3 2	2 8	20·7	20 1	8·6	†2	7·2	13·6	11·6	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 16 years ending 1913–1914. † Average of the 5 years ending 1909–1913. ‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909–1910.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 27.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915. [Price, 6 *pie.*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5, dated 6th July 1915.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI PRIVILEGES.

Notice is hereby given that the number of farms and independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor, during the twelve months beginning 1st October 1915 and ending 30th September 1916 and the local limits appointed for them will be notified by Collectors in their District Gazettes, and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up to public auction on the dates, at the places and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Conditions of Auction Sale.

II. The districts in which independent toddy shops and arrack farms, respectively, will be sold are specified below :—

Independent toddy shops*	Arrack farms.
Throughout the Presidency including the Banganapalle State and excluding the Nilgiri district and the Wynaad taluk and the Attapadi valley in the Malabar district and the Agency tracts.	The Attapadi valley.

A separate notification will be issued regarding operations under the tree-tax system. Collectors will issue others regarding the tracts where special systems are in force.

III. A deposit must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 50 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 20 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs 40 or less and to Rs 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops. In the case of bidders for farms of an aggregate monthly rental of not more than Rs 100 and to Rs 10 in the case of bidders for single small farms. In the Karnool district, the selling officer may, where he finds it necessary, require a deposit of Rs 10 only from bidders for toddy shops. In the South Canara district, the selling officers may at their discretion reduce the deposit to Rs 2 for shops whose average monthly rental does not exceed Rs 2.

IV. The shops or farms will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Collectors. The reserve price placed by Government on the shops or farms will not be published, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collectors, wherever possible, for the information of bidders.

V. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

VI. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of a license or of a contract under the Abkari Opium Act as to render him undesirable as a holder of a license or on the ground that he is insolvent or to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests or for any other valid reason. He may also refuse any bid which

* Certain toddy shops in the Tuticorin Circle will be leased out for 6 months only from 1st February 1916. Tree-tapping licenses for these shops will be issued for 6 months only from 1st February 1916. Rentals should be paid in six instalments, one in every month during which the shop is open. The full rate of tree-tax sanctioned for the year will be levied on trees applied for, for the half-yearly shops.

he may consider to be purely speculative, after recording his reasons for doing so. Village officers * will not be allowed to bid for, or to have any direct interest in shops for the sale of intoxicants.

VII. The shops and farms will be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless revised by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VIII. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken, or the shop or farm re-sold at his discretion.

IX. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit † of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under clause III) for each shop or farm unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause III will be forfeited and the farm or shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other farm or shop.

X. Persons to whom farms and shops have been knocked down and who have made deposits as provided in clauses III and IX shall also deposit † such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent (to be paid within ten days from the date of communication of the Collector's acceptance of the bid) and shall without unnecessary delay execute the necessary engagements and take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the case of the purchaser's death after signing the agreement, it will be binding on his heirs and assigns. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental, the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is required to deposit twice that sum under clause XI *infra*.

XI. If on enquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause X *supra*, or to get a surety or sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 34, schedule I, Act II of 1899) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000.

XII. On the failure of any person to make deposit under clause X or to comply with the requisition under clause XI *supra* or to execute engagements and take out licenses as aforesaid, the deposits already made may be forfeited and the shop or farm re-sold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on the dates notified by the Collector or otherwise disposed of by the latter officer.

XIII. Re-sales effected under clause XII will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the re sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege is disposed of otherwise than by re-sale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with original sale.

XIV. The purchaser of the privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

XV. The deposit referred to in clause X or clause XI, as the case may be, will be taken as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. If the Tahsildar ‡ and the licensee so agree, it may be credited towards the last instalments of the kists payable by the latter.

The licenses issued under the above clauses will contain the following general conditions common to all abkari and opium licenses and the special conditions prescribed below :—

General Conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding within their contract areas any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicating liquors such as toddy, foreign liquor and beer, and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors; nor does it prevent them from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract, or from holding ganja and opium shops either within or without their contract areas. Brewers are prohibited from having any interest, either direct or indirect in the retail vend of beer throughout the Presidency.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkari or opium license may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night. In the case of arrack shops and taverns in municipalities, or towns having a population of 20,000 and over, the shop premises shall have no doors except into the main street; there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any other direction; the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the shop shall not be used as a place of residence save by the vendor and his family or caretakers.

4. Except in the case when two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under each license issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor except in accordance with the terms of a compounding license

* This order is not intended to debar relatives of village officers from holding abkari and opium shops which are not situated in or near or which do not supply villages in which the village officers themselves are employed.

† Deposits may be in cash or other approved security. ‡ Includes Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium. In shops which are clearly of a superior character private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Collector, under a special license to be granted by him free of fee, provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door clearly labelled, or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

5. A signboard must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

6. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to opium and intoxicating drugs either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. Nothing shall be added to liquor except in compounding or blending in accordance with the terms of a license. Liquor shall not be bottled except in accordance with the terms of a bottling license. Nor shall different kinds of liquors be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 25 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with in any way, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are empowered to confiscate or destroy any liquor, opium, or intoxicating drugs unfit for consumption or use or which have been tampered with, and all liquor to which liquor of another description has been added and which is being offered for sale under the name of one of the liquors so mixed.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 18 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 9 P.M. except under special authority. No arrack shop, foreign liquor tavern or beer shop shall be opened before 9-30 A.M. in Madras or 9 A.M. elsewhere. In Madras sales after 9 P.M. will be allowed only in special cases under separate licenses and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Collector. Power is reserved to Collectors on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons to order the closure of any particular shop either in towns or in the country at 8 P.M. or even at an earlier hour, if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also to close any shops temporarily in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

13. Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Tahsildars may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits entitled for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., only in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. This power in regard to country spirits and toddy may also be exercised by Divisional Officers. Such licenses should be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. The licenses shall run only as long as they are actually required not exceeding ten days. Not more than one license shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Board. The fees to be paid for the licenses shall be fixed at the discretion of the officers issuing them.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(b) (1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families, or
(2) to any other person living in barracks;
(1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, *i.e.*, all class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;
(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or,

(c) in any circumstances to any—
(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;
(2) child under sixteen years of age;
(3) insane person; or
(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The restrictions in (a) and (b) do not apply to Native soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

16. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkari or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkari or opium licenses in any Native State or foreign territory or in any British territory where a low rate of duty is in force and which is adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorized under sections 12 or 13 *supra* and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensees.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drug be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the accounts and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorised to inspect licensed shops and depots are—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and

(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the circle or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 10th § of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected § under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar.]

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* For maximum rates—*vide* Board's Notification No. 2, dated 18th January 1912.

† For opium shops in the Agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts a uniform rate of 12 rupees a tola has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is generally one dram. In the Cuttack and and Coonoor taluks forty drams.	One gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is one dram. In the Kurnool Municipality 24 drams.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari ten tolas of ganja or charas and two seers of bhang, and elsewhere, five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, any quantity up to three tolas, and elsewhere one tola of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking.

§ Shops are liable to be re-sold for failure to pay kists only after the 30th in Madras Town, and 20th elsewhere. In the meantime, interest will be levied.

‖ Includes Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend * licenses in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) tree-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars,† in the case of opium shops by Divisional Officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re-sale or other disposal of the privilege.

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the licenses either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (*a*) fine up to Rs. 50,

or (*b*) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari / Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

34-A. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has been *previously* convicted before a Magistrate of any of the offences mentioned above. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to this penalty even though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkari / Opium laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkari / Opium laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorised by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Conditions applicable to Toddy Licenses.

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale of toddy.

2. Toddy required for sale should be drawn under separate tree-tapping licenses to be obtained under the tree-tax rules from toddy trees in the tract in which the shop is situated or in any other tract in which the rates of tree-tax are not lower, subject to the discretion of the officer granting transport permits.

3. No toddy except the produce of trees, for the tapping of which a license has been issued, shall be kept in the shop, offered for sale or sold.

4. Tree-tapping licenses must be taken out and the shop opened within a reasonable period to be fixed by the Collector.

5. The Collector will fix the minimum number of trees to be entered in original applications for tree tapping licenses.

6. Toddy may be imported from Native States for sale in toddy shops in the case of the following districts :—

From His Highness the Nizam's Dominions into Bellary on payment of a duty of *two annas per gallon* and from Native Cochin into the Cochin taluk of the Malabar district on payment of a duty of one anna per gallon.

7. Toddy shopkeepers in districts adjoining the Mysore territory will also be allowed to tap trees in Mysore for the supply of toddy to their shops on payment of tree-tax into British treasuries. Toddy shopkeepers in British territory adjoining the Banganapalle State will be allowed to tap trees in the State on payment of tree-tax. Similarly those in the Banganapalle State will be allowed to tap trees in the adjoining British territory. Toddy shopkeepers in the Pudukkottai State will be allowed to tap trees in the adjoining British districts on payment to the British Government of tree-tax at the rates prevailing in British territory.

8. The license confers no right to the free use of any trees.

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* Shops are liable to be re-sold for failure to pay kists only after the 7th in Madras Town and 30th elsewhere. To the sometimes, interest will be levied.

† Excludes Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.

9. Arrangements for topping private trees must be made with the owners thereof and tree-tax at the prescribed rates paid thereon.

10. The licensee shall be responsible to Government for all payments of instalments of fees due on account of tree topping licenses granted on his application in his own name or in the names of his nominees under the conditions set forth therein and in the rules relating thereto.

11. The addition of water to and the distillation of spirits from toddy are absolutely prohibited.

12. No sweet toddy, even if it be the produce of marked trees on which tree-tax has been paid, shall be kept or sold in the shop, nor shall any sweet toddy be mixed or allowed to be mixed with fermented toddy drawn from trees marked for the shop either in the shop or outside it.

13. (*a*) In the Guntur district, excluding the toddy shops in the Palnad, Vinukonda and Ongole taluks, and those in the other taluks in the case of which the Collector may allow a modification of the rule, the area of each toddy shop, whether urban or rural, will be restricted to 50 square yards.

(*b*) Each town shop in the Godavari and Kistna districts and also each shop in the Kistna district the consumption of which exceeds 20,000 gallons a year shall consist of a single building or shed, with not more than three compartments; and all other shops in the two districts shall, except for special reasons to be approved by the Collectors in each case, consist only of a single room or shed. In the Guntur district, excepting the taluks named in rule (*a*), each toddy shop shall contain not more than two compartments or rooms.

(*c*) In the Godavari district, the number of receptacles for the storage of toddy and the number of salesmen will be restricted to five each in the case of town shops. The number of receptacles and salesmen for each rural shop will be fixed by the Collector in consultation with the Assistant Commissioner, Cocanada Sub-division.

In the Kistna district, three receptacles for the storage of toddy and three salesmen will be allowed in the case of town shops and of rural shops with sales of over 20,000 gallons of toddy per annum. In the case of all other shops in the district, only one seller and one receptacle will be allowed.

In the Guntur district, excepting the taluks named in rule (*a*), the number of receptacles for the storage of toddy and of salesmen will be restricted to two each in the case of town shops, and to one each in the case of rural shops.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 8th July 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER, *Secretary.*

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The Council assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th day of May 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avergal, C.I.E.

[Mr. Raman Menon; Sir Harold Stuart.]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BRADFORD.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddeppanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

NEW MEMBER.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES PERCH BEDFORD, I.C.S., took the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.

Application for arms licenses, Malabar district.

1 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many of applications for licenses for fire-arms were made in the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad in the years 1914 and 1915;

(*b*) how many of these applications were by persons who did not possess such licenses for previous years;

(*c*) the nature of the weapons for which licenses were applied for, whether they were rifles, breech-loading or muzzle-loading guns, revolvers, etc., and the number of each sort of weapon;

(*d*) how many of these applications were allowed, giving the names of the individuals to whom the licenses were granted and the specification of the weapons covered by such licenses?

1 *A.*—The Government are unable to furnish the information required.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Am I to understand that the Government have no statistics to furnish me with the information required?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That is so."

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

Application for revolver licenses in Ernad taluk.

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any revolver licenses have been cancelled or lapsed in 1914 and 1915 in Malabar and whether they have been granted to any person during the said years in the said district, and, if so, how many such licenses and the names of the individuals to whom they were granted;

(b) whether any revolver license has been granted to any person in the Ernad taluk?

2 A.—The Government have no information.

Applications for revolver licenses issued in Calicut town.

3 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of licenses for revolver, etc., in the town of Calicut, and whether those license-holders are allowed to take those weapons to the interior of the district?

3 A.—The Government possess no statistics of the number of licenses for a smaller unit than the district.

Refusal of revolver licenses to certain persons in Malabar district.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether licenses for revolvers or automatic pistols have been refused to the Puvalli Manakkal Nambudirippad, a jenmi of the Ponnani taluk paying more than Rs. 10,000 Government revenue, to the Valia Raja of Punnattur, a malikhana-holder and a jenmi paying about Rs. 6,000 Government revenue, to Messrs. V. Kannan Nayar and A. V. Govinda Menon, High Court vakils, and to Mr. Krishna Variyar, assistant surgeon and until recently District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar?

4 A.—The Government have no such detailed information.

Issue of arms licenses to High Court vakils, Malabar district.

5 Q.—Are the Government aware that in the order passed by the District Magistrate with reference to some of these applications it is stated that High Court vakils who live in towns and rarely have occasion to leave the railway do not really require fire-arms?

5 A.—The Government have no knowledge of the order mentioned.

Posting of criminal cases to places near railway stations.

6 Q.—In view of the order of the District Magistrate that High Court vakils do not require revolvers because they live in railway stations and have very rarely to go out, will the Government be pleased to instruct all magistrates, at least in the Ernad and the Walluvanad taluks, to post their criminal work to some place within a radius of one mile from a railway station?

6 A.—The Government are not prepared to issue such instructions.

Policy of Government in regard to issue of arms licenses.

7 Q.—In view of Sir Harold Stuart's pronouncement at the budget discussion that respectable people will be given arms licenses, will the Government be pleased to instruct the District Magistrate of Malabar on the policy of Government in the matter of issuing arms licenses?

7 A.—The Government do not think it necessary to issue any special instructions to the District Magistrate of Malabar.

Mappilla outbreak in Malabar and issue of arms licenses.

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of dacoities and house trespasses that took place in the recent Mappilla outbreak, and whether any of the house-owners concerned had any license to possess arms and, if so, how many of them?

8 A.—The Government are not aware that the gang of fanatics committed any dacoities, but they entered one house and carried off a licensed gun and some other property.

Number of arms license-holders in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks.

9 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons who possess license for arms within the area affected by the recent outbreak in the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad?

9 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 3.

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

Mappilla outbreak in Malabar—shooting of fanatics

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was not possible to arrest the mappilla fanatics who were shot dead at the recent outbreak and the circumstance under which they were shot dead, the number of fanatics at the time they were shot, the number of constables or soldiers, etc., who had gone to arrest them?

10 *A.*—Every effort was made to induce the fanatics, who numbered five, to surrender peaceably but without result. The police force which was sent to arrest the fanatics consisted of 5 sergeants and 60 men of the special force and reserve. No soldiers took part in the suppression of the outbreak.

Mappilla outbreak in Malabar and eviction of Mappilla tenants.

11 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Namboodiri, in whose *illom* the first dacoity took place in the recent outbreak, had evicted certain Mappilla tenants and whether the recent outbreaks were not due in its inception to frequent evictions?

11 *A.*—The Namboodiri had evicted a Mappilla, and the consequent civil suit was compromised some six months before the outbreak, much to the advantage of the Mappilla. The Government understand that the recent outbreak was in no way due to agrarian discontent.

Number of evictions of tenants in Malabar.

12 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of evictions in Malabar by suit or otherwise in 1913–14?

12 *A.*—The High Court has been requested to compile statistics of the evictions by suit and the information obtainable will be supplied to the Honourable Member in reply to a further question, should he decide to put one. It is not understood what is meant by evictions otherwise than by suit.

Tenancy legislation in Malabar.

13 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a special officer or a judicial officer to study the land tenure of Malabar and draft a Bill defining the rights of Government, the landlord and tenant?

13 *A.*—The Government have no present intention of taking the course indicated.

Work turned out by industrial experts

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how long the different experts in the Department of Industries have been in existence, the annual cost of each expert and his establishment, the work turned out by each expert during the period or periods they and their establishments have been in employment?

14 *A.*—There are two experts in the Department of Industries—the dyeing and the leather experts. The former has been engaged for five years from the 25th March 1911 and the latter for six years from the 1st September 1911.

The annual cost on account of the experts and their establishments is shown below:—

	Annual cost
	Rs.
Dyeing expert and his establishment	9,456
Leather expert and his establishment (including the staff of the leather school)	12,648

The quarterly reports of the dyeing expert which are laid on the Editors' Table show what work is being done by him. For an account of the work done by the leather expert till the close of the year 1913–14 the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 70 put by the Honourable Mr. Ramachandra Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th May 1914. The report of the Department of Industries for 1914–15 has not yet been received.

(Mr. Ramaa Menon.)

Statistics regarding Government of India technical scholars.

15 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Government of India technical scholars from the Madras presidency and the subjects they studied, their practical training and their present occupations?

15 *A.*—A statement * giving the particulars asked for by the Honourable Member as far as information is available is laid on the table.

Qualifications and period of appointment of industrial experts.

16 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether all or any of the experts now in charge of separate branches of the department of industry had any practical or theoretical experience before they were appointed and, if so, for what period;

(*b*) whether they are appointed permanently or for any fixed period?

16 *A.*—(*a*) The experts in charge of separate departments are Dr. Marsden, the dyeing expert, and Mr A. Guthrie, the leather expert. Their qualifications are as stated below:—

Dr. Marsden (Dyeing Expert).—Underwent scientific training at the Owen's College, Victoria University, Manchester, and at the Heidelberg University. Was in charge of certain Experimental Works in Bavaria for two years. Took a course of training in Dyeing at the Leeds University. Was employed for some time with the Bradford Dyers' Association and then joined a large Nottingham firm as Works Chemist and Dye House Manager. Was for some time with a firm which made a speciality of aniline black dyeing and was for some years Abstractor of foreign journals for the Society of Dyers and Colourists and for the Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr. A. Guthrie (Leather Expert).—Obtained certificate of proficiency in Leather Manufacture and Chemistry of the Leeds University. Was employed by Messrs Cooper Allen & Co., Proprietors of the Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Cawnpore, for more than five years and then went to England under the auspices of that firm and made a special study of chrome tanning in the Leeds University and Kettering for one year.

(*b*) The experts have been employed for fixed periods. The dyeing expert's present tenure closes with the 25th March 1916 and that of the leather expert with the 1st September 1917.

Demonstrations by the weaving expert in Malabar and South Canara.

17 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the experts including the Director of Industries have ever visited the districts of Malabar and South Canara, whether there is not a large community of weavers in those districts, whether the weaving expert has ever attempted to demonstrate to the weaving classes there the advantage of the new looms, and if so, when?

17 *A.*—The Director of Industries has visited Malabar and South Canara several times. The leather and dyeing experts have not done so. Information in regard to the population of weavers in the two districts will be found in the Census report. There is now no weaving expert in the department.

Industrial survey in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, Malabar district.

18 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to order the Director of Industries to make an industrial survey of the fanatical taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad and see if the Government can open any new industry or develop any old industry so that the unemployed who join at fanatical outbreaks may have some employment?

18 *A.*—The Government do not consider that an industrial survey is specially needed for the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks: there is at present no evidence before the Government indicating that the recent outbreak was due to unemployment.

* Printed as Appendix I, page 842 *infra*.

(Mr. Rawson Menon; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)

Probationary revenue inspectors and their prospects.

19 *Q.*—How long has the system of appointing special probationary revenue inspectors been in existence, and how many of those are qualified for the post of sub-magistrate and how many have been appointed as sub-magistrates?

19 *A.*—The system of appointing probationary revenue inspectors was introduced in 1911. As regards the latter part of the question, the Government have no definite information, but have called for a report and will furnish the Honourable Member with particulars if he will repeat the question at a later meeting.

Extension of small cause powers of district munsifs.

20 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the High Court was consulted before extended small cause powers were given to district munsifs?

20 *A.*—The Honourable Member has perhaps overlooked the fact that section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, has been amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914, and that it is now the High Court which fixes the pecuniary limit of the small cause jurisdiction of district munsifs.

Dredging operations in the Cochin harbour.

21 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the dredging operations in the Cochin harbour, stating the depth of the bar prior to dredging, its depth after dredging and its depth after the last monsoon?

21 *A.*—Before dredging was started the minimum depth of water on the bar was 10 feet. A narrow channel, with a minimum depth of 15 feet, was dredged. After the monsoon the depth of this channel was about 12 feet.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Overcrowding of railway third-class compartments.

22 *Q.*—In view of frequent complaints of overcrowding of railway third-class compartments, more especially on occasions of fairs and festivals, will the Government be pleased to call upon the railway authorities to see that better arrangements are made for the convenience of third-class passengers?

22 *A.*—The matter has already received the attention of Government so far as overcrowding on the South Indian railway is concerned. A copy of the question will be communicated to the Agents of the Companies for consideration.

Increase in the minimum pay of clerical staff in the Customs department.

23 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the minimum pay of the clerical staff in the Customs department is still Rs. 15?

If so, considering their hard work and the increase in the price of food-stuffs, will the Government be pleased to take up the question of raising their minimum pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20?

23 *A.*—The minimum pay of clerks in the Madras Custom House is Rs. 20. At the outports and land customs stations there are altogether 55 clerks drawing salaries of Rs. 15 and less. The question of revising the pay of these clerks is under consideration.

Relaxation of the rule for survey training of revenue subordinates.

24 *Q.*—In view of the hardship resulting from the loss of all future prospects caused to several revenue subordinates of long and approved service by the rigid enforcement of the rule that only two chances of qualifying themselves in survey will be allowed to them, will the Government be pleased to order a relaxation of the rule and give more chances to those candidates to qualify themselves in survey?

24 *A.*—The Government have ascertained that out of 1,860 revenue subordinates who underwent training in survey during the last five years 52 candidates only or less than 3 per cent. failed to qualify. The hardship referred to in the question must therefore be of very limited extent, but orders have been issued to the Board of Revenue that in suitable cases and on sufficient grounds the Board may grant a third chance of qualifying.

(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Model factories and development of industries.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to consider the feasibility of starting at least a few model factories and industrial concerns and of engaging the services of Belgian experts in industries in order that the great need of expert advice and assistance may be met?

25 *A.*—If the Honourable Member will specify any particular new industries for which within his knowledge the conditions of this Presidency offer openings and for which Belgian experts are available, the Government will consider any information which he may lay before them.

Tenancy legislation in Malabar.

26 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to make it public in the interests of both parties if it proposes again to take up the question of jenmies and their tenants in Malabar and also publish the grounds on which it thinks such interference necessary?

26 *A.*—In the event of the Government deciding to undertake tenancy legislation for Malabar due notice will be given in the ordinary course to the public interested who will also have full opportunity for submitting any representation on the subject.

Location of a temporary Sub-Court at Ottappalam.

27 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to have the present temporary Sub-Court at Calicut transferred to Ottappalam?

27 *A.*—The sanction to the temporary sub-court continues up to the 23rd July. If it is decided to continue the court beyond that date, the question of its location will be considered in consultation with the High Court.

Construction of a new road railway and ferry bridge over the Yakkara.

28 *Q.*—(i) Considering that the new Dindigul-Palghat railway line will have to cross the Yakkara river, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of arranging with the railway authorities so as to make their bridge serve both as a railway bridge and a ferry bridge and utilize the amount set apart for the latter bridge in constructing the next in importance, say the Pulamantol bridge?

(ii) If this matter has already been settled, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the question?

28 *A.*—(i) The exact alignment of the Pollachi-Palghat line has not been settled finally, nor can it be known whether the line will cross the river at a point which would be suitable for the purpose of a road bridge, until the re-survey recently ordered by the Railway Board has been carried out. It will be some time before this is settled, and the road bridge is urgently wanted. The Government have therefore advised the District Board to proceed with its construction, in accordance with the estimates already sanctioned.

(ii) The Government are not prepared to reconsider their decision.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Power to confiscate goods under the Forest Act.

29 *Q.*—*(a)* Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that, where forest offences in which carts were employed, are compounded by a forest officer under section 55 of the Forest Act and the compounding fee paid by the parties, the carts were also confiscated and auctioned by the forest officer and money credited to Government, as it is done by a magistrate under section 43 of the Act when a person is convicted?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the rules, if any, that empower a forest officer to exercise such a power of confiscation and auction after imposing and collecting a compounding fee?

29 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject. If any irregularity occurred, it is open to the persons aggrieved to seek redress of the supervising authorities. The provisions of section 55 of the Act, however, expressly contemplate the collection from the offender in addition to the compounding fee of the value of any property seized and liable to confiscation.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I want to know whether there is anything in the rules or in the Act to empower the forest officer to confiscate the property after he levies a compounding fee?"

(Mr. Cardew ; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—"Section 55 of the Act contemplates the collection from the offender of the value of any property liable to confiscation." I do not see myself that the section confers any power to confiscate. The Honourable Member is quite as competent to interpret the provisions of the enactment as I am."

Restrictions on and treatment of Indian passengers to Ceylon at Manapam.

30 *Q.*—With reference to the replies made to my questions Nos. 49 and 50 at the meeting of the 29th March last, regarding the hardships suffered by Indian passengers and emigrants at Manapam, will the Government be pleased to state whether further enquiry has been made and the Ceylon Government addressed on the subject?

30 *A.*—Enquiry has been made and the Ceylon Government has been addressed.

Periodical inspection reports on the treatment of Indian passengers to Ceylon.

31 *Q.*—With a view of ensuring proper consideration for the comfort and feelings of Indian passengers and emigrants from India to Ceylon, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of ordering for a periodical inspection report from its own officers, with regard to the housing, disinfection, food and other arrangements made by the Ceylon officials, in pursuance of the regulations and rules of the Ceylon Government, at the immigrant camps situated within this Government's jurisdiction?

31 *A.*—The suggestion will be considered when the reply to the letter which has been addressed to the Ceylon Government has been received.

Net result of re-settlement and re-classification of tanks, Polur taluk, North Arcot district.

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the amount of the land revenue raised before the re-settlement and the increase effected after the re-settlement in Polur taluk, North Arcot district; and

(*b*) the number of rain-fed and river-fed tanks in the Polur taluk and the number of tanks raised from fourth class to third class, from third class to the second and from second to the first, respectively?

32 *A.*—The re-settlement of the Polur taluk is now in progress and the detailed information desired is not at present in the possession of Government. It will be some time before the results of the re-settlement can be reported.

Re-classification of certain tanks in Polur taluk.

33 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the tank of Pelasur village No. 125 and Sanikkavadi No. 127 in the said taluk has been raised from the second to the first class;

(*b*) whether the said tank is not a purely rain-fed one and has no river or channel supply; and if so

(*c*) whether the re-classification of the tank under the first class has not been done contrary to the conditions laid down in the North Arcot district Settlement notification, dated 20th January 1914, which lays down that well-supplied tanks connected with the Palar, Ponnai and Cheyyar anicuts should be brought under class I?

33 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Re-classification of certain tanks in Odalavadi village.

34 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the tank of No. 141 Odalavadi village has been raised from second to the first class; if so,

(*b*) whether it is not a fact that this tank is not provided with any channel supply from the Cheyyar river;

(*c*) whether the tank has not been classified under the first class with an order of the Settlement officer on 15th March 1915, which was communicated to the ryots, that the Public Works Department would be requested by the Settlement officer to restore the flood channel from the Cheyyar river and to execute necessary repairs to the tank?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to suspend the levy of increased assessment on lands under the new classification of the tank by the Settlement officer till the Public Works Department complete their restoration of the channel and the repairs of the tank?

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

34 *A.*—The Government have no information as to the facts of the case. A petition on the subject was received last month and as it did not appear that the signatories had addressed the Board of Revenue which is the proper appellate authority they were informed in the terms of paragraph II (1) of the Government Memorial Rules that Government would not receive their petition.

35 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state— Result of re-settlement in Odalavadi village, Polur taluk

(*a*) whether compound rates of assessment for the lands irrigated under the Odalavadi tank referred to above have been fixed without notice to the ryots and without their consent;

(*b*) the total assessment of the village of Odalavadi, No. 141, before the re-settlement and the total assessment of revenue after the re-settlement, giving the amount levied or to be levied by 25 per cent. general enhancement, by charging the lands under the new classification of the tank, and by the compound rates of assessment for the lands under the tank, respectively?

35 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are not aware of the procedure followed but they observe that in paragraph 8 of the North Arcot re-settlement notification published in January 1914 it was generally notified that land under a first-class source which usually receives an assured supply for two crops would be registered as double crop with an assessment of one and a half times the single crop charge.

(*b*) The re-settlement of the Polur taluk being now under introduction, the information desired is not available.

36 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of money advanced to the ryots of Odalavadi village under the Agriculturists' Loans Act since settlement? Advance to ryots of Odalavadi village under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

36 *A.*—The amount of money advanced under the Loans Act to individual villages does not appear in any return received by Government, and they are therefore not in possession of the information asked for.

37 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of people that have emigrated every year from the Polur taluk since 1910? Number of emigrants from the Polur taluk since 1910.

37 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

38 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the debtors ordered by the civil courts of the Salem district to be detained in custody are now sent from Salem to the Vellore Jail? Civil debtors' jail for Salem district.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of finding a place of detention for them in Salem, so that undue charges may not fall on the litigants?

38 *A.*—(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion of the Honourable Member.

39 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received a memorial, dated 3rd April last, from the ryots of Tattanchavadi and other villages in the western border of Pondicherry, who own and cultivate lands within the British territory, complaining of two additional toll-gates and praying for their abolition, so that they may be able to convey carts of manure and other like requirements to their fields without being subject to trouble and prohibitive charges? Abolition of toll gates on Pondicherry border.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would call for a report and grant the relief prayed for?

39 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government have already received a report on the subject. It was observed therefrom that arrangements had been made with a view to redressing the grievance of the petitioners. The Government therefore decided not to abolish the two gates in question which were established in order to prevent evasion of tolls at the main gate and see no reason for taking further action.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Classification of *Satani vaishnavas* among backward classes.

40 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received a memorial from the *Satani vaishnavas* of the Ganjam district, dated 1st March, praying that, their community being chiefly occupied as religious mendicants, flower-sellers, torch-bearers and *pujaris* in temples, their children might be given the benefit of "backward classes" under article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will include them in the list of "backward classes"?

40 *A.*—(*a*) Yes. It was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction for disposal under the powers vested in him by article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(*b*) The matter will be considered.

Elective privileges in union panchayats.

41 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total number of the union panchayats in this Presidency;

(*b*) the number of union panchayats to whom the privilege of election has been granted and also the proportion of members allowed to be elected to a panchayat?

41 *A.*—(*a*) There are at present 402 unions in the Presidency.

(*b*) The privilege of election is now enjoyed by 24 unions. The proportion of elected seats is fixed at one fourth of the maximum strength of a panchayat as explained in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1732 L., dated 31st August 1911, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Extension of elective privileges in union panchayats.

42 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased, in order to stimulate interest in the ratepayers for the proper working of the union panchayats, to extend the privilege of election to all the unions established at the head-quarters of sub-divisional officers, tahsildars or deputy tahsildars?

42 *A.*—The Government will be prepared to consider recommendations made by the district boards for the extension of the elective system to particular unions.

Authority for appointing chairmen of union panchayats.

43 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to reconsider the G.O. No. 580 L., dated 6th May 1910, and withdraw the power of appointing the chairman of union panchayats from the presidents of taluk boards, and exercise that power themselves or delegate it to no less an authority than the president of a district board, where they have not given to the panchayats the privilege of electing their own chairmen, in order to make the honorary and responsible office of a chairman more attractive and dignified?

43 *A.*—The Government will consider the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Effect of war on dyeing industry.

44 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 88 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd February 1915, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the export of dyestuffs to India has been prohibited from Great Britain by His Majesty's Government;

(*b*) the result of the representations made by the Government to the Secretary of State, referred to in answer to my question No. 58, to arrange for the despatch of dyestuff to this Presidency;

(*c*) the quantity of dyestuffs imported into this Presidency in 1913–14, 1914–15 and also since the war up to date;

(*d*) the number of those thrown out of employment in the principal weaving and dyeing centres in this Presidency since the outbreak of the war; and

(*e*) what steps have been taken for finding employment for them?

44 *A.*—(*a*) The export from the United Kingdom of dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar has been prohibited to all destinations, but in special cases export is permitted under special licenses.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

(*b*) As a result of the representations made to the Secretary of State, the Board of Trade requested the British Alizarine Company to supply the Indian market with a fair proportion of its production of colouring matters.

(*c*) The following statement shows the imports of dyestuffs into this Presidency:—

	Imports.		
	During 1913-14.	During 1914-15.	Since August 1914 to end of April 1915.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1 Catch and gambier	517	658	299
2. Dyes obtained from coal tar—			
(a) Alizarine	13,208	8,683	1,606
(b) Aniline	4,339	1,965	328
(c) Other dyes	190	231	55
3 Indigo (synthetic)	1 068	503	166
4 Other sorts (including ino dye)	6 643	4,818	3,328

(*d*) & (*e*) It is not possible to state the numbers of persons engaged in dyeing and weaving in this Presidency who have been thrown out of employment since the outbreak of the war. The stock of dyestuffs in hand at the time of the outbreak of the war has been supplemented by small consignments received from time to time and this has enabled work to be carried on generally, though on a reduced scale. The reports received from the Collectors show that weavers who have been unable to get dyes have taken to weaving plain cloths in many cases and that those who have been thrown out of employment have generally been able to obtain other work without difficulty.

Recruitment for labour in the Agency tracts.

45 *Q.*—With reference to question No. 4 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 29th March 1915, will the Government be pleased to state the grounds for according permission for recruitment under the Assam Labour Act in selected areas of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies?

45 *A.*—The Government, after consulting local officers, have arrived at the conclusion that emigration from the areas in the Agency tracts of the two districts in which recruitment is to be permitted will prove beneficial to the areas concerned, part of which suffers from over-population and some of the inhabitants of which are already working in Assam in spite of the existing prohibition. The extension of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, to the areas will put an end to irregular recruitment.

Re-sluicing channels, Kistna Western delta, Guntur district.

46 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether proposals for re-sluicing the channels in the Kistna Western delta, Guntur district, have received the sanction of the Government;

(*b*) the circumstances under which this has been found necessary;

(*c*) in how many villages and under how many channels re-sluicing in the Kistna Western delta has been either introduced or completed and if so the number of the spouts removed under each channel with the total area commanded by them and the number of the spouts newly placed in their stead under each channel and the total area irrigated under them?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to lay the papers, if any, on the table?

46 *A.*—(*a*) Proposals for re-sluicing certain channels in the Kistna Western delta have received the sanction of Government.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Harold Stuart.)

(*b*) & (*d*) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question XIX asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council of 2nd December 1907.

(*c*) The Government have not the information for which the Honourable Member asks.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"As regards the re-sluicing in the Kistna Western delta, will the Government be pleased to call for the information? The answer is that no information is available."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"If the Honourable Member can give me an assurance that there are a large number of villages which are not re-sluiced, I will call for information."

Provision of connecting distributaries and preparation of ayacut registers.

47 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there is any record showing, in the case of the pipes now inserted in the place of the old spouts, that connecting distributaries have been provided by the department;

(*b*) if there is no record, whether steps have been taken to see that connecting distributaries or other facilities have been provided before the old pipes have been removed;

(*c*) whether any ayacut registers had been prepared for each channel or village and, if so, when these registers were prepared and if so by whom?

47 *A.*—On the assumption that the question of the Honourable Member refers to the Godāvari delta the reply is as follows:—

(*a*) There is no prescribed register of the information referred to, but information in regard to specific cases would generally be forthcoming.

(*b*) Executive Engineers are instructed to provide connecting distributaries or other facilities if required in cases where new pipes are substituted for old ones.

(*c*) Ayacut registers have been prepared for all the channels in the system with the exception of certain channels in the Central delta. The Government have no information as to when or by whom each register was prepared.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The whole question refers to the Kistna Western delta, and not the Gōdāvari Eastern delta as assumed. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I believe that the information is more or less applicable to the Kistna delta, but I shall have to enquire."

Committee to hear the ryots' representations in the matter of re-sluicing channels.

48 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals for re-sluicing are being carried out by the Public Works Department with the approval of the Collector of the district and, if so, whether the ryots in each individual case have been given an opportunity of being heard before the proposals are carried out?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of Public Works Department and Revenue officers and ryots to hear the representations of the ryots before final orders in each case are passed?

48 *A.*—(*a*) It is presumed that the question has reference to the Gōdāvari delta system. The proposals for re-sluicing that system so far as they relate to the position of pipes and the grouping of fields are settled by a joint enquiry made on the spot by the Tahsildar and the Sub-Division officer, Public Works Department, and the ryots who are interested have an opportunity of being present and making representations to these officers. The proposals are subject to the approval of the Collector. The diameters of the pipes are fixed by the Executive Engineer subject, in most instances, to sanction of superior authority.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

Grants in aid of construction of hostels.

49 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the amount paid as grant-in-aid for the construction of hostels in 1913–14 and 1914–15 and the institutions to which and the terms if any on which these grants were made;

(*b*) the amount spent for the construction of hostels attached to Government institutions;

(*c*) the number of hostels attached to Government institutions and the amount spent thereon in 1913–14, the number of hostels under aided mission and aided indigenous management, the amounts spent by managers thereon from their own funds and also from contributions from the Government?

49 *A.*—(*a*) The amount paid as grant-in-aid for the construction of hostels in 1913–14 was Rs. 2,71,956. Information as to the amount paid in 1914–15 and details as to the institutions to which and the terms on which the grant for 1913–14 was disbursed are not available with the Government.

(*b*) The expenditure incurred in 1913–14 for the construction of hostels attached to Government institutions amounted to Rupees 43,483.

(*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to general table No. (8) appended to the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1914–14. The Government are not in possession of more information than is contained in that statement.

Qualifications of voters and candidates in municipalities and taluk boards.

50 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the present number of persons eligible as voters and candidates in municipal and taluk boards and the number who would be so eligible if the qualifications mentioned in G.O. No. 133 M., dated 29th January 1915, are finally adopted by the Government?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to defer the consideration of the whole question of the qualifications raised in G.O. No. 133 M., dated 29th January 1915, till the legislation in regard to the district municipalities and local boards is undertaken by the Government?

50 *A.*—(*a*) Statements showing the numbers of voters and candidates according to the existing registers and the numbers of possible voters and candidates according to the qualifications since adopted in G.O. No. 133 M., dated 29th January 1915, were called for from all municipalities except Kodaikanal, Nandyal and Tenali. The figures contained in the statements sent up were apparently taken from the election registers prepared for 1910–11 and 1911–12. An abstract of the lists sent up will be laid on the Editors' Table. There is no proposal to alter the qualifications for voters or candidates in taluk board elections.

(*b*) The Government see no sufficient reason to adopt the suggestion.

Location of the second-grade college for the Ceded districts.

51 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at in regard to the location of the second-grade college for the Ceded districts?

51 *A.*—After full and careful consideration it has been decided to place the college at Anantapur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Sarishtadars of District Courts owning lands within their jurisdiction.

52 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for and furnish to this Council a statement showing the number of District Court Sarishtadars serving in their own districts or in districts in which they hold land, with their service in such districts?

52 *A.*—The Government see no reason to call for such information.

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Work on the Original Side of the High Court during 1914

58 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for and furnish to this Council a statement showing the names of Judges, with the number of days they sat and the number of suits they decided on the Original Side of the High Court during the year 1914 ?

58 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to comply with the Honourable Member's request.

Age at first appointment of district munsifs in recent years.

54 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for and furnish a statement showing the names of district munsifs with the ages at which they were first appointed during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 ?

54 *A.*—The information is available in the History of Services of Gazetted officers to which the Honourable Member is referred.

Arrears of work in the High Court.

55 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to issue a Press Communique showing the action taken by the High Court and the Local Government with reference to the resolution moved by me at the last May meeting in regard to the accumulation of arrears in the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reply thereto ?

55 *A.*—The Government do not think that any useful purpose will be served by issuing a Press Communique at this stage, but the Honourable Member's request will be considered when the correspondence with the High Court is concluded.

Increase in the number of Judges in the High Court.

56 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to take this Council into their confidence before they recommend the further retention of the temporary Judges or any permanent addition to the permanent strength of the High Court ?

56 *A.*—The Government see no reason for a departure from the ordinary procedure.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Fuel supply in the Nilgiris

57 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Prices at Ootacamund" at page 5 of the *South of India Observer*, dated 20th March 1915, and whether the complaint therein of Government competition with private men in retail fuel trade is well-founded ;

(*b*) whether the statements therein "that the planting of bluegum by the "State was originally undertaken for climatic reasons and with the object of conserving "the sources of water-supply" and that "in neither case has the experiment been a "success" are true ;

(*c*) whether bluegum drains off all springs and even marshy soils and whether the Sanitary Commissioner recently condemned the planting of bluegum in the catchment area of the Marlimund reservoir ;

(*d*) whether the Government would consider the feasibility of substituting some other species of forest growth for bluegums after the removal in due course of the present stock ;

(*e*) what is the area under Government bluegum on the Nilgiris, the quantity felled, the quantity supplied to and amount realised from (1) Government institutions like the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu and (2) private persons, and the annual profit to Government from bluegums for each of the last five years ;

(*f*) whether Government consider it feasible or desirable to sell away their bluegum plantations just as they sold away their casuarina plantations on the plains ; and

(*g*) whether the acreage of private bluegum plantations has decreased steadily during the last ten years ; and, if so, why ?

57 *A.*—The attention of Government has been drawn to the article referred to by the Honourable Member's question. If he will repeat his question at a subsequent meeting, it will be answered so far as the information available permits.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Legislation regarding village panchayats and local self-government.

58 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state, now that the Government of India resolution on local self government has been received, when the proposed amendments to the Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act and the legislative and administrative measures for the introduction of village panchayats will be placed before this Council?

58 *A.*—As regards the question of village panchayats, the Honourable Member is informed that the resolution, dated 28th April 1915, of the Government of India is now under consideration and that the Government cannot yet say when orders in connection therewith will issue.

In regard to the rest of this question, it is not yet possible to say when the legislation referred to will be introduced.

Confinement in stocks.

59 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there are over 1,000 cases each year of confinement in stocks ordered by village officers under section 16, Madras Regulation XI of 1816;

(*b*) whether it is not desirable to abolish that form of punishment;

(*c*) whether, besides that section, there is any other regulation or law discriminating against any class in the matter of punishments or providing a "degrading" punishment for offences by members of the lower castes; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to introduce a Bill for the repeal of the law as to stocks, viz., the last 44 words of the first paragraph of section 10 of the above regulation, or to give leave to a non-official Member to introduce it?

59 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) The Government are not aware of any such law.

(*b*) & (*d*) The Government have decided to abolish this form of punishment and effect will be given to this decision by a Bill amending Regulation XI of 1816 which will, it is hoped, be introduced during the next session of the Legislative Council.

Smoking by children.

60 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they expect to introduce any measure for the trial of offences committed by children and the prevention of the same as far as possible; and if so, when;

(*b*) whether the question of smoking by children and the sale of cigars, etc., to children is expected to be dealt with therein; and if not

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to support a non-official Member's introduction of a Bill dealing with the latter question?

60 *A.*—The question of introducing some measure similar to the English Children's Act is now being examined. It is not possible at present to give information regarding the scope of the legislation, if any, or the date of its introduction.

Cross traffic on Salem branch railway line.

61 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have received the Salem District Board's resolution, dated 30th April 1915, requesting Government to help the Board to work its district branch railway line without immediately agreeing to hand over all cross traffic receipts to the main line company when a through connection is established; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to arrange for the Salem District Board's proceeding immediately with the Salem-Suramangalam bit and Salem-Attur bit on the terms hitherto settled, leaving further terms to be settled as occasion may arise and when a through connection is to be effected?

61 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government are in correspondence with the Railway Board on the subject.

(Mr. Narasinha Ayyar; Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

Salem district court.

62 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if they would be pleased to ascertain whether the District Judge of Salem has issued a circular preventing the submission of petitions by clerks for promotion and to get it cancelled (if it exists) in consultation with the High Court; and

(*b*) whether they would be pleased to ascertain the extent of arrears in the Salem district court and state the same under the headings one year old, two years old and more than two years old suits, appeals and petitions, and (if the grievance is well founded) to take steps for the same being redressed?

62 *A.*—(*a*) The matter is one for the orders of the High Court to which a copy of this question will be communicated.

(*b*) The arrears of original suits and of appeals on the 1st January 1915 were 64 and 343, respectively. Of the 64 original suits, 26 were one year old, 11 were two years old, and 3 were more than two years old. Of the 343 appeals, 219 were more than six months old. The question of appointing a temporary sub-judge at Salem is under the consideration of the Government.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.

Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

63 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when they intend to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904?

63 *A.*—The Government are unable to name a definite date.

Free and compulsory elementary education.

64 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to insert a clause in the proposed amendment of the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts giving a discretion to the municipalities and local boards to introduce free and compulsory elementary education in their respective areas with such safeguards as may be necessary and thus give effect to the resolution passed at the last session of the Madras Provincial Conference held at Nellore?

(*b*) Will the Government at least consider the advisability, in view of the backward state of education in which the Muhammadan community of this Presidency is at present, of the gradual introduction of free and compulsory elementary education for at least the Muhammadan boys within the areas of municipalities and local boards?

64 *A.*—It is not proposed to deal with the subject of free and compulsory education in these Bills.

Clerks for training schools.

65 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a clerk to every training school for masters for relieving the headmasters and other teachers of their clerical work in the interests of efficiency?

65 *A.*—The Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a clerk in every training school for masters.

Model schools for weaving and dyeing.

66 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity of establishing at least one model school for weaving and dyeing on modern and improved methods for each group of districts which form the electoral basis for the Legislative Council?

66 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 83 put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1915. The Government do not consider it necessary to open a model school for weaving and dyeing for each electoral group of districts.

Working of the Agricultural department.

67 *Q.*—Will the Government consider the suggestion of popularising the Agricultural department by establishing an agricultural inspector for each taluk who should be able to tour throughout the taluk giving practical lessons to the ryots on ploughing, sowing, manuring, water-lifts, etc.?

(Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

67 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the press note published on the 11th instant regarding the reorganization of the Agricultural department and to the answers recently given to questions Nos. 141 and 63 put at the Council meetings of the 20th November 1914 and 29th March 1915 on the subject of the practical demonstration of agricultural improvement to the ryot population.

Formation of forest districts to be coterminous with revenue districts.

68 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government has resolved to create another Forest district for the district of Kurnool and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which induced the Government to make this resolve and to re-consider their resolution and consider the advisability of creating one or two more sub-divisions to be in charge of Extra Assistant Conservators instead of creating an additional district?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of having only one Forest district for each Revenue district with as many sub-divisions as may be necessary, similar to the Revenue department, instead of having more than one Forest District Officer in the same district as it is at present in several places?

68 *A.*—(*a*) No such decision has been as yet arrived at.

(*b*) The suggestion does not commend itself to the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Inadequate repairs to the irrigation channel, Adaichchani village, Tinnevelly district.

69 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the channel supplying water to Adaichchani village, Periyakulam tank, Ambasamudram taluk, breached in aqueduct No. 3 in 1911 and remained unrepaired till after the first crop of 1914?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the villagers of Adaichchani petitioned the Collector, Executive Engineer and other lower officers from 1911 with no effect?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the repair was commenced in the beginning of 1914 and the villagers complained to the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer that the materials used and the work were not executed properly; whether in view of this complaint the contractor put off finishing the work within a week from the date of inspection of the Superintending Engineer and allowed it unfinished till after the *kar* season was over?

(*d*) Has the portion repaired since breached?

(*e*) What steps, if any, have been taken to punish the contractor and the other officers in charge of the repairs?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to order an immediate repair to the aqueduct so that the *kar* crop of this year may not be affected and that there may be a free supply to the said tank?

69 *A.*—The Government have received a petition on the subject and have called for a report.

Profession tax on vakils levied in the municipalities of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

70 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether as a fact the vakils practising in the Tinnevelly courts located in Palamcottah are assessed to full profession tax by both the municipalities of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly, though they reside in only one of the two municipalities?

(*b*) Has any arrangement been made between the municipalities of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly to apportion the profession tax assessment levied from vakils and pleaders practising in the said courts?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to order the municipalities concerned, in view of their peculiar circumstances, to agree to a workable scheme which would avoid the levy of full profession tax by both the municipalities on vakils practising in the courts located at Palamcottah and thus give effect to the spirit of section 60 of the District Municipalities Act?

70 *A.*—(*a*) The Government understand that, in 1913, vakils residing in Tinnevelly and practising in Palamcottah courts were assessed to full profession tax in both municipalities.

(*b*) The Government have no information on this point, but will enquire.

(*c*) If the municipalities are unable to agree, the Government will consider the necessity for laying down a rule for the guidance of municipal councils in such cases.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Restrictions against Assistant Surgeons interviewing the Surgeon-General.

71 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that assistant surgeons are not permitted to lay their grievances before the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General without the written permission of their immediate superior, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer?

(*b*) Are there similar provisions in other departments prohibiting subordinate officers of the rank of assistant surgeons from laying their grievances before their higher superiors without the written permission of their immediate superior?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to withdraw that condition if it exists and give scope to the assistant surgeons to lay their grievances before the higher superior authorities?

71 *A.*—The Government will enquire.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.

Collection of quit-rent from enfranchised village service inams in proprietary estates.

72 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that, even after the passing of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service (Amendment) Act of 1914, the proprietors of estates are collecting, on behalf of Government, quit-rent from the enfranchised village service inams as per Act II of 1894 and remitting it to Government treasury?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to put the amended Act into operation and relieve the zamindars from the duty of collecting quit-rent from these enfranchised village service inams?

72 *A.*—Since the amendment of Madras Act II of 1894, Estate proprietors are under no obligation to collect quit-rent on enfranchised village service inams. The Government are not aware whether individual proprietors as a fact continue to make such collections, but they have instructed the Board of Revenue to amend its Standing Orders so as to impress upon revenue officers the effect of the change in the law.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Are the Government aware that no such orders have yet been passed by the Board of Revenue?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Will the Honourable Member please say exactly what order he refers to?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"The Board of Revenue has not yet changed the Standing Orders as directed by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I am aware that the Board of Revenue has not amended its Standing Orders. We have asked the Board of Revenue to impress upon revenue officers the effect of the change in the law."

Villages without drinking water wells in Bellary district.

73 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for a statement, from the president of the Bellary District Board and the presidents of taluk boards in the Bellary district, of the villages which are not provided with wells for drinking purposes?

73 *A.*—The Government do not consider it necessary to call for such a statement.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for a statement from the district board of the villages which are not provided with wells for drinking purposes?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Government do not think it necessary to call for any such statement. If the Honourable Member is interested in any particular locality and calls for information, I will see whether there is any necessity for calling for the statement. At present, there does not seem to be any necessity."

Roofing the over-bridge at Madura railway station.

74 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ask the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company to provide, without delay, a roofing to the over-bridge in the Madura railway station, in consideration of the hardship to which the travelling public are put?

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Sir Harold Stuart.)

74 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 44 at the meeting of the Council held on the 16th May 1915.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Will the Government be pleased to urge upon the Agent of the South Indian Railway to provide a roofing to the over-bridge in the Madura railway station?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The matter is one for the railway administration and not for the Government."

Irrigation from Marudur Natta Vaikkal, Trichinopoly district.

75 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware of the great inconvenience and loss to which the agriculturists holding lands under the Marudur Natta Vaikkal in the Trichinopoly district are put owing to the existing inadequate management of the *korambus* in the supply of water to the fields?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that paddy cultivation under the said channel has been abandoned to a large extent and the cultivation of plantain trees resorted to and that in consequence the level of the fields has been greatly raised over the bed level of the channel, making future rice cultivation difficult and expensive?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to see that these defects are set aright and the grievances of the ryots redressed at a very early date?

75 *A.*—The Government cannot accept as accurate the description of the condition of the lands under the channel or the cause of the deficient supply of water suggested in the question. They are taking steps to secure an improvement of the irrigation.

Feeding charity at the Kodandaramaswami temple near Rameswaram.

76 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to see that the feeding charity, instituted by a Chettiyar at the Kodandaramaswami temple, midway between Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi, is restored by the taluk board which is in possession of its endowments?

76 *A.*—The Government will consider any information on this subject laid before them by the Honourable Member.

Superannuated Government servants as Court of Wards managers.

77 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to explain the principle underlying the policy of appointing superannuated Government servants as managers of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards?

77 *A.*—It was formerly the practice to require the sanction of Government as a preliminary to the employment of superannuated Government servants in the service of the Court of Wards, but in 1909 such sanction was dispensed with on the ground that the propriety of making such appointments was a matter within the discretion of the Court and its agents, whose action is regulated by the circumstances of each individual case.

Drainage scheme for Perunkulam, Tinnevelly district.

78 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 78 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) put on 16th May 1913, are the Government aware

(*a*) that the ryots of Perunkulam in Tinnevelly district have applied to the local officers, the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, for the provision of a proper drainage for the wet lands under Perunkulam tank; and

(*b*) that an inspection of the locality was made by the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray and Mr. M. R. Khareğat and that a scheme has been recommended by them?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to sanction the scheme at an early date?

78 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The scheme is under the consideration of the local officers and has not been submitted to Government.

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Conference with ryots by District Collectors

79 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for information from each District Collector if he has, in compliance with the Government Order issued in pursuance of Council's Resolution No. XXIII as amended and noted at page 179 of the Proceedings of the Council, dated the 11th and 13th November 1913, held conferences, formal or informal, with ryots in different centres of his district for purposes indicated therein during the official year 1914–15 and, if so, roughly how often?

79 *A.*—The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a special report on the subject in question, but the attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to G.O. No. 1589, Public, dated 22nd December 1913, and the Board will be requested to notice the matter in jamabandi reports for future faslis

Election of tahsildars and village officers as members of district boards.

80 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if, pending the amendment of the Local Boards Act, steps are being taken by Government to minimise as far as practicable the return by election of tahsildars and village officers as members of district boards?

80 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the debate on the subject on 2nd February 1915.

Education of children in criminal settlements.

81 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if schools have been established in each existing criminal settlement of the presidency for the education of the children of the criminal tribes and, if so, the number of children attending school in each of the settlements in the years 1913 and 1914 and the proportion they bear to the number of children in the settlement eligible for school-going?

81 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 16 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1914. The Government are not in possession of later statistics or of figures relating to 1913.

Additional criminal settlements in South Arcot.

82 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Government propose to establish in South Arcot an additional criminal settlement for the Veppur criminal tribe and another settlement for the Velloyankuppam Padayachis and, if so, where are these to be established?

82 *A.*—The Government have under consideration the question of establishing an additional settlement for Veppur Pariahs and a settlement for the Vellayankuppam Padayachis; the location of these settlements has not yet been decided.

Veterinary hospitals in the Presidency.

83 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many veterinary hospitals have been opened and are in working order in the Presidency and if each of them has been equipped with a pucca operation theatre?

83 *A.*—A list of the veterinary institutions in working order during the year 1913–14 is given in table V appended to the published administration report. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department will be instructed in his next report to note which institutions have been equipped with a permanent operation shed.

Provision of protected wells fitted with pumps in rural areas

84 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from each district to ascertain if the existing protected wells built and equipped with semi-rotary pumps according to the design No. 144 are giving satisfaction in rural parts and, if they do not, the reasons therefor?

84 *A.*—The Government will call for a report and supply the Honourable Member with particulars if he will repeat his question.

Practical demonstrations in agriculture in South Arcot district.

85 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if, in order to acquaint the ryots with the latest improvements in agriculture, practical demonstrations were held last year by the staff of the Agricultural department anywhere in the taluks of Cuddalore and Chidambaram of the district of South Arcot and, if so, where, how often and by whom?

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddyar.)

85 *A.*—The administration report of the Agricultural department for the year ending 31st March 1915 is not due until the 31st July next and consequently the Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Export of rice and ground-nut from Southern India.

86 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement of rice and ground-nut exported from Southern India between August 1914 and 31st March 1915 and those exported between August 1913 and 31st March 1914?

86 *A.*—The following statement compares in round figures the exports of rice and ground-nuts from this Presidency in the two years:—

	August 1913 to March 1914 (nuts).	August 1914 to March 1915. (nuts)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Rice—		
Foreign ports	24	24
Coastwise	1	1
Total	25	27
Ground-nuts—		
Foreign ports	26	9
Coastwise	0·5	8
Total	26·5	17

Demonstration regarding ground nut oil.

87 *Q.*—(1) Having regard to the importance of ground-nut as a commercial product, have the Government been taking any and if so what steps towards demonstrating to the ryot that ground-nut oil can be expressed in a commercial scale to enable its export?

(2) Considering that Cuddalore is a chief centre of ground-nut trade in South India, will the Government consider the desirability of causing such demonstrations to be made in the town of Cuddalore under departmental supervision?

87 *A.*—The Government have directed the Director of Industries to investigate the possibilities of extracting oil on a wholesale scale in this country with a view to testing whether the export of oil can be undertaken with any chance of financial success and have sanctioned the purchase of three mills for the purpose. The experiments will include ground-nut oil. According to present arrangements one of the mills will work at Cuddalore.

Paddy cultivation in Government farms.

88 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the following particulars:—

(1) the gross yield of paddy in the year 1914–15 from an acre of single crop wet land in the various Government farms of the Presidency so far as practicable;

(2) the cultivation expenses incurred for the same with details as far as practicable;

(3) the gross yield of paddy in the year 1914–15 from an acre of double crop wet land in the said Government farms;

(4) cultivation expenses for the same with details as far as practicable?

88 *A.*—As already stated in reply to question No. 85 the administration report of the Agricultural department for the year 1914–15 is now only in the process of preparation and statistics of the character desired are not immediately available. The Government will examine the feasibility of compiling and publishing a statement in the form suggested.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.

89 *Q.*—With reference to the resolution on kistbandi in ryotwari villages, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st May 1914, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made with regard to the revision of the dates of Kistbandi in the Gödavari district as therein promised?

89 *A.*—The Government received a report from the Board of Revenue on the subject in February last and have called for further information which has not yet been received.

Village service inams in proprietary estates

90 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars regarding the revenue from village-service inams in proprietary estate villages under the Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, II of 1894, in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gödavari, Kistna, Guntür and Nellore:—

(*a*) receipts during the past three years;

(*b*) expenditure incurred on account of salaries of village establishment, etc., during the above period; and

(*c*) the balance outstanding including savings effected since the Act came into force?

90 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Extension of canal irrigation to the Polavaram island.

91 *Q.*—With reference to G.O No. 562 I., dated the 25th September 1913, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the investigation regarding the extension of canal irrigation to the Polavaram island, therein stated to have been ordered?

91 *A.*—The result of the investigation is not yet known.

Flood bank for the Teki drain, Gedda and district

92 *Q.*—With reference to the final issue of the Budget Estimates of the Public Works Department (Irrigation) for 1914–15, will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimate for providing a flood bank along the right bank of Teki drain from the straight cut to Tallareva lock was received and sanctioned by Government and, if so, whether the work will be completed this year so as to prevent the continuance of damage to crops of the adjoining villages?

92 *A.*—The estimate in question is under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and has not yet been submitted to Government for sanction. It is probable, however, that it will be sanctioned very shortly and that the work will be commenced during the current year and completed next year.

Technical examinations and appointments for which they are prescribed

93 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to declare the appointments under Government, local boards and municipalities, for which candidates qualified in the various grades of the Government technical examinations under civil, mechanical and electrical engineering branches would be eligible?

93 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the pamphlet issued annually by the Government giving the abstract of the rules relating to the public service examinations in the Madras Presidency, including those relating to local fund and municipal services, from which the information he needs can be gathered.

Survey of Cocanada-Kotipalli railway project.

94 *Q.*—With reference to a Calcutta telegram which appeared in the Madras papers, dated the 24th April 1915, stating that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration for a line of railway on metre gauge from Cocanada to Kotipalli with a branch to Yedida *viâ* Ramachandrapuram, a distance of about 42 miles, will the Government be pleased to state whether the survey would be undertaken by the said railway administration on behalf of the Gödavari District Board or with a view to obtain eventually the concession of that railway for itself?

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

94 *A.*—It is not known whether the survey will be made at the cost, in the first instance, of Imperial funds or of the District Board, but there is every reason to believe that the District Board will have the first refusal of the scheme.

Auditors certified under the Indian Companies Act.

95 *Q.*—Will Government be pleased to present a return showing the number of persons in whom restricted and unrestricted certificates were granted as auditors of companies under the rules issued by the Local Government in connection with the Indian Companies Act and the districts to which they belong?

95 *A.*—A statement * will be laid on the table.

Advisory boards for income-tax assessment.

96 *Q.*—With reference to the resolution on the creation of advisory boards for income-tax assessment, moved by the Hon'ble Mr P. Ramarayaningar in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1914 and accepted by the Government of India, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in that direction in this Presidency?

96 *A.*—The Government considered the proposal to create advisory boards to be associated with officials in the work of assessment when it was referred to them by the Government of India. They came to the conclusion that it was entirely impracticable and have therefore done nothing in the direction indicated

Decrease in cultivation, Godāvari district.

97 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the total area cultivated, Government and minor inams, in the Gōdāvari district during the official year 1914-15 has considerably decreased under both heads, dry and wet, for the first and second crop areas as shown hereunder?—

Year.	First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1914-15	226,762	309,161	88,178	89,187
1913-14	651,928	495,125	161,356	163,440

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what this abnormal decrease is due to?

97 *A.*—The figures quoted in the question have presumably been taken from the season report published at page 18 of the *Gōdāvari District Gazetteer* of the 1st instant. They are immediately followed by a foot-note explaining that the decrease is due to the "non-inclusion of the cultivated area in Bhadrāchalam and Nugur taluks and Pithapuram and Tuni divisions as the returns from those places had not been received."

Cultivators advances for building houses destroyed by fire or floods.

98 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the system of giving small loans for building agriculturists' houses destroyed by fire or floods under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on the collateral and personal security of the borrower is in force in this Presidency and, if so, in how many districts and what is the amount so advanced during the last three years?

98 *A.*—The rules framed in this Presidency under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, provide that loans may be granted to owners and occupiers of land for the re-building of houses destroyed by fire or flood up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 in each case on the security specified in rule XI (B). The rules will be found in the Madras Takkavi Manual and also in a small pamphlet published by the Government Press, supplemented in each case by a recent notification, No. 148, dated 8th March 1915, published at page 324 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1915.

* Printed as Appendix II, pages 643—45 *infra*.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Government have no information as to the amounts thus advanced or as to the districts in which advances for this purpose have been made. The jamabandi reports show, however, that the total number of houses re-built with the aid of the State loans during the last three years and the amount expended on them have been as follows :—

Fasli.	Houses.	Sum expended Rs.
1321	127	13,505
1322	16	2,000
1323	67	14,830

Effect of war on coconut industry.

99 *Q.*—*(a)* Is the Government aware that on account of the absence of shipping facilities consequent on the Government impress of steamers and the dislocation of the export of coconut *poonak*, many oil mills on the West Coast have been over-stocked with this commodity and that in consequence of it not only have the prices of this commodity considerably fallen but have been giving great anxiety to the producers?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any enquiries have been made regarding this matter and, if so, to take effective steps without delay in order to improve the present condition of the coconut industry?

99 *A.*—The Government have no special information about the present price of coconut *poonak*, and do not think it necessary to institute enquiries. *Poonak* is a comparatively unimportant export; in the year before the war it accounted for only 1½ per cent. of the total value of coconut products exported.

As for the coconut industry in general, the Government are aware that it has suffered, like other industries, from the fact that the war has restricted trade with foreign countries; but the reports from the West Coast districts do not indicate that there is any need for Government interference, even if it were possible, as the Honourable Member assumes, for a Government to "take effective steps to improve the condition" of such an industry.

The prices of the various products of the coconut are no doubt lower than they were before the war; but they have fluctuated considerably since the beginning of this year and Government believe that trade in them has not been unprofitable. The latest returns of exports show that in the week ending the 8th May the total value of exports of coir, copra and coconut oil was 50 per cent. higher than the value of similar exports in the corresponding week of 1914.

Restrictions against medical subordinates interviewing the Surgeon-General.

100 *Q.*—*(a)* Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter in the *Hindu*, dated the 25th March 1915, page 7, headed "A Grievance"?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that such a rule is enforced in the case of Provincial officers and subordinate officers in the Medical department alone, while no such restriction is observed in the other departments of the Government?

(c) Will the Government be now pleased to order the withdrawal of such a rule in the Medical department?

100 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 71.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Wages in criminal settlements.

101 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the average monthly wages given to or earned by the criminals, male or female, in each of the following criminal settlements?—

Kalichedu (Nellore), Kavali (Nellore), Sitanagaram (Guntur), Betapudi, Bapatla (Guntur), Kammapuram (South Arcot) and Bommanigedda (Chittoor).

101 *A.*—The Government understand that the wages earned in the Kalichedu settlement for a full day's work range from As. 3 to 5 and As. 2 to 3 for a male and female, respectively. They believe that similar rates obtain in other settlements where the settlers work for wages, but have no definite information.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Savings due to amalgamation of District Registrar's offices in certain groups of districts.

102 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what savings have been effected during 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 by the amalgamation of the District Registrar's offices in each of the following groups of districts—

(1) Vizagapatam-Gödävari.
(2) Nellore-Guntür.
(3) Cuddapah-Kurnool.
(4) Coimbatore-Nilgiris?

102 *A.*—The approximate net saving effected by the amalgamation during the calendar years 1913 and 1914 was as follows:—

	Approximate net saving during	
	1913.	1914.
	Rs	Rs.
Gödävari-Vizagapatam	2,939	2,854
Guntür-Nellore	3,980	3,912

The Government are not in possession of similar information as regards the other two registration districts.

Increase in forest offences in 1913-14.

103 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the increase in the number of forest offences in 1913-14?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to such increase?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to reduce forest crime?

103 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Forest Administration Report and to paragraph 8 (iii) of the Government order reviewing it, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Effect of war on mica industry.

104 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the mica industry in this Presidency has been dislocated on account of the war and, if so, to what extent;

(*b*) whether any, and if so, what measures have been taken during the war to afford help to those engaged in that industry?

104 *A.*—The Government understand that through the closure of markets and other difficulties caused by the war, the mica industry has been considerably disorganized; it was not in the power of the Government to remove these difficulties.

Restrictions on the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Civil Service and Imperial Police Service.

105 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that restrictions have been imposed on the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Civil Service and Imperial Police Service during the continuance of the war and that they have been given guaranteed minimum salaries for loss of normal acting promotion owing to the embargo on leave?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the restrictions in regard to the grant of leave to such officers have been withdrawn or modified and, if so, to what extent?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the guaranteed minimum salaries given to those officers owing to their embargo on leave have been stopped, reduced or modified, after the removal of restrictions in regard to the grant of leave?

105 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There has been no general relaxation of the embargo upon leave out of India but the original orders have been explained as giving to the Governor in Council discretion to grant leave where in his opinion special circumstances render this course expedient.

(*c*) Inasmuch as the normal free grant of leave has not been restored, the minimum scale of salaries continues to be in force.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

Passenger traffic on railways.

106 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the passenger traffic has risen from 18,573,000 in 1908 to 42,984,000 in 1912 in the case of the South Indian Railway and from 20,409,000 to 32,143,000 in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway;

(*b*) what the passenger traffic has been during the years 1913 and 1914;

(*c*) the number of passenger-vehicles and goods-waggons during the years 1908, 1912 and 1914; and

(*d*) the total expenditure on rolling stock in the Madras Presidency during the period 1908—1912, and in 1913 and 1914?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to investigate into the complaints with regard to over-crowding in the third-class carriages and take steps to remedy the grievances, if any?

106 *A.*—(1) The Government have not in their possession the material required to enable them to answer these questions. They would remind the Honourable Member that the two railway systems mentioned by him were materially modified by the re-distribution of 1908, and that the railway year was changed from the calendar to the financial year with effect from 1913-14.

(2) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 22.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Will the Government be pleased to obtain the information required about passenger traffic on railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Government see no reason to obtain this information."

Goods traffic on railways.

107 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the growth of the goods traffic between 1908—1912 in the railway systems in the Madras Presidency is relatively smaller than in the case of Bengal-Nagpur Railway and in the other larger railway systems in Upper India;

(*b*) the reasons for such smaller increase, if any, and whether there are any grounds for the apprehension that traffic is being diverted from the Presidency ports?

107 *A.*—(*a*) Government have no information on the subject.

(*b*) There seem to be no grounds for such apprehension, as a comparison of the total value of the imports and exports for the year 1913-14 with that of the average for the five years ending 1910-11, shows an increase of 40 per cent.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I have to put the same question about goods traffic on railways. Will the Government be pleased to obtain the information?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am afraid the answer to that question also is the same."

Railway projects in 1915-16.

108 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what railway projects in this Presidency are included in the railway programme for 1915-16;

(*b*) the mileage proposed to be constructed during the year; and

(*c*) the projects which have been sanctioned and in respect of which construction may be undertaken as soon as the financial stress is removed?

108 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The provision in the budget is 4 lakhs for the Guntūr-Tenali line and 15 lakhs for the Pauruli-Trichinopoly Railway. It is not known what mileage will be constructed under this provision of funds.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

109 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

List of irrigation projects.

(*a*) what the irrigation projects in this Presidency are, which have received the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, and the cost thereof;

(*b*) the irrigation projects whose investigation has been completed and which are awaiting the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State and the cost thereof?

(*c*) the irrigation projects whose investigation has been completed and which are awaiting the orders or recommendations of the Local Government and the cost thereof?

109 *A.*—A list * of irrigation projects sanctioned or awaiting the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State and those under the consideration of the Local Government is laid on the table.

110 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

Reduction in Public Works establishment.

(*a*) to what extent the Public Works establishment has been reduced in view of the decreased expenditure sanctioned during 1915–16;

(*b*) how many of the permanent or temporary staff of engineers have been deputed to investigate new or incomplete irrigation schemes and what those schemes are?

110 *A.*—(*a*) The anticipated reduction in cost of the Public Works Department establishment for 1915–16 is Rs. 75,000.

(*b*) The following statement shows the irrigation schemes which are being investigated, and the rank of the officer employed on them:—

Number	Name of work	Rank of officer.
1.	Investigation of projects for extension of irrigation in the Gōdāvari Western delta.	Sub-Engineer.
2	Gauging the Cauvery and its tributaries in Mysore.	Assistant Engineer.
3.	Survey of the Cauvery delta for the preparation of ayacut maps.	Sub-Engineer.

111 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been received in respect of the scheme for the reorganization of the Agricultural department which was submitted for sanction by the Local Government to the higher authorities?

Reorganization of the Agricultural department.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to publish the correspondence and the final orders on the subject?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what the proposed strength of the deputy directors and assistant directors of agriculture is to be, how they are to be recruited and how many are proposed to be Indians?

111 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the press note of the 11th instant which has just been issued on the subject and which gives information regarding the scheme. It is not proposed to publish the correspondence. Deputy Directors will be recruited by the Secretary of State and will probably for the present be Europeans.

112 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when the distributaries under the new Nagavalli river system are expected to be completed and when the lands available for sale will be auctioned or granted to ryots for wet cultivation?

The Nagavalli river project.

112 *A.*—Much of the work on field distributaries and irrigation sluices is expected to be completed during the current year. From the latest progress reports before the Government it does not appear likely that the lands can be put up to auction until 1916–17.

* Printed as Appendix III, page 644 *infra*.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

Report of the Survey Committee.

113 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the committee appointed to report on the reorganization of the Survey, Settlement and Land Record departments has submitted its report and, if a report has been submitted, whether the Government will be pleased to publish the same and give the public an opportunity of representing their views before passing final orders?

113 *A.*—The committee's report was received on the 15th instant and has not yet been examined. The Government will consider whether it is expedient to publish the report before passing orders on it.

Appointment and qualifications of new survey officers.

114 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the survey officers, for whom provision has been made newly in this year's budget, have been appointed by the Government and, if the appointments have been made, what the qualifications of the nominees are, and if no appointments have yet been made, what qualifications have been required from candidates applying for those places?

114 *A.*—The appointments have not yet been made. As regards the qualifications desired, the Honourable Member is referred to the discussion on resolution No. IX at the meeting of the 29th March 1915.

Wells sunk by the Boring and Pumping department.

115 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of wells which have been sunk by the Boring and Pumping department and the number of oil-engine installations during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914?

115 *A.*—The Honourable Member will find full particulars for the corresponding official years in the published reports of the Pumping and Boring department for 1911–12 and 1912–13 and of the Department of Industries for 1913–14.

Development of industries.

116 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what the exports from this Presidency in groundnut, hides and skins, oil-seeds other than groundnut, copra, were during each of the months from August to the end of March of 1913–14 and 1914–15; and

(*b*) what the imports of piece-goods were during the same period?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to secure the services of experts from Europe or the United States of America and place the oil and glass industries in this Presidency on a satisfactory footing?

116 *A.*—(1) The figures are as follows:—

Name of article.	Year.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
(a) Exports in thousands of cwts. to "foreign" countries, i.e., outside British India.									
1. Groundnut	1913–14	185	58	42	89	190	481	927	843
	1914–15	330	9	68	40	2	94	61	282
2. Hides and skins—									
(*a*) Raw	1913–14	6	3	1	..	2	1	3	1
	1914–15	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1
(*b*) Tanned	1913–14	20	24	20	15	19	22	21	18
	1914–15	4	..	28	23	24	14	36	29
3. Oil-seeds other than groundnut and copra.	1913–14	35	84	56	31	15	47	26	44
	1914–15	10	5	8	10	18	15	21	16
4. Copra	1913–14	14	18	67	81	93	82	84	127
	1914–15	3	1	13	12	11	61	77	71
(b) Imports from "foreign" countries in lakhs of yards.									
Cotton piece-goods	1913–14	183	198	178	94	201	206	163	168
	1914–15	157	100	120	100	88	61	85	93

(2) The oil and glass industries are receiving attention. It is not considered necessary to secure the services of men from Europe or America just now for these two industries.

Abolition of police stations or outposts.

117 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and which of the existing police stations or outposts are proposed to be abolished during 1915–16 and whether any representations from the people have been received on the subject?

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

117 *A.*—Since the opening of the year the circles of Ongole and Tenali in the Guntur district have been formed. This involved the abolition of nine stations, viz., Rajolu, Nizamupatnam, Chebrolu, Kakumanu, Kottapatnam, Chilakapadu, Velampalli, Nagalapudapadu and Valaparla. No outposts were abolished. Representations were received from the inhabitants of Rajolu and Nizampatnam urging the retention of the stations at those places; but after due consideration it was decided that the requests must be refused. The scheme of reallocation remains to be carried out in the circles of Kovvur (Kistna district) and Uttamapalaiyam and Periyakulam (Madura district). It cannot at present be stated what stations or outposts will be abolished in the process. No representations from the inhabitants of these circles have been received.

Exclusion of certain areas from the Agency tracts.

118 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final orders have been passed regarding the exclusion of any specific areas from the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godâvari and, if no orders have been passed, whether the Government will be pleased to publish their proposals to enable the public to submit their views?

118 *A.*—Final orders have not yet been passed in the matter. The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 86 put by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju at the meeting of the 19th May 1914.

Railway level-crossings in Madras City.

119 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what final orders have been passed on the subject of railway level-crossings in the City of Madras in respect of which the committee appointed by the Government in 1910 have submitted their recommendations (which were published in the appendix to interpellation 27, dated 27th September 1912) and when the alterations, if any, resolved upon are proposed to be taken on hand?

119 *A.*—The matter is still under correspondence.

Improvements in the Gundlakamma river system.

120 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the improvements, if any, proposed to be undertaken in the Gundlakamma river system before the question of an additional reservoir is taken up, have been or are expected to be completed?

120 *A.*—Certain improvements to the system have been carried out, but until the question of supplementing the supply to the Sunada reservoir, which is still under consideration, is settled, the time that will be taken to complete all the improvements cannot be stated.

Admissions into the Medical School, Vizagapatam.

121 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications have been received during each of the last three years for admission into the Medical School, Vizagapatam, and how many of them had to be rejected for want of accommodation?

121 *A.*—The information is not available but the Government will call for it and will supply it to the Honourable Member if he repeats his question at a subsequent meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Vacancies in the Educational department.

122 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, with respect to each grade or class of the undermentioned services of the Education department, the sanctioned strength, the number of vacancies that remained unfilled on the first day of April in each of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, and the numbers of these which remained unfilled for periods of three months and under, between three and six months, between six months and one year and over one year—

(*a*) Provincial Educational Service;

(*b*) Sub-assistant inspectors including headmasters and assistants in training schools for masters belonging to the cadre;

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

(*a*) Supervisors of elementary schools including teachers in training schools belonging to the cadre?

122 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil Lists for April 1913, 1914 and 1915, and to the list of officers and appointments in the Educational Department as it stood on the 1st April 1914 published by the Director of Public Instruction, which contain all the information that the Government are in possession of.

Languages qualifications of sub-assistant inspectors and supervisors of elementary schools.

123 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table two statements, one for sub-assistant inspectors and one for supervisors of elementary schools, showing how many have Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Urdu and Uriya as their mother tongue or (if that information be not available) as their second language at school or college, and further sub-classifying each of these according to general and professional educational qualifications: matriculates trained, matriculates untrained, F.A.'s trained, F.A.'s untrained, etc.?

123 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the list of officers and appointments in the Educational Department published annually by the Director of Public Instruction from which the information required by him can be compiled.

Medium of instruction in the Government Girls' school, Triplicane.

124 *Q.*—Is it a fact that in the Government Girls' school at Triplicane, English is the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in all forms and classes? If so, is it in accordance with the rules of the department?

124 *A.*—The Government will inquire.

Publication of school books by Educational officers.

125 *Q.*—Are there any rules governing the writing and publishing of school-books by officers of the Educational department? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay a copy on the table?

125 *A.*—It is a rule of the Educational Department that, before an officer belonging to it accepts any specific literary employment of an editorial or compilatory character, he should obtain the permission of the Director of Public Instruction if he is a member of the Provincial or Subordinate Educational Service, or of the Government if he belongs to the Indian Educational Service.

Dr. Their position as members of the Text-Book Committee.

126 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that some members of the Text-Book Committee are themselves the authors of text-books or class-books?

(*b*) If so, are there rules restraining them from passing opinions on their own books or on books likely to compete with theirs?

126 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information on the point. The power to frame rules for the guidance of the Committee has been delegated to the Director of Public Instruction.

Scheme for the development of elementary education.

127 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the general scheme of proposed future expenditure on the development of elementary education in this Presidency alluded to in question and answer 87 of the 2nd April 1914?

127 *A.*—The position remains as it was when the Honourable Member's previous question was answered.

Statistics regarding elementary school buildings under local bodies.

128 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish a statement showing, with regard to each district board and municipality, the total amount of subsidy sanctioned during the last five official years on account of the construction of elementary school buildings, the number of buildings constructed up to date, the amount spent on these, the amount spent on extensions and repairs to already existing buildings, and the amount remaining unexpended on the 31st March 1915?

128 *A.*—A statement will be prepared giving as much of the information asked for by the Honourable Member as is practicable and will be laid on the Editors' Table.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Co-operative district banks and audit and inspection by them of co-operative societies.

129 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it in contemplation to hand over to co-operative district banks the audit as well as the inspection of co-operative societies within their areas?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to publish the scheme before passing final orders?

129 *A.*—The reply is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Smuggling in the minor ports.

130 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases of smuggling, the nature, quantity and value of the articles smuggled, in the different minor ports of the Madras Presidency during each of the last ten years?

130 *A.*—Information is not available and the Government see no object in trying to collect it.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In consideration of the fact that smuggling was mentioned as one of the chief causes for the closing of many minor ports, may I know if the Government would care to call for the information required?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Government do not think it necessary to call for the information."

Drainage improvements in the Cauvery delta.

131 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 126 at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th November 1914 regarding the nature of the work and the amounts spent in each year on the improvement of drainage in the delta of the Cauvery from the year 1893 to the year 1913 and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to give the information in the form in which it is available?

131 *A.*—A statement * of expenditure yearly on drainage and protective works in the Cauvery delta system for the years 1894–95 to 1913–14 is laid on the table. Information regarding the nature of the works is not available.

Recommendations of the Conference of 1914 in regard to industrial development.

132 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the recommendations made by the Conference summoned at the end of the last year to consider the question of industrial development in this Presidency, and the steps taken by Government there on, till now?

132 *A.*—No conference was held last year to consider the question of industrial development in this Presidency. The Honourable Member presumably refers to the committees on industrial education convened by the Director of Industries. The recommendations of those committees are now under consideration and will be published when final orders issue thereon.

* Printed as Appendix IV, page 647 *infra*.

APPENDIX I

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 15 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915, page 615 *supra*.]

Statement showing certain particulars regarding Government of India technical scholars.

Serial Number	Name.	Subjects studied.	Practical training.	Present occupation
1	O. N. Dewji (1905).	Textile industry ..	Visited various works in England, Scotland and Ireland and spent one vacation in the works of Messrs. Lockie and Bruning at Hochst-on-Main.	Returned to India in 1909; was for a year weaving expert under the Director of Industries; went to Bombay on the termination of that appointment. Present occupation not known.
2	St. A. Somundi Pachikar (1907).	Leather industry ..	Was employed at a salary of £3 per week by the Sarum Tanning (Limited), Surrey.	Report of January 1914 showed that he was employed by Messrs. Rohm and Haas, of Darmstadt.
3	V. Gnanadesa Kayar (1908).	Textile Chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.	Spent four months in dyeing and finishing works of Messrs J. C. Taylor & Co., Pendleton; also visited the works of the Sayer Company at Fiberfold, Messrs. Lucles and Bruning, at Hochst-on-Main; and the Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik.	Returned in 1911. Employed in the Colmo Mills (Limited), Ahmedabad.
4	A. Kesava Menon (1909).	Chemistry of soap making and use of native oils.	One year in works of Messrs D & W Gibbs at Wapping. Three months visiting other works in United Kingdom.	Returned to India in 1911. Now oil expert in the Madras Fisheries Department.
5	P. Kesava Nayar (1910).	Metallurgy	Spent six weeks during the 1911 vacation at Sheepbridge (Derbyshire) Iron and Coal Company's works; one month at the 1912 vacation with the Frodingham (Lincolnshire) Iron and Steel Company (Limited), works with the Barrow Hematite Steel Company and with Messrs. A. Stuckmen's works at Silsden.	Returned to India in 1914. Unemployed till recently.
6	M. C. Sitaraman (1911).	Weaving	Textile industries department of the School of Technology. Has also worked with Messrs. Hattersley and Dobinson, textile mechanists of Burnley.	(Information not available.)
7	H. Subbarao Rao (1911).	Textile manufacture	B.Sc. Tech at Manchester. Two years of research work and practical training.	Returned in 1913. Unemployed.
8	T. Subbarao Rao (1912).	Electric Engineering	Worked at Messrs. Mather and Platt and at Peel's Electrical Company, Loughborough.	Information not available.
9	P. K. Rajamannar (1913).	Leather goods industry.	Worked at the Leather Sellers' Company's Technical College, Bermondsey. Obtained a first class in the City and Guilds leather tanning examination. Visited various factories in England.	Not returned
10	D. M. Asaikadiwala (1914).	Sizing and weaving	Information not available ..	Not returned

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 95 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915, page 633 *supra*.]

List of auditors to whom certificates have been granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules framed under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Name.	Address.	Date of certificate	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary	Language or languages accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.
1. Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya.	Secretary, India Bank (Limited), Madras.	31st May 1915.	Unrestricted.	Permanent.	
2. Mr. Frank Howard Oakley.	37/3, Second Lane Beach, Madras.	Do	Do.	Do	
3. Mr Alphonse Salmson.	No. 27, Broadway, Madras	Do	Restricted ..	Do.	English.
4. M.R.Ry S. R. Balaji Rao.	No. 86, Sangaraohari street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do	Do. ..	Do.	English, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese.
5. Mr Hossein Dryadale ..	Secretary and Accountant, South India Industries (Limited), P.O Box No. 101, Madras.	Do.	Do	Do	English
6. Mr. James Cronan ..	No 9, Scarborough, Madras	Do.	Do. ..	Temporary.	Do.
7. M.R.Ry. P. R. Lakshmana Ram ayyar.	Srinivasa Agraharam, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do. ..	Do,	English, Tamil and Malayalam,
8. M.R.Ry Gudepalle Narasimham	No 3, South Cooum Road, Madras.	Do.	Do. ..	Do	English and Telugu.
9. M.R.Ry. C. S. Visvanatha Rao.	No 18, Arsikara street, Mylapore, Madras	Do.	Do. ..	Do	Tamil
10. M.R.Ry Karur Vaidhyanatha Venkataramana Ayyar	Assistant Master, M. M. school, Karur.	Do	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
11. M.R.Ry. Kavasamy Vittle Govindan Nayar	Commercial Teacher, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	Do	Do. ..	Do	English, Malayalam and Canarese.
12. M.R.Ry M. K. Rajagopalachariyar	Ganabhagsha, 59 and 60 Royapettah High Road, Madras.	3rd June 1914.	Do ..	Do.	English, Tamil and Telugu.
13. M.R.Ry A. Vasada Rajan Ayyangar.	Auditor, Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited), Madras	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	English and Tamil.
14. M.R.Ry. M Narayan Singh.	No. 24, Kotwa Chettiar st, Chintadripet, Madras, S C	Do.	Do. ..	Do	Do.
15. M.R.Ry. K V. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Secretary, Sri Krishna Vilas Nidhi (Limited), Coimbatore	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Tamil
16. M.R.Ry J. O Subbayya Nayudu.	Pensioner, Gopalakrishna street, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do
17. M.R.Ry G. Venkatachalam Chetti.	Government Pensioner, Bellary.	16th June 1914.	Do. .	Do.	English, Telugu and Canarese
18. M.R.Ry. B. L. Narasimhaswami.	Raja's College, Parlakimedi.	Do	Do. ..	Do,	English and Telugu
19. M.R.Ry Udyavar Ananda Rao	Superintendent, Bank of Madras, Cocanada	Do	Do. ..	Do	English and Canarese.
20. M.R.Ry S. Chidambara Ayyar.	Clerk, Bank of Madras, Madura.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Tamil.
21. Mr. Charles Barbosa ..	Accountant, Messrs Madura Company (Limited), Calicut.	Do	Do. ..	Do.	English.
22. Mr David Ross ..	Accountant, Messrs. Oakes & Co. (Limited), Ootacamund.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do
23. M.R.Ry. J. Gnanamuthu.	Assistant Master, S.P.G. college, Trichinopoly	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	English and Tamil
24. M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Teacher, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, East Chitra street, Srirangam	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
25. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Arni Krishnaswami Rao Avargal.	No. 3, Nugambakkam street, Thiruvatteswarapet, Mount Road, Madras	3rd July 1914.	Unrestricted	Permanent.	

List of auditors to whom certificates have been granted by the Madras Government, etc.—cont.

Name	Address.	Date of certificate.	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary.	Language or languages accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.
36. M.R.Ry. N. Rajagopalan	Public Accountant and Auditor, Madura.	3rd July 1914.	Restricted..	Temporary.	English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Urdu.
37. M.R.Ry. J. V. A. Rajendram.	Head Clerk and Chief Accountant, Madura Christian College, No. 30, Murugappa Mudaly street, Purasawalkam, Madras, S.C.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	English and Tamil.
38. M.R.Ry. K. V. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Government Pensioner, No 3, Achala street, Purasawalkam, Madras, S.C.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do.
39. M.R.Ry. P. K. Velu Chettiyar	Chief Accountant, Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., No. 36, Linga Chetti street, Madras.	Do.	Do. ..	Do	Do.
40. M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikraman Raja.*	Public Accountant and Auditor, Kottakal, South Malabar.	Do	Do. ..	Do	English and Malayalma.
41. Mr. Charles Henry Brook.	Planter and Managing Director of Bayley and Beech (Limited), residing at Kotagiri, the Nilgiris	Do.	Do ..	Do.	English.
42. M.R.Ry. N. Ramachandra Ayyar.	Accountant and Head Clerk, Mogambo Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited), Sivaganga.	Do.	Do. ..	Do	English and Tamil.
43. Mr. Ivor Allan Algie ..	Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), Tellicherry.	Do.	Do. ..	Do	English
44. M.R.Ry. T. C. Rangasamia Rao.	Public Accountant and Auditor, Nayagam P.O., Tanjore dy.	Do.	Do. ..	Do	English and Tamil
45. M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami.	Public Accountant and Auditor, No 25, North Mada street, Mylapore, Madras	20th July 1914.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
46. M.R.Ry. P. Shanmugam Mudaliyar.	No 16, Muthu Mudaliyar street, Royapettah, Madras.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do.
47. Mr. John Alexander Hart	Government Pensioner, Bungalow No 35, Officer's lines, Pallavaram.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	English.
48. M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Ayyar.	Public Accountant and Auditor, No. 38, Armenian street, Georgetown, Madras.	20th August 1914.	Do. ..	Permanent.	English, Gujarati and Marathi.
49. M.R.Ry. Sundar Shanmukhi.	Second-grade Pleader, Ellury	Do	Do .	Temporary.	English, Telugu and Canarese
50. M.R.Ry. S. K. Sivappa Setty	Manager, Public Fund (Limited), Adoni	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
51. M.R.Ry. T. M. Sankaranarayana Pillai	Agent, Empire of India Life Assurance Company (Limited) Tachanallur, Pimmenelly Bridge	Do.	Do.	Do	Tamil.
52. M.R.Ry. N. Nagarajan Sarma.	Accountant and Auditor, No 3, Walls, Vizagapatam.	Do	Do. ..	Do.	English and Telugu.
53. M.R.Ry. N. N. Gurusawami Ayya	Public Accountant and Auditor, No 226, Linghi Chetty street.	15th September 1914.	Do. .	Do.	English and Tamil.
54. M.R.Ry. Kopalle Krishna Rau.	Public Accountant and Auditor, Messrs. Jones & Co., Cocanada.	Do	Do. ..	Do.	English and Telugu
55. M.R.Ry. S. N. Krishna Ayyangar	Public Accountant and Auditor, No 165, Armenian street, Madras.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	English and Tamil.
56. M.R.Ry. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Public Accountant and Auditor, Court View, Coimbatore	Do	Do. ..	Do.	Do
57. M.R.Ry. K. A. Subburh Ayyar.	Accountant and Auditor and also Headmaster of Dubash Kaiser's Commercial School, No 1316, New street, Madura	22nd September 1914.	Do. .	Do.	English, Tamil and Malayalam.
58. M.R.Ry. M. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Public Accountant and Auditor, No 82, Vattumangala street, Mayuram.	Do.	Do .	Do	English and Tamil.
59. M.R.Ry. W. J. Nesman.	Assistant Accountant in Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. (Limited) Stanes Cottage, Coimbatore	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
60. M.R.Ry. T. Ramayyangar	Retired District Registrar, No. 52, Tulsingaperumal Koil street, Triplicane, Madras.	17th October 1914.	Do. ..	Do	English, Tamil and Telugu
61. Mr. D. P. D'Silva ..	Acting Superintendent, Hills Department, Bank of Madras, Main Road, Trichinopoly	Do.	Do ..	Do	English.

* Certificate cancelled on the 2nd December 1914.

List of auditors to whom certificates have been granted by the Madras Government, etc.—cont

Name.	Address.	Date of certificate.	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary.	Language or languages accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.
52. Mr. William Doughty	Auditor, Coimbatore, Ootacamund.	27th October 1914	Restricted..	Temporary.	English.
53. M.R.Ry. N. Paramasiva Ayyar.	Headmaster, Pachayappa's High School, Conjeevaram.	23rd November 1914.	Do. ..	Do.	English and Tamil.
54. M.R.Ry. P. Venkatadri Ayyar.	Commercial Instructor, St. Michael's High School, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Tamil and Malayalam.
55. M.R.Ry. Velappai Shangamu.	Import Head Clerk, Messrs. Parry, Leake & Co. (Limited), Calicut.	10th December 1914.	Do. ..	Do.	Malayalam.
56. M.R.Ry. P. Gopalaswami Ayyar Avargal.	Retired Deputy Collector, Sanskrit College street, Mylapore, Madras.	14th December 1914.	Do. ..	Permanent.	English, Tamil and Malayalam.
57. M.R.Ry M S Krishna Rao.	Agent, Canara Banking Corporation (Limited), No. 2, Cadbe street, Mangalore.	3rd February 1915.	Do	Temporary.	English, Canarese and Tamil.
58. Mr. Edward Alfred Gillon	Care of Messrs. Chas. H. Parson & Co., North Beach, Madras.	26th February 1915	Do. ..	Do	English
59. Mr. Francis Stephen Goodenough Bayly.	Manager, The Ross and Crown Brewery Company (Limited), Kaity P.O., the Nilgiris.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
60. M.R.Ry. S Arunachalamudaya Ayyar	Commercial Instructor, Madura College Madura	Do	Do ..	Do.	English and Tamil
61. M.R.Ry. R. C. Gerundcherriyar.	Retired Accountant, office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	English, Telugu and Canarese.
62. Mr. John Bazill ..	Secretary, Messrs. Binnie & Co. (Limited), Madras.	2nd April 1915	Do	Permanent.	English
63. Mr Parvesha Bapuji Dateewala.	Residing at No 12, Old Jetty street, Georgetown, Madras.	5th May 1915.	Do. ..	Temporary.	English and Gujarati.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 102 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915, page 637 *supra*.]

Name of project.	District	Cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
(a) Irrigation projects sanctioned by the Government of India or the Secretary of State.			
1. Eleyanal tank project	Gantur	2,00,170	
2. Mopad Reservoir project	Nellore	21,66,000	
3. Chapad project	Cuddapah	8,14,845	Component works of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.
4. Uthiyapalli project	Do.	70,891	
5. Venkatapuram tank project	Kurnool	3,45,000	
6. Toludur Reservoir project	South Arcot	23,18,200	
(b) Irrigation projects whose investigation has been completed and which are awaiting the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State.			
1. Cauvery Reservoir project	Tanjore	5,95,00,000	
(c) Irrigation projects whose investigation has been completed and which are awaiting the orders or recommendations of the Local Government.			
1. Kannivanpalayam anicut	Coimbatore	31,000	
2. Uttaramerur project	Chingleput	7,25,000	

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 131 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915, page 641 *supra*]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Drainage and Protective works in the Cauvery Delta from the years 1894-95 *to* 1913-14.

Year.	Expenditure under Capital.	Expenditure under Revenue Account.			Grand total.
		Pattasions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	..	3,928	11,260	15,188	15,188
1895-96	3,018	2,103	11,353	13,456	14,473
1896-97	6,874	3,825	20,060	23,885	30,759
1897-98	3,675	2,765	14,347	17,112	20,787
1898-99	1,647	4,511	11,424	15,935	17,582
1899-00	583	2,906	17,206	20,202	20,785
1900-01	3,651	3,131	18,726	21,857	25,508
1901-02	2,129	2,882	18,261	18,543	20,672
1902-03	6,260	1,979	10,929	12,908	19,168
1903-04	8,253	2,830	7,962	10,792	19,101
1904-05	61,360	4,279	11,106	15,418	76,751
1905-06	76,237	1,440	10,242	11,682	87,919
1906-07	85,097	3,480	16,671	20,061	75,158
1907-08	38,016	1,793	17,218	18,948	56,964
1908-09	43,859	3,462	13,998	17,460	70,078
1909-10	37,999	5,057	15,149	20,107	58,106
1910-11	41,443	7,765	17,745	25,514	66,949
1911-12	16,768	6,106	10,211	16,317	27,375
1912-13	9,129	6,070	14,456	20,526	29,747
1913-14	32,780	13,573	18,007	31,580	64,360

The Secretary

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY then reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

(a) Regarding the Hindu Post-Puberty Marriage Bill, 1914.

(1) From the inhabitants of Vellaturu, Repalle taluk, Guntūr district, dated 10th March 1915.

(2) From the inhabitants of Bhattiprolu village, Repalle taluk, Guntūr district, dated 10th March 1915.

(3) From the inhabitants of Allurivaripalem and Ikkurti, Narasaraopet taluk, Guntūr district, dated 21st February 1915.

(4) From the president of a public meeting held at Avanigadda village, Divi taluk, Kistna district, on 24th February 1915.

(5) From the president of a public meeting held at Peddapulivarru village, Repalle taluk, Guntūr district, on 16th March 1915.

(6) From the inhabitants of Kokkiligadda and Kottapalem villages, Divi taluk, Kistna district, dated March 1915.

(7) From the inhabitants of Nadakuduru village, Divi taluk, Kistna district, dated March 1915.

(8) From the inhabitants of Indupalli village, Nuzvid taluk, Kistna district, dated 15th March 1915.

(9) From the Secretary and President of the Literary Society of Bhaktisara Veda Vedanta Vardhini Sanskrit High School, Tirumalisai, near Poonamallee, Chingleput district, dated 11th March 1915.

(10) From the Secretary, Madura Bar Association, Madura, dated 24th March 1915.

(11) From the inhabitants of Peturu village, Repalle taluk, Guntūr district, dated March 1915.

(12) From M.R.Ry. Kodandaramma Sastriyar of Veppattur, Kumbakōnam taluk, Tanjore district, dated the 5th March 1915.

(13) From the president of a public meeting held at Gopalasamudram, Ambāsamudram taluk, Tinnevelly district, on 6th April 1915.

(14) From M.R.Ry. V. Adinarayana Sastri Garu and others, Potarlanka village, Divi taluk, Kistna district, dated 31st March 1915.

(15) From certain inhabitants of the City of Madras, dated 3rd April 1915.

(16) From the Honorary Secretary, Social Service Branch of the Ananda Mission, Mylapore, dated 29th March 1915.

(17) From the inhabitants of Katuru village, Nuzvid taluk, Kistna district, dated 9th February 1915.

(18) From the inhabitants of Bezwada taluk and Gannavaram, Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district, dated April 1915.

(19) From the General Secretary, Vizagapatam district conference, dated 8th April 1915.

(20) From the president of a public meeting held at Cocanada on the 19th and 20th April 1915.

(21) From the president of the Hindu religious conference, Pithāpuram, Gōdāvari district, dated 20th April 1915.

(22) From the inhabitants of Chirala, Guntūr district, dated April 1915.

(23) From the inhabitants of Manuava, Bāpatla taluk, Guntūr district, dated 27th April 1915.

(24) From the inhabitants of Telaprolu and a few other villages of Kistna district, dated 15th April 1915.

(25) From M.R.Ry. T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, retired district munsif, Tattamangalam, Cochin State, dated 27th April 1915.

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(b) Regarding the Bills to amend the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908.

From M.R.Ry. K. Raghunatha Rao Avargal, Mittadar of Pudur, dated 30th March 1915.

(c) Regarding the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill, 1913, and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bill, 1913.

From the secretary to a public meeting held at Guruvayur, Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, on the 28th March 1915.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS REGULATION XI OF 1816.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Regulation XI of 1816, said:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave of this Council to introduce a very modest measure. Regulation XI of 1816 has long been on the statute book and several changes therein have been suggested recently. The most urgent and least contested of those suggestions is the proposal to delete the last 44 words of paragraph 1 of section 10 and it is this proposal that I beg leave to introduce as a Bill before this Council.

"The history of punishments in this as in other countries illustrates the change that has come over society in its methods of dealing with criminals. A time there was when criminals were trodden down by elephants or sent abroad with weights chained to their legs or shaved clean and sent round on asses facing their tails. Torture and social degradation were once considered to be the proper and most effective means of dealing with criminals; and some persons are apt to assume that these are entirely things of the past. A painful reminder to the contrary is still to be found in the authorisation of stocks contained in the clause I have mentioned above, for the repeal of which I now entreat this Council's permission. Section 10, paragraph 1, reads as follows:—

'In cases of a trivial nature, such as abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays, heads of villages shall have authority, on a verbal examination, either to dismiss the parties, or, if the offence charged shall be proved to have been committed by the persons accused of it and shall appear deserving of punishment, to confine the offending parties in the village choultry for a time not exceeding twelve hours; or if the offending parties shall be of any of the *lower castes* of the people, on whom it may not be improper to inflict so *degrading* a punishment, to order them to be put in the stocks for a time not exceeding six hours.'

"This is the only provision for stocks, though its use has been extended to a class of petty thefts by Regulation IV of 1821.

"The chief features of this survival of ancient legislation that attract attention are the facts that the punishment of stocks, which is expressly described as degrading the sufferer in the estimation of people, should at all be imposed on any one and that certain classes should be stamped in an enactment as lower classes, some of whom are deserving of such degrading punishment. In the first place, who are the lower castes? Amongst the numerous changes coming over the castes and tribes of this country one is this, that several of the so-called lower castes, whether by public resolution or otherwise, adopt the name, status and some of the insignia or rituals of the higher castes. It is an affront to a member of the Palli caste, after the Pallis of any village have determined to style themselves by higher caste names, to continue to style him a man of low caste. While castes are fighting between themselves as to social status, the Legislature at least might abstain from interfering in the contest and fixing the lowness of certain castes by the continuance of an enactment, more especially when the discrimination between low castes and high castes is for the purpose, not of elevating the low, but for providing degrading punishments for them. Public opinion has been well voiced in the Press by the assertion that 'it is no more justifiable to put a Chetrumma into the stocks than a Brahman or a European.' The force of public opinion has also caused the use of stocks to fall into desuetude in the larger towns and villages. But in the remoter parts the use of stock still survives along with the other disabilities of the members of the lower castes, such as the particular limit of distance within which each caste should keep in approaching persons of

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

the higher castes even on roads or other public places. The extent to which stocks are still used may be gleaned from the annual statistics of criminal courts and the following figures are extracted therefrom :—

Year.	Total number of persons of all castes convicted by village officers.	Number put in stocks.
1909	5,036	1,359
1910	4,229	1,097
1911	4,634	1,008
1912	5,066	1,221
1913	4,423	1,188

"No one who peruses these figures can abstain from requesting this Council to lose no time in removing what the Press has described as 'a blot on the statute book' which destroys 'any budding self-respect evoked by improved treatment' of the depressed or lower classes.

"On a resolution of the depressed classes, the matter was placed before the Government in January 1914 by an interpellation of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, when they were pleased to state that when Regulation XI of 1816 came to be revised the powers in question would be withdrawn from village officers. As one important recommendation made by the public to Government is the withdrawal of powers from village officers and vesting them in village panchayats, the answer of the Government did not make it absolutely clear whether they merely intended withdrawal of powers from certain officers or whether they intended—what they did not state—that the use of stocks should be abolished. To point out the extent and nature of the evil, I interpellated the Government in February last as to the number of cases of the use of stocks for one year in Salem and Coimbatore districts and out of them the number of women so punished. The Government had no information on the latter matter. I am glad now that in answer to my interpellation at this meeting Government have declared themselves in favour of the abolition of stocks. I believe that from the answer of the Government in January 1914 and in February 1915 it may be perhaps guessed that they had even then no desire to continue the use of stocks as a punishment for the lower castes. It is to be regretted that since January 1914, when the first interpellation was answered, taking the figure for 1913 as a basis, over 1,400 persons of the depressed classes have been put in stocks up to date. If this Council should wait till the entire Regulation XI of 1816 is recast, a long time—certainly over a year or perhaps two years—would be taken in passing the new law, as a number of contested points are involved in it, and meanwhile a thousand or more would be put in stocks. To avoid this unfortunate contingency, and as no possible harm would result by taking up this question of abolition of stocks by itself to the measures contemplated for general revision of Regulation XI of 1816, I have come forward with my Bill.

"The danger of piecemeal legislation cannot attend in this case, as the provision for stocks in the last 44 words of paragraph 1, section 10, stands apart from the rest and does not affect any other matter which has to be considered in the scheme of the general improvement of village criminal courts. The call for redress and justice, originally begun by the depressed classes themselves, has since been taken up by other classes in the Press and elsewhere. Since I published a copy of my proposed draft Bill the Press at Madras has distinctly, and without a single discordant voice, taken up the request for this piece of legislation and it is the request of the public that the redress of what is evidently a piece of injustice to some of the so-called lower castes may be taken up immediately, i.e., without waiting for the longer schemes of general improvement of village courts. I hope therefore that the Government and all the Honourable Members of this Council would be pleased to accord me **leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Regulation XI of 1816**, by deleting the last 44 words in paragraph 1 of section 10 of Regulation XI of 1816 which run thus:

' or if the offending parties shall be of any of the lower castes of the people on whom it may not be improper to inflict so degrading a punishment, to order them to be put in the stocks for a time not exceeding six hours'."

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I beg to second this motion for leave for the introduction of the Bill by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I congratulate him on his happy idea of introducing a Bill in order to accelerate the abolition of this form of punishment. I interpellated the Government, as he remarked, in 1914 and I got a very sympathetic reply that the Government contemplated amending the Act, and that village magistrates would be instructed not to put these poorer classes of the people into stocks; but there have nevertheless been any number of cases occurring in the distant villages. The Depressed Classes Conferences held here and there have prayed to the Government that this form of degrading punishment should not be inflicted on the members of their community. My Honourable friend has referred to the 'lower classes.' I think that, when the so-called 'lower classes' are rendering very important service to the country and the Empire the Government and the public should be grateful to these classes and try to elevate them from all sorts of degrading distinctions. Your Excellency may not be aware of the sort of caste prejudices that prevail in distant villages or of the sort of power in the hands of the lower subordinates, who treat them in a very undignified and a very cruel manner. I congratulate the Government also on their decision to abolish the punishment. I do not know why the Government will not accept this Bill of a non-official member to abolish it without any further delay. With these few words, I heartily second the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I agree with nearly all that has fallen from the Honourable Mover of this motion and the Honourable Member who seconded it; but I think that, as a matter of convenience, it will be better that this Bill should not be introduced; and I therefore regret to be obliged to oppose this motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has been informed by me that the Government contemplate introducing a Bill to amend Regulation XI of 1816 at the next meeting of this Council. That Bill will cover the whole ground, instead of dealing only with one point. This punishment of stocks is one which we decided to abolish some time ago; but the Regulation has been in force for 99 years, and I cannot believe that the demand for its abolition is so urgent and so insistent that we cannot wait for another six months. There is another point. This Bill deals with only one form of punishment, but my Bill will deal with the whole question of punishment and will devise a scheme of punishment which, I hope, will be suitable to the circumstances of the people who will be brought before village courts. I think it would be a mistake to deal with this one point separately, instead of postponing it for a comparatively short period, when I shall be able to deal with the whole subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar suggested that it would take two years to pass the Bill. I do not think the measure will be of such a contentious character as to require more than perhaps a couple of months and I hope that, before the end of the calendar year, we shall be able to have the amended Act dealing with criminal offenders on the statute book. The Act will provide for the abolition of this particular form of punishment. I must, therefore, oppose the motion for leave to introduce this Bill on the present occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am a bit disappointed at finding that the Government oppose this motion, but I think that the opposition is based on the belief that the Government would before the end of this year be able to place on the statute book provisions which would really answer the purpose. That appears to me to be an optimism which is not warranted by facts. The fact is, the entire Regulation XI of 1816 has to be remodelled and all the necessary provisions as to village courts have to be placed before the Council. I am quite sure in such large attempts at legislation, there would be several matters which ought to go before a select committee. There will be only one more meeting this year and it strikes me that amendments might be coming in with reference not only to this matter but also with reference to other matters; there might be so many suggestions. I suppose the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart knows best about his own Bill. It may not be perhaps contentious, but there are several matters in which certain differences may arise and I believe a select committee would be absolutely necessary in cases of that sort, so that we will have to wait for one year. Two years might be an extremely pessimistic calculation but I think it will certainly take one year. When the Government oppose the motion, there is no chance for it, but I hope the Government will be pleased to carry out the object which they have at heart by carrying out another

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Sir Francis Spring.)

suggestion which I beg leave to offer. As every one of us is agreed that the unhappy depressed classes should not be put in the stocks, while we are discussing the merits of the proposition, the Government will, I hope, carry the proceedings one step further. I understand that stocks are periodically produced for inspection in the villages. They are then taken out from corners and placed before the officers. May I entreat Government to go a bit further? It may not be possible for the executive Government to cancel legislation, but they may cancel the effect of it by taking away the useless pieces of stocks. I am quite sure it would not be missed in any of these villages; it may be missed by a few hard-hearted village magistrates, but I think all Honourable Members are agreed that these people should be disappointed. May I therefore request the Government to issue an executive order calling on the village magistrates to produce these stocks and send them off to the headquarters, pending legislation? That would be enough, because I only want that this unfortunate punishment—every year we have about 1,200 cases and, while the Bill is being passed, another thousand people will be put in stocks—should not be put into force. I appreciate that the demand may not be quite so insistent as to call for immediate legislation. But certainly relief of this sort is very urgent and I am quite sure that the sympathy of the Government will be with the depressed classes. These useless pieces of stocks might be kept away for some months; and, talking as a lawyer, I do not see anything illegal in it. I do not think there will be any complaint from anybody that these are missed. I hope our large-hearted Government will rise equal to the occasion and see that no more people are put in stocks. If the Government will give me this assurance, I will withdraw my motion."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I cannot give a definite promise or assurance that I will interfere by an executive order with a legislative enactment, but I will consider the proposal of the Honourable Member and see how far the infliction of the punishment can be put an end to."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am thankful for the statement. I gladly withdraw my proposition in the hope that legal opinion might declare itself on my side."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the motion was withdrawn.

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act of 1905, and moved that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once. In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, the changes which have been made in the Bill by the Select Committee are all explained in the report of the Select Committee, and I do not think it necessary to detain the Council with any observations upon these amendments, more especially as we find that no notices of any amendments to the provisions of the Bill have been given by any Honourable Members."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion that the report be now considered."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move **that clauses 2 to 20 stand part of the Bill.** If any notice of any amendment had been given, I should have moved each clause by itself, but I do not see any necessity for wasting the time of the Council by proposing each clause separately. I therefore propose that clauses 2 to 20 stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I move that **clause 1 and the title stand part of the Bill.**"

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I move that the preamble stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to move that the Bill be now passed into law."

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was passed into law.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* POSTING OF REVENUE SUBORDINATES PROMOTED TO SUB-MAGISTRATE'S POST.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I move that—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to issue an order that, whenever clerks and revenue inspectors are appointed as magistrates, they should not be posted to places within whose jurisdiction they had at any time served as clerks or as revenue inspectors.'

"My Lord, the criminal administration of the country mostly depends upon the subordinate magistrates. They come under four classes, the sarishtadar-magistrates, who are clerks and magistrates—their number is decreasing—, the deputy tahsildar-magistrates, the stationary sub-magistrates, and the taluk magistrates. These four classes of people are generally recruited from the district itself and most of them have risen step by step in the official ladder and they exercise the powers vested in them under the Criminal Procedure Code. The criminal administration will undergo radical changes sooner or later, both as regards the status and position of the magistrates and as regards the separation of the executive from the judicial functions. These matters will not be within the functions of this Council. They are more or less of an imperial importance and they will no doubt be dealt with sooner or later in the Imperial Council. But the question now before the Council can be very easily dealt with by the local Government if they will only take a little more trouble in appointing and posting these subordinate magistrates.

"As regards the selection of candidates, we believe that better selections could be made from different sources instead of from the revenue department itself. At one time select police officers were appointed as sub-magistrates. They used also to be selected from the sub-registrars but that is not done now. Sometimes they were selected from the lawyers; that also is not done now. The Government have now introduced an upper subordinate service of probationary revenue inspectors. They undergo training as revenue inspectors and then are posted as sub-magistrates; but I fear that most of them are lost in the crowd and preference is not given to them, as was expected, in selecting men for the positions of sub-magistrates. These gentlemen who occupy the positions of sub-magistrates—it may not be generally known to the Honourable Members who represent the European communities—were several of them, clerks and revenue inspectors yesterday, but magistrates to-day. They exercise third-class powers to begin with; that is, the power of inflicting one month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. After six months they are given second-class powers. That means they have power to impose 200 rupees fine and six months' imprisonment with solitary confinement. These men have got enormous power over all classes of Indian people, but not over Europeans; and they exercise these enormous powers in the places where they have served as clerks and revenue inspectors. As clerks in the taluk office or sub-magistrate's office or deputy tahsildar's office or in the collector's office, they must have come in contact with the karnams and other village people and village reddis. A revenue inspector has to go round on inspection duty. He has to be under obligation to the village officers

in one way or another. If he is a Brahman he generally takes his food in the house of the village official, if he also is a Brahman. He is in one way or another under obligation to the village officers. He comes into contact with the people in discharge of his duties and he has his likes and dislikes as he goes on serving in a place. Then he has to make enquiries and expresses his opinions upon many matters referred to him by higher authorities—he makes enquiries and forms his own opinions against somebody. Most of the villages have factions. One party or other is headed by the karnam or the reddi. Such a gentleman, who by a course of residence in a particular place, and other ties, must have contracted likes and dislikes, is made all of a sudden a sub-magistrate; and strange to say some of these people born and brought up and taught in a place were made sub-magistrates in those very places with a lot of relations all over the district. When a clerk or a revenue inspector becomes a magistrate, is it possible for him to rise above all those human weaknesses which are inseparable from a man who has been living for a long time in one locality? Your Excellency, this is very hard on the people. Hence when cases come up even when the man endeavours to be straight and honest, the parties have their fears. The poor man had worked in the place, walked in the streets, and gone to many of the villages. When he occupies the seat of the magisterial tribunal, he has to assume dignity and sometimes he puts on an extra piece of dignity so as to impress upon the people that he is no longer a clerk or a revenue inspector to be trifled with, but a magistrate whom they should look upon with proper respect. That becomes rather offensive to his old friends. There are cases where factions rage and where people are strongly divided. Each one tries to pull the magistrate one way or the other. If he does not listen, his old friends will begin to calumniate him. Petitions of transfer are put before the higher magistrates stating 'I have had a quarrel with him when I 'was a karnam. This gentleman is going to look into my cases. He is indebted to 'such and such a person as a revenue inspector. He is not likely to do justice. He 'is under obligation to so and so.' All these things do not come up to the notice of the higher authorities. They believe that criminal administration is going on very well. Honourable Members who represent European communities have no idea of the state of things prevailing in the mufussil. No man of any status is exempted from being tried before these sub-magistrates who have got enormous powers of six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. Any European British subject could not be tried, unless the magistrate is a first-class magistrate and also a justice of the peace. The magistrate should be also a European by birth. I do not envy that at all, that European British subjects should have it. I should rather like that our people should have more safeguards. I do not envy them at all, but if they themselves were in this unfortunate position of being tried by any one of these magistrates, this sort of thing would not have been in existence, and all these abuses would have been reformed long ago. European British subjects are to be tried by first-class magistrates, and then they can claim a jury before district magistrates even in summons cases; they can appeal to the High Court direct; even if it be one pie fine, they can appeal to the Sessions Court or to the High Court. That is not the case for us. If a subordinate magistrate inflicts a heavy punishment, a fine or imprisonment, the person can go only to a sub-divisional magistrate who is not very often a specialist in law. Generally, a revenue officer with a certain amount of experience as magistrate becomes a first class magistrate. There practically end all the privileges of appeal for the people. The only other privilege is of revision to the Honourable Judges of the High Court; and that means a lot of money to lawyers and a lot of money for printing, because their Lordships would not look at anything unless printed. And it is not within the reach of most people. This is the state of things. A man may be thoroughly honest, thoroughly good, and may try to be impartial and yet he cannot always command the confidence of the people in places where he served as a clerk or revenue inspector. Government should want that these courts of justice should inspire confidence in the litigants, that they should be free from prejudices and above all *suspicions*. It is only then that people can go and stand without apprehension in the temple of justice. But unfortunately the man having served in the place and having formed acquaintances and friends, it would be rather very difficult for him to be altogether free from bias of one kind or other; and sometimes it is very hard on the magistrate himself that he should be so placed.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"I believe Government can find a remedy for this. I do not mean to say that by accepting this small reform the Government will be able to eradicate corruption altogether or raise the courts above all suspicions. That is not possible. That depends upon the individual character of the sub-magistrate ; and upon the vigilance and personality of the district magistrate. You now get lists of persons competent to be magistrates. It is by the 15th of March that the return is sent to the Board of Revenue, giving a list of people competent to be sub-magistrates. The Collector prepares it—I am speaking subject to correction in the presence of high officers of Government—this list is sent to the Board of Revenue which sends it back to the Collector with approval and he selects any one he likes from the list and posts him to some place. The consideration as to where a man served does not weigh at all. It may be said that the Collectors must be given this power of selecting and appointing when the time comes, on the ground that the Collector must have personal knowledge of a man's character and capacity and all that. But unfortunately Collectors are not always the same. One Collector remains to-day and he goes away to another district to-morrow. Another Collector comes up to-morrow. He takes up the list, and makes the appointments on the recommendations probably of the sarishtadar or the deputy collector. What I submit is, more or less, Collectors are guided by the counsel of the subordinates in the selection of sub-magistrates or by the list already prepared and sanctioned. What I would respectfully urge upon the Government is that the Board of Revenue should have a list, and circulate it among Collectors, so that neighbouring Collectors might make their choice and appoint people of one district to another.

"Your Excellency, I submit there may be some difficulties and inconveniences. Government with all their experience would devise better means than I can possibly suggest, as a layman, to carry out this object. If you consider the principle good, this ought to be carried out in the best interests of the administration. Now, Sir, district munsifs are transferred once in three years. What is the principle which actuates the High Court in this matter? Munsifs as a class are a better class of men, more capable and more educated Then they have to do only with civil matters ; but here the liberty of the person is concerned, there only the property. People would not suffer so much either in mind or in body, if property is affected as when there is an interference with personal liberty. Your Excellency, I do not know if the Government have got any adequate conception as to how even the poor man feels when he is shoved into the jail. He may belong to the lowest class, or even to the criminal class. He feels degradation when he is shut up in jail. Why should not he have the satisfaction of having a fair and impartial trial, and be free from apprehensions of personal likes and dislikes of a magistrate? I would most earnestly urge upon the Government to accept this resolution, which is not at all of a contentious nature and which will not entail any financial burden on the Government. The only financial burden I should think worth while mentioning will be that, when you have to transfer a man from one district to another, he must be paid travelling allowances. The Government have to incur no other expense. At any rate, if you consider the principle good, that a man should be above suspicion of personal likes and dislikes in meting out justice as representing the Crown—every sub-magistrate says he represents the Crown and even His Majesty King George's photograph is placed over the judgment seat—if you consider that they must be above suspicion of personal likes and dislikes, I would pray that the Government would bestow their best attention on this matter and effect this very small reform. With these few words, I would commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council, and I believe the Honourable Members who represent the European community will cordially support us and give their sympathy to us. I must say it is not only a British-born subject, but *any* European can claim a jury, but not we. Even a German can claim a jury but not we (laughter)!"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this proposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has covered the ground so very thoroughly that very little remains for me to state. However, I shall make one or two observations. I believe, so far as the principle of the resolution is concerned, it is merely an extension of one which has been accepted by the Government. Government have always required all their officers, at least subordinate officers, to furnish a statement of the places where they have property and where they have

their relations. At any rate, they enquire, when they place an officer in an influential position as sub-magistrate, whether he has his relations or his property there. It is not merely property and relations that influence or bias an officer. There are other ties which are formed from long residence in a place and which also sway an officer. This fact is well recognised in the judicial branch where the rule has been enforced rather strictly, that within every three years a district munsif is to be transferred. Similar proposals have been put forward in other cases. It is, therefore, a principle not unknown to Government, that when an officer, however pure he may be, remains in one place sufficiently long, for two or three years, he forms strong likes and dislikes, and that is a reason why he should not continue there. That is the identical principle which underlies this resolution. This resolution points out that, when a clerk has been working not only for three years, but, it may be, for a dozen years, his likes and dislikes are far more pronounced than those of a district munsif who stays in a place for three years. I know that objections would be put forward to the carrying out of this resolution, but as the Honourable mover has wisely stated, if the principle is accepted, our practically omniscient and omnipotent Government will, with their several officers, be able to give effect to the resolution.

"I may point out that one or two objections which might be raised against this resolution have not much force. One objection I have heard against this resolution is that, if this resolution were to take effect, every clerk who is just about to be promoted as a sub-magistrate—nobody says he should not be promoted—must look forward to and discover a vacancy not in his own district but in some other of the 24 districts of the Presidency, which will be a very great hardship indeed. In reply to this objection we may point out that, if the vacancy occurs in any particular district and the subordinate has been promoted to it, the earliest opportunity may be taken to transfer him from that district.

"There are other objections which appear to be very small matters which can all be overcome if the Government are really minded to give effect to the principle underlying this resolution. I believe that the Government fully realise that the importance of securing the proper treatment of the people at the hands of the subordinate magistrates is not any less than the necessity and importance of securing proper treatment for the people at the hands of district munsifs. I hope the Government have fully realised the importance of this principle and would accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, this resolution is framed in terms which apparently are intended to impose an entirely hard and fast restriction on the posting of officers when they are promoted to the grade of sub-magistrate. The idea underlying it is not one which, in itself and in the absence of special circumstances, would be in any way objectionable. There are already restrictions and precautions embodied in our rules, to some of which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred, to guard against officers being employed in those localities where they are likely to have too great personal ties and interests. As Honourable Members of this Council are aware, all officers are required to report what land they hold and where they hold it; and it has been considered, as a matter of precaution, that it is undesirable to post them to localities where they hold land. In Board's Standing Order 128, other suggestions are given for the general guidance of Collectors to prevent officers from being sent to localities where their presence might expose them to undue temptations; but the proposal contained in this resolution goes much further and assumes that, if a sub-magistrate has at any time in his service been employed, not for twelve years as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar suggested, but even for a month as clerk or revenue inspector in some taluk or firka, when he gains promotion a dozen years later he must not be sent back there. I think it will be evident to Members of this Council that the acceptance of such a hard and fast restriction as that would be entirely unpractical and impracticable. We may take it that the Collectors of districts would never post an officer to a locality where he was known to have undue personal connections or too great friendships and, so far as that goes, the Government would have no objection whatever to directing the attention of Collectors of districts to the general principle or idea underlying this resolution. It would however be quite impossible for the Government to lay down as a hard and fast rule that no man should ever be sent to a place where he had ever been employed as clerk or revenue inspectors. It is obvious that in the course of the man's service before

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he became a sub-magistrate he might have served as revenue inspector or as a clerk in several taluks of a district and it might be a matter of great inconvenience if he could not possibly be posted to any place in which he had once set foot On that practical ground and from that point of view, the Government cannot accept this resolution as framed, though they will have no objection to informing Collectors that they should avoid sending men to places where they are known to have strong personal connections either in the shape of relatives or by marriage.

"I must say further that, it seems to me, there is a wider objection to the idea underlying this resolution, which seems not to have struck the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. Sub-magistrates are supposed to be incapable, when returned to places where they spent their earlier years, of acting with fairness in the discharge of their official duties; they are supposed to be necessarily biassed; they are supposed to have formed likes and dislikes and therefore to be unable to perform their duties impartially. It is suggested that they would necessarily carry their private likes and dislikes into the performance of their official duties. I must say that this constitutes a reflection on the men who form this class, which it is not desirable that the Honourable Members of this Council should put forward. No doubt there are individuals in all communities who carry personal feelings into their official work; but these people are exceptions; and to brand a whole class of people as being incapable of showing impartiality, because they have personal friendship or personal acquaintance with people, is, it seems to me, to take altogether too low a view of the class from which these men are drawn. That is the assumption underlying this resolution. You cannot trust a sub magistrate who has ever been in a place to do his duty there with reasonable impartiality and reasonable freedom from bias. I do not think it would be wise in connection with this resolution or in connection with the resolution dealing with the transfer of district court sarishtadars to assume that people are incapable of honesty and cannot be impartial. Those are men holding responsible positions. They are paid salaries which, though they may seem small in the eyes of the followers of the legal profession, yet compare very favourably with the salaries of paid magistrates in other parts of the world. They should be above temptation; and I must reject the idea that, except in rare cases, they are so dishonourable that they will convict or use their power unjustly against people just because they have acquaintances or friends in a particular locality."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I rise to a point of correction? I think the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has misunderstood the trend of my remarks as showing that as a class they are showing partiality. I said only that there was an apprehension in the minds of the public. I never said that as a class they were incapable of impartiality. I never said that."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The underlying idea here is that these gentlemen, clerks and revenue inspectors living in these places for periods of indefinite duration, which might be anything from three weeks to twelve years, form likes and dislikes, that they are under obligations and that we cannot trust them In fact, it is this want of confidence from which the Indian public suffers so much. They should regard with confidence these sub-magistrates, men of their own race, men drawn from exactly the same class as the Honourable Members of this Council. These men are drawn from exactly the class from which district munsifs are drawn and they are just as much entitled to the confidence of the public as district munsifs or any class of the legal profession. What I submit to your Excellency is that the Indian public should itself penalise and ostracise men who misbehave. It is not possible for the Government wholly to prevent such misconduct. It is by the growth of public opinion that you can best prevent it. For my part, I hope that such misconduct is rare; but there are exceptions. I say so, because more than one Honourable Member coming from quite different parts of the Presidency have supported the propositions and have hit upon the same idea. I hope that the cases which have come to their notice are special and individual cases; and I must, on behalf of the class of officers who are really impugned by this resolution, repudiate the idea that they are incapable of honestly discharging their duties. On the other hand, where a man has got some special connection in any particular locality, it would be obviously unwise to send him there. In regard to places where he has lands we do not send him there;

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

in the case of places where he has his relations we do not send him there. But we could not possibly agree that, if a man has once served in a place, we should never send him there. We cannot accept this resolution; but I am quite prepared to invite the attention of the Board of Revenue, who control these appointments to a large extent, to the resolution which has been moved and, through the Board, to recommend Collectors to be careful not to send men to localities where they have special ties or special connections."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew made some observations which compel me to speak on the subject. It appears from his remarks that the Indian public have no confidence in sub-magistrates, that it is impossible for the Government to prevent corruption and that the proper course in cases of corrupt magistrates would be to ostracise them and that sub-magistrates are generally recruited from the same classes of persons as district munsifs. I beg to take exception to most of these remarks. In the first place, it seems to me that this is not at all a subject with which the Council is not familiar. We have had a number of discussions in this Council as regards the sub-magistrates, and one of the objections which have been urged very often is in regard to recruitment. Objections that have been urged from the time of the last Public Service Commission in 1886 still remain where they were and the Government have done absolutely nothing to remedy the existing state of things. Most of these objections as regards local connections, corruption and partiality arise from the fact that the recruitment of this class of officers begins at Rs. 15. Before a man is made a sub-magistrate, he has to serve a period of drudgery in various offices, in which he is necessarily contaminated in his morals. I may say that two classes of officers are referred to in this resolution, and of these, when this subject came up for consideration in another form in 1912, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson stated as follows:—

'I cannot help thinking that the person who has the greatest opportunity of harassing the villagers is the revenue inspector. He has much greater opportunities than the taluk gumasta. The revenue inspector is brought into daily, hourly, contact with one or other of the villagers and it is open to him every day of his life to be corrupt, to be harassing, to be oppressive, to take bribes. I do not think that there can be any question that the one man who has the fullest opportunity to oppress the villagers is the revenue inspector.'

"And he went on to say that it was for that reason that the revenue inspector must be placed in the upper division of revenue officers, about which I shall say a few words later. My Lord, in giving evidence before the Decentralization Commission one of the members of this Council, Sir George Forbes, stated that 'once 'the knack of corruption is learnt in the lower branches of the service, it is difficult to forget it.' It is these remarks, these observations of experienced officers with reference to recruitment, which are always in our mind; and when the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says that the Indian public have no confidence in their sub-magistrates, it is entirely due to the method in which this class of officers is still recruited, notwithstanding the strenuous representations made all these twenty-five years for a better class of officers.

"The question came up for consideration before the Council in 1911, when the Government divided the revenue service into a lower and an upper service, persons drawing Rs. 35 and above forming the upper service, all persons below Rs. 35 forming the lower service. This order of the Government formed the subject of great discussion in this Council and it was promised that some consideration would be given to this subject. That has not been done up to this day. I am mentioning all this only to show that my Honourable friend's motion amounts to this. Without improving the class of officers by a better method of recruitment, he proposes to transfer one man who has great opportunities for himself in one place to another place where he could pick up exactly the same opportunities. Therefore, if any remedy is to be found for the existing state of things, I should think the only way is to improve the recruitment of this service which has not yet been done, notwithstanding the best representations which have been made in this Council times without number."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I desire to say a few words in support of what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has said. It appears to me that the real objection to this resolution is that it will effect nothing. I am one of those who believe that the mere posting of an officer has not very much

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

to do with his character, with his public capacity. Wherever he may be posted, he will carry with him the habit which he has acquired in his earlier life into his work and whether he fleeces his relatives and friends or whether he fleeces strangers, whom he probably in a few months will convert into friends, it does not much matter. I should have thought the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would have taken a strong line in that direction, but apparently he saw the danger through, for this resolution is merely the week-end resolution to which we have been accustomed in this Council for the last two or three years. I remember some time ago it was asked that nobody should be started as a sub-magistrate who had spent more than five or six years as a clerk drawing a salary which was Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and who was obliged to eke out his salary in ways that were not exactly honourable. The answer of Government on that occasion was not very satisfactory. They did not seem to realize the gravity of starting as sub-magistrates, with powers over the persons and properties of gentlemen who earlier in their services had acquired habits that would not conduce to the maintenance of a thoroughly impartial administration of justice. This is, I think, another way of raising the same question; and, though at first I was personally inclined to oppose this resolution on the ground that it would effect nothing, still it appears to me, now that Government feel unconvinced of the need for better recruitment, that we had better talk about this resolution a little more.

"I would press upon the Government the great necessity of drawing a distinction between the work which a sub-magistrate has got to do and the work which a clerk or a revenue inspector has got to do. We appoint a graduate on Rs. 20 in a Collector's office and keep him for many years there before he rises to the position of a sub-magistrate drawing Rs 100. It is no doubt true you give him a good salary when he becomes a sub-magistrate; but, long before that, he has had to struggle on insufficient salary and to maintain the burdens of a family which has grown very large. That is why most of our people, although we are not willing to foul ourselves unnecessarily, come forward before the Legislative Council every now and then with the complaint that we do not start sub-magistrates as we should start them, that we should recruit more of them as far as possible directly from young men of promise who have just come out of the college or who have undergone a course of probation for two or three years. That is the point of view I wish to urge.

"I have only one more remark to make and that is that this complaint about sub-magistrates is not made for the first or the second time in this Council; but for the last ten years, one has heard of such complaints, and I am afraid so long as the present practice continues of allowing people of good education to start on very small salaries and struggle on for a long period before they rise to a comfortable position of sub-magistrate, so long as this practice continues, the complaint will be heard. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested, the proper remedy for this state of things is not to give effect to this resolution but to change altogether the method of recruitment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai ever meant to say that the Indian public had no confidence in the sub-magistrates as a whole, though there may be individual exceptions here and there, and numerous exceptions too, in which the conduct of sub-magistrates has not been what one would desire it to be. If he meant anything else, I must take leave to dissociate myself from him. The class of men from which the sub-magistrates are recruited is the class, on the whole, of graduates. Almost every one of the Collectors' offices is now manned by graduates, and I cannot see my way so readily to say that their claims can be overlooked in this matter of promotion to the sub-magistracy without seriously disappointing men who have entered office on the implied understanding that they would have a higher career open to them. The larger question of recruitment is not open to us for discussion now. The only point is as to whether Government could do anything in the way of improving the conditions under which these sub-magistrates work in the mufassal. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew gave us the satisfactory answer that the Government would draw the attention of Collectors to the fact that they should not post these men to localities where they have numerous connections or friends. It may be also possible that, when once these sub-magistrates are made permanent, a greater interchange of positions in adjoining districts would be conducive to the improvement in the criminal administration of this country. I do not suggest that a man from Ganjam should be

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the President.)

transferred to Guntur or Nellore. It is absolutely unnecessary to entail that expense. But when once a man is made permanent—I do not think it would be possible to do so with temporary men—a transfer to an adjoining district or more frequent transfers would improve the criminal administration of the country. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is, to a certain extent, perfectly correct in saying that, if a man has acted for a long time as a clerk or revenue inspector in a place, notwithstanding the fact that he may himself be an honest man, the public are apt to look upon him as having contracted friendships which would interfere with the proper administration of justice. It may not be possible always to avoid posting a man to places where he has acted as revenue inspector, especially during the acting period; but I think it is perfectly possible for the Collectors of the adjoining districts to take them over, and if that is done, I think our objection will be obviated."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I am rather surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew should have been so virtuously indignant at the imaginary aspersions made against the class of sub-magistrates. What I said was that even when a sub-magistrate tried to be honest and impartial, the people had got apprehensions. We have to get the people to be free from their apprehensions. Government have to educate them to cultivate confidence by reforming the system. People are often afraid they are not given proper justice; and, as I said, Government as the guardians of public interest and as the *ma-bap* of the people should see that they have full confidence in the tribunals they establish for them in the mufassal. That is what I said. I should say that I am surprised that, with such enormous powers in their hands, there should be so many Indian magistrates who are thoroughly honest, and I should think a large proportion of them are honest—a larger proportion than in the Police department. What I wanted to point out was, when you were not just now prepared to separate the executive from the judicial functions, we might do a little bit of reform at least that would infuse a little more confidence among the people in these tribunals. That was my idea. I am glad to see, however, that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would instruct the Members of the Board of Revenue and the District Magistrates to carry out the aim of this resolution. I do not however see any harm if he would accept it. I am prepared to accept any amendment from the Government; but I am not prepared to withdraw the resolution altogether. If the Honourable Member would have it in an amended form or in a modified form, I am prepared to move it, and I would be glad to place it before the Council. If he would at least concede that much, I would add the words 'as far as practicable.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is replying at the end of the debate. It is not possible to move an amendment now. It is not in order."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I said that the Government might make an amendment, instead of accepting my resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is the only gentleman who has the right to reply, before the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew closes the debate. If the honourable gentleman has any suggestion to make, it will be considered."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I suggest an amendment?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member may make such suggestions as he thinks fit. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will consider them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I say that 'the Governor in Council be pleased to issue an order whenever possible, etc.' That is the suggestion I make. I would also add the words 'or have some local connections' at the end. That is the suggestion I will make, and I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will be generous enough to consider this suggestion. No doubt the Indian public may not have confidence in the sub-magistrates, constituted as they are. It is the system that is responsible for that want of confidence. It is not the people themselves. They have full confidence in their own men. I am glad Government have got so much confidence in their subordinates, although the people may not have as much confidence. But they must try to inspire the people with confidence in these tribunals. That is what the Government should endeavour to do. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will consider the suggestion made by me."

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has realised that his resolution has not received a large amount of unqualified support from the Honourable gentlemen who have spoken thereon. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma is, I think, distinctly against his point of view in regard to the quality of the Indian sub-magistrates. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri told us that posting had nothing to do with a man's character, a dictum with which I quite agree and one which shows that the resolution has not got very much in it. As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's speech, it related entirely to a separate matter—the question of recruitment. That is not the matter now under consideration and I need not go into it, but the Government have not yet abandoned the consideration of it and at some future moment it will be possible to make some announcement. At present it is not possible to do so. Therefore, the only point which remains is, whether or not this resolution which recommends that whenever clerks or revenue inspectors are appointed as sub-magistrates they should not be posted to places where they have served at any time, can be accepted. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai now proposes 'wherever possible'. I am afraid I cannot accept the resolution even if modified in this manner. All I can say is, as I said before, that we would be ready to draw the attention of Collectors, through the Board of Revenue, to the point which the Honourable Member has raised. The Honourable Member does not appear to be satisfied with that assurance. What more can you expect? Supposing I accept this resolution with the words 'wherever possible,' it will afford a loop-hole and leave it to Collectors, as at present, to post man according to their discretion, not to places where it is undesirable that they should be posted, but with reference to the exigencies of the service. It would be most inconvenient that, whenever any vacancy occurred, it should be necessary to re-arrange the whole of the postings in the district, because the candidate selected for the appointment had served there as clerk.

"I am afraid the real aim of the resolution is an objection to the present method of recruitment. That is not the point before the Council, and we cannot deal with it now. I am glad to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, after further consideration, is surprised to find that so very large number of Indian sub-magistrates are honest. I am sure the Council will be gratified at that announcement. I hope the Honourable Member will withdraw his resolution, as I have promised to give it all possible practical support, though I cannot accept it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am not prepared to withdraw the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Member will not think that I am importunate, if I suggest to him that the debate has served a useful purpose. The trend of the debate shows that the consideration of larger importance in this matter is the question of recruitment. On the other hand, there is some substance in the honourable gentleman's motion. It is a principle that applies to all countries and is not peculiar to India, that in the appointments of local officers we should as far as possible protect individuals from obviously adverse influences in the impartial and efficient discharge of their duties. I am inclined to think that the honourable gentleman's purpose has been served by the discussion, and we shall have probably at a later opportunity a definite debate on what seems to me the more vital consideration, the method of recruitment: but the honourable gentleman is quite free and if he so desires it, I shall put the motion to the vote."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency's remarks make me feel confident, and I know the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will do what he promises.

"Your Excellency has remarked that the principle of selecting and appointing to local offices people who have no local prejudices, applies to all countries, and obtains in European countries as well. I am glad in European countries also it prevails. I thought that it was only our people that were so backward as not to have confidence in their own countryman, but there are other people as well even in England. I am glad to learn that thing from your Excellency, because I could make use of it in further debates (laughter). I withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; the President.)

RESOLUTION *RE* SEIGNIORAGE FEES ON LEAF MANURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, may I request information as to what becomes of resolutions * II, III and IV."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Resolution II raises the same issue as that which we have been discussing and so it falls through. Resolutions III and IV are in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar. He is not here and he has not sent any information to the clerk of the Council about his resolutions. Therefore resolutions III and IV also fall through. Thus we come to resolution V."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" May it please your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour of drawing the Council's attention to is as follows :—

'V. That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that, in fixing seigniorage on leaf manure taken from unreserved forests in places like Attur taluk (Salem district) largely depending on it for wet cultivation, the rates may not be raised to an extent that would hamper and discourage agriculture.'

" I have taken care to enunciate clearly the principle which I wish this Council in the first instance, and the Government ultimately, to accept. Agriculture which is and has always been the main industry of 80 per cent. or more of our population has in many places depended on our forests for the supply of some of its requirements. Some forty years back, the agriculturist obtained his ploughs and his leaf manure free from the forests where his cattle also grazed free. When Government took up extensive tracts for reservation, they distinctly declared that it was not their intention to cut down the customary rights of the people and that on the other hand they would, in looking after the forests, keep in view the requirements of the people for ploughs, fuel, etc. The use of the forests by the people, however, was, in point of fact, gradually curtailed, till at last the agriculturists amongst even the hillmen have found it necessary to send up memorials to Government. One such memorial from the hill-men of Salem district was sent up, but as I learnt by interpellating on it last year no action was taken on it, as it did not comply with the memorial rules. The gradual curtailment of facilities I have mentioned is well illustrated in the case of leaf manure. Formerly the agriculturists of Attur taluk and other places which depended largely on leaf manure used to drive their carts once a year, *i.e.*, in the manuring season, into the forests, reserved or unreserved, and got their leaf supply free. Later, a seigniorage was levied at five annas per cart-load only in the reserves and leaf manure was still being taken from reserved forests also. The answer of the Government on 27th August 1901 to the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatarathnam's interpellation makes this clear. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes then said :

'It is possible that leaves useful as manure are so sold from the reserves; but the Government has no definite information on the point. On unreserved lands such minor produce may, except from certain specified trees, be gathered free.

'(*b*) Though the Government does not unreservedly accept Dr. Voelcker's opinion, it has fully considered and bears in mind the wants of the agricultural population in the matter of leaf manure. From unreserved lands, as already stated, leaves may in general be removed free of charge. Removals from the forest reserves are regulated and are charged a small fee, in the interests of the people themselves. Reference to the annual forest administration reports will show that much attention is paid by the forest department to making suitable arrangements for the supply of leaf manure to the ryots.'

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* The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—

II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to issue an order that, whenever clerks and revenue inspectors are appointed as magistrates, they should not be posted to offices so as to have jurisdiction over places in which they had at any time served as clerks or as revenue inspectors.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. S. RAMANUJA ACHARIAR :—

III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the High Court be requested to introduce a rule, in the interests of efficient judicial administration, that District Court-Sarishtadars should be transferred once in three years as district records are.

IV. This Council requests that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to place upon the table the correspondence with the High Court in connection with my resolution at the last May meeting or to issue a Press Communique on the subject.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"The Government subsequently prohibited the taking of leaves from reserved forests and still later, *i.e.*, in January 1912, raised the seigniorage on the leaves obtained from unreserved forests (that had been taken under Government control from five annas to three rupees per cart-load. This was stated, in answer to an interpellation on 24th May 1912, to be the result of the recommendations of a committee which sat to consider the supply of green leaf manure. The Government also then stated that the Forest Committee which was to be appointed at that time would consider the supply of green leaf manure from *reserved* forests. I infer therefore that the recommendations of the Forest Committee about leaf manure relate to the reserved forests only and do not affect the subject matter of the present resolution, viz., the supply of it from *unreserved* forests or lands.

"In any case the general principles to be applied to the supply of green leaf manure from unreserves are fairly clear. I shall narrate what next happened about that supply which has occasioned this discussion. The use of green leaves manure was considered harmful to the reserved forests by a majority of the Forest Committee and by the Forest department. An attempt was made to get a substitute for these leaves and the Agricultural department and the Forest department endeavoured to popularise the raising of crops like sunhemp, wild indigo or *dainchi*, but in spite of the earnest endeavours of Mr. Legh, the Collector of Salem, the attempt has been a failure, mainly because (it is stated) of the peculiarity of the conditions of agriculture obtaining in the Attur taluk. So the ryots are still in Attur and elsewhere depending largely on green leaf manure from unreserved forests while Government have determined to discourage its use and in order to discourage it sufficiently have some months back doubled the seigniorage on leaf manure in unreserves, *i.e.*, raised it from one rupee to two rupees per cart-load. The agriculturists felt this increase to be a serious burden and complained at first to the local district authorities, and finally to the Revenue Board and to the Government. In my interpellations in November 1914 and February 1915, I drew attention to these complaints but Government answered that they had no information. I have therefore been pressed by the agriculturists of Salem to move Government by means of this resolution and place before them their serious difficulties.

"Their petitions give full details of the cost of their agricultural operations and requirements. Between five and eight cart-loads are required for each acre and besides the seigniorage, the cost of cutting, carting and spreading the leaves (which have all to be done in a very short time in that taluk on account of its poor water-supply for wet cultivation) and the other operations reduce the profits of agriculture to a nominal figure. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson quoted in this Council the proverb 'உழுதவன் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் உழக்குக் கூடமிஞ்சாது.' It is in fact the ryot's attachment to his land that is responsible for the continuance of cultivation in these circumstances and the result in most cases is that the land is impoverished by poor manuring. The flow of capital to land which we notice in the Bhavani and Cauvery watered lands is not found in the Attur taluk and the increase of the cost of labour is another damping influence on agriculture in that and similar localities. The result is that there has been a well-founded complaint which I hope the Government would redress at an early date.

"The ryots' cry is that the new rules of seigniorage have reduced the already slender profits of agriculture and that therefore agriculture is hampered thereby. The view of the Government appears to be that taking away of leaf manure is destructive of the unreserved forest growth and must be discouraged. I fear that the basis for the assumption that taking leaves is harmful is rather weak at least in the cases of unreserves. I have heard two arguments put forward by gentlemen of the Forest department against the taking away of leaves. The first is the argument based on the supposed similarity of leaves to the lungs of the trees and the danger therefore of the removal of such lungs. The analogy is not on all fours. The removal of lungs from an animal will no doubt destroy it but the removal of leaves once a year from the trees results only in fresh and luxuriant foliage. Too frequent cutting is no doubt harmful. But in the places I am mentioning there is only one wet crop in the year and only one month when leaf manure is taken by the ryots. No doubt in that month the unreserve will be shorn of its foliage. But after the next rains a visit to the unreserve will show how much more beneficient nature is than the departmental expert expects. One infers why the latter is complaining.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

It is true that in some forest reserves especially, there is denudation. That is due to the illicit fellings and, so long as the subordinate forest staff is corrupt and oppressive and so long as the forest administration does not provide adequate means of satisfying the legitimate wants of the local people, such comparative denudation of forests must be expected. One result of the increase of seigniorage is to increase the temptations to go in for illicit supply. I have till now taken Attur taluk for an illustration. I believe the arguments would apply to all places in similar circumstances.

"I hope that this Council will notice the way agriculture is hampered by the dumbing of seigniorage rates on this agricultural necessity and request the Government to reduce the rate once again to one rupee per cart load. I repeat that persuasions to employ green manure crops made by me, the Collector and others have proved a failure for the best of reasons, that in conditions similar to Attur the use of such crops has not been demonstrated to be a success by the agricultural or forest department. There is little use therefore in giving counsel about the employment of such crops I therefore request this Council to carry this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. Until my Honourable friend put it in his resolution, I thought 'unreserves,' were places from which we could get leaf manure free of charge I was not aware that they were charging for leaf manures from unreserves. This is the first time I come to know of it. I know as a matter of fact that in Kurnool and other districts people have been removing leaf manure from unreserves free of charge but only recently I came to know of some cases where the Forest department not only seized the carts conveying leaf manure from unreserves where people from distant villages combined together to gather leaf manure,—they not only seized the carts but attached them also. That means that carts were taken away from the ryots just at the time when they were required for cultivation purposes. I thought the charge was that they removed this leaf manure from reserves; but I found that some people living at distant villages were charged for removing leaf manure from unreserves. The difficulty is as to who is to determine who is a distant villager and who is a near villager; who is to be charged and who is not to be charged. I wish to know the authority which decides who has the right to take leaf manure from unreserves and who has to pay for it. I think, Sir, this sort of distinction will give room for much corruption in the department. I would appeal to the Honourable Member in charge of the Forest department to look into this matter and remove the likelihood of hard dealing by the forest subordinates. I thought the Government were charging for removing leaf manure from reserved forests only. It is only in one district that they absolutely prohibited leaf manure being removed in, the Madura district, where the people have got the advantage or at least the knowledge of growing leaf manure; and in many other districts they have raised the cost of leaf manure from five annas to Rs. 2-8-0 or 3. They made it rather hard for the poor ryots to remove and take green leaves to their fields for manuring purposes There are many difficulties felt by the people in taking leaf manure The Forest department expect so much being conveyed per cart and not more. If people convey more, what is conveyed is at once attached and sold and in addition to that the carts of the ryots are also taken possession of. I was wondering at it the other day, and I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has stated that the Forest Act does not confer any power on the forest officer to confiscate property without conviction before a Magistrate, who only has the power. Still that is being done by some of the forest officers; and it is no doubt due to their ignorance. It works great hardship in places where the people are ignorant and do not appeal. The carts are attached, Sir, and confiscated, and sold in auction in addition to the compounding fee already collected. I thought when you levy a compounding fee the property must be let go The section which empowers forest officers to compound says so. But they take the money from the alleged offender, that is the money fixed without his consent; and in addition confiscate his cart, which is against law

"Your Excellency, these things may appear small in a big assembly like this, but these mean ruin to the ryots. As my Honourable friend put it, most of the ryots live just on the verge of poverty. My Honourable friend's object is that the Government may consider the value of the manure for the poor ryots and reduce the prices. They thought the market price was very high, and that is what Sir John

(Mr. Kesava Pillai, Mr. Cardew.)

Atkinson told us, and so the Government thought they should also sell at that rate. They must not undersell any private holder; the zamindar, or anybody of the place. That was the idea working in the mind of Government. If Government are themselves the owners, they should reduce all this high rate. They must encourage the ryots to fertilize the land and enable them to grow more and pay rent. I do not think that the Government ever wished to drive a bargain with the poor ryot and say that they should pay so much. The fee has been increased rather suddenly from five annas to two and a half or three rupees. If your Excellency would look into the matter, it is this suddenness that has affected the ryots so much, besides other troubles and annoyances. This policy of the Government selling leaf manure at such high rates seems to be not very commendable. To charge even for leaf manure in unreserves is folly. Your Excellency, in my dissenting note in the report of the Forest Committee I quoted the opinion of a very eminent expert on forest matters who has stated that forests would improve for the pruning of the shrubs and leaves which are useful for green manure. But experts do not agree and what one expert has said to-day is contradicted by another expert to-morrow. Sir Dietrich Brandis stated that it would be very good for the forests to remove these shrubs and give them to the people so that they might not be subject to fire to the injury of the forest growth. That is what he says in his famous memorandum which led to the Madras Forest Enactment report. But modern experts say that the forests are being spoiled by allowing the ryots to go into these forests and cut shrubs and prune branches of some trees. More recent experts naturally have the day, and we cannot get leaves and it has been made clear to the ryots and in some cases, as in the Madura district, it is prohibited altogether. Your Excellency should take a very sympathetic view of this demand of the people for this manure. My sympathies are with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in his resolution and I am happy that in one day he has brought forward a Bill to serve the cause of humanity and also a resolution to help the people. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will see his way to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—" Your Excellency, I feel with my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai the importance of the subject which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has brought before this Council; but important as the subject is, the particular way in which he looks at it is I think a wrong one. He said that Government were determined to discourage the use of green leaf manure. Perhaps I misunderstood the wording of that sentence; but, if he meant that, it is quite contrary to facts. The Government recognise the great importance and necessity to the agricultural class of the provision of an adequate supply of green leaf manure and they have been in fact taking some special steps to provide it. The importance of green manure for agriculture is fully admitted by all experts. The question for consideration is where this supply is to come from. The suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai seems to be that the ryots can get their leaf manure from the forests without injury to the forests; and he refers in that connection to certain remarks which were made by Sir Dietrich Brandis in his report on Madras Forests in 1881. Sir Dietrich Brandis was no doubt an authority in forestry, though unfortunately he was a German; but since then there has been a large succession of opinions to the effect that the stripping of leaves from trees is injurious to the growth of the trees. In 1891 Mr Hooper, a very experienced conservator, expressed strong views on that point. In 1892 Mr. Poport, who was well known not only as an experienced forest officer but as a man of sound judgment, corroborated these views. In later years Mr. Lodge again stated the same thing. In 1908, Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forests under the Government of India, in his report on Madras Forests said: 'The use of green foliage for manure results in a serious retardation of growth 'and ultimately in the death of the trees operated on, while the removal of foliage, 'either green or dry, destroys the fertility of the soil in preventing the formation of 'humus, in removing a source of soil-protection and in thus inducing an increased 'tendency to denudation.' Since 1891 we have thus had this succession of opinions, which may be set against the single opinion of Sir Dietrich Brandis, showing that the removal of leaves from trees is injurious to the growth of the trees. I doubt whether any one could say that it would be wholesome to the trees to strip them of all their leaves. The forest committee gave a very strong opinion on the subject. They examined the matter in Madura, where Mr. Bryant convinced them by personal

(Mr. Cardew.)

observation of the harm done to trees by the lopping off of leaves. It may be then taken as a scientific fact that the indiscriminate lopping of leaves from trees is bad for the trees, and still more that the constant removal of leaves from the forest, is bad for the forest, because it leaves the soil liable to be washed away. I do not think there can be two opinions on the point that this cannot be very beneficial to the forests; it therefore follows that we should avoid obtaining our supplies from the forests.

"There is a still stronger reason against resorting to the forests and that is the enormous increase in the cost which is involved in this process of going to the forests for this form of manure. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in this matter represents certain villages in the Attur taluk. The people of these villages have sent a number of memorials to Government in almost identical terms. In those memorials they went on to point out that they wanted six handy loads of leaf manure per acre. They say it costs them Rs. 2 to collect a handy load of leaves and Rs. 2 to bring it to the land. They say in their petition that it costs them Rs. 24 an acre to put the green manure on the field. The Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar says that only five cart loads are required. Even so the cost would be so much that the whole profit from the agricultural produce would be swept away by the cost of the green manure. On the other hand, we have got definite evidence that green manure can be grown in fields at a cost which compares most favourably with the excessive expenditure incurred in obtaining it from the forests. I think that Honourable Members of this Council will recognize that the Director of Agriculture Mr. Chadwick is an officer whose statements demand the greatest respect here, and he tells us that cultivation of the *dainchi* crop can be carried on at a cost of Rs 2½ per acre. That is not based on mere assumption, but is based on positive observation and experiment. In the year 1913–1914 the Agricultural department sold not less than 158,000 pounds of green manure seeds to ryots in various parts of the Presidency, but mostly in the Southern circle, for the purpose of raising green manure in their fields. It may be perfectly true that the ryot has not yet got into the habit of raising green manure as a crop. It does not follow from that that green manure cannot be raised, because, as these figures show, extensive tracts of land are sown annually with green manure seeds and the crops obtained therefrom are used for manuring lands in the south. The ryot by growing green manure has been enabled to save many hundreds per cent. on the cost which he would have had to incur if he got his manure from the forests. So that not only is the forest protected from the evil effects of stripping the leaves, but also the ryots are helped to get their manure enormously cheaper.

"What the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar could do is, I submit, to convince all the ryots of the Attur taluk that they should raise green manure on their fields, because it would profit them to do so. I was told yesterday by the Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, that in the part of Trichinopoly district lying next to Attur, that is, the Musiri and Perambalur talukas, exactly on the other side of the district border, the growing of green manure has been introduced in the last few years and has been found to be a marked success. I would suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that instead of pressing the Government to give manure from the forests to the great disadvantage and detriment of State property he should go to Musiri and other talukas where green manure is grown and see whether it is not a fact that the ryots are growing it in their fields at one-tenth of the cost of procuring it from the forests. The whole question is whether we cannot produce green manure more economically without going to the forests by growing it in our own fields. That is the really practical question, whether it cannot be grown in fields and, if it can be grown, whether it cannot be grown much more cheaply. I would impress it upon the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, because I am advised by those who know most about it, the Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture, that it can be done and that it is being done and that it is better to do it that way.

"There is one other matter which I shall refer to and that is the direction in which the Government should take steps. In the first place, so long ago as 1902 Government exempted from water-rate all fields in which green manure was grown. In 1904 this policy was extended, and it was declared that green manure crops grown on wet land before transplantation of paddy, if ploughed in before it ripened for seed, should be exempt from charge; subsequently there was a further extension

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of the concession, which was extended to manure crops grown on wet land after a paddy crop. Still later the same principle was applied to dry land and no water-rate is now charged on dry land for water taken for manure crops if ploughed in. Both dry lands and wet lands are now exempt from all charge, so that green manure can be grown on any land, dry or wet, without any charge for Government water taken for the purpose. Thus the Government have done all they could to remove all obstacles in the way of the growth of green manure. On the other hand, the Agricultural department has been doing its best by buying a large stock of green manure seeds in order that they may be available for ryots who want them. In 1913–14 they sold 158,000 pounds of seed. If difficulties are found in obtaining seed for the purpose of growing the manure, the Agricultural department will do its best to increase the supply; but I am quite sure that if Honourable Members will investigate the matter in districts where it has been practically tried, they will then be satisfied as I am, that the best solution of this question of green manure is not to go and hack the forests to pieces in order to carry away green manure, but to ask the ryot to grow it in his own fields. In these circumstances, I cannot accept the resolution, but I would suggest to the Honourable Member that he should examine the question further and see whether the right solution does not lie in that direction."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, nitrogen is the chief food for the plant. Agricultural experts have pronounced that the Indian soil is very much wanting in nitrogenous matter. It is a fact that the poor outturn which the Indian ryot is realising is more or less due to the want of manure. The poor ryot is not able to purchase scientific mineral manures from Messrs. Parry & Co., and other companies. Further he is hampered with other difficulties of transport. I just now heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that green manure could be raised on wet lands. No doubt that is possible in some districts where there is copious supply of water. In many districts scarcity of water is felt even for crops. When scarcity of water is felt even for crops, I do not see how it is possible to raise green manure which requires some moisture, and further the ryot finds it very difficult to raise these seeds for green manure. As soon as the crop is over he sows his seedlings; and at the time, the people who harvest the crop trample them down, and the seeds do not come up well. Further I do not see how it is economical for the ryots who live very near forests that they should be deprived of the privilege of cutting manure leaves from the forest areas. If trees should not be shorn of their leaves in forest areas, I think the Forest department should be encouraged to sow these green manure seeds in the forest as they had been hitherto doing in some places in the Madura district. It is a fact that on account of the restrictions placed upon the poor ryot much useful and manurial droppings of herds of cattle are being removed every day from the fields by the poor people for the purpose of fuel. I would even recommend to the Government that they might be prohibited by means of an Act to remove this manure of cowdung, etc., from these fields. As there are some difficulties no doubt for the raising of green manure in dry districts, where there is not plenty of rainfall, nor water to germinate these seeds, it would take a long time for the other ryots to follow the example. The other day when the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley who was camping at Periyakulam asked me why the holders of wet lands in that taluk were not adopting the raising of green manure that was being done in the Madura district, I said that the chief cause of that was the inability of the ryots to get seeds from the department and also want of water in the channels. I would strongly recommend that the Government should consider this question and that they should try every means to afford facilities for getting mineral manures and also lay open these forest areas for the removal of green leaf manure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, there seems to be considerable misapprehension as regards the scope of the resolution, judging from what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said in reply to the Honourable mover of the resolution. This resolution merely recommends that in unreserved forests like Attur in Salem district, the rates of seigniorage may not be raised to an extent that would hamper and discourage agriculture. From all that has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew it would appear that it was chiefly in his mind that these leaves were to be removed from reserved forests and that seigniorage fees were fixed only with reference to the removal of leaf manure from reserved forests. The concession asked for is in regard

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to the unreserved areas. Possibly the use of the word 'unreserved' is unhappy. Unreserves should be entirely at the disposal of the villagers, and no charge should be made or at least not more than a moderate charge might be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"May I be permitted to give one word of explanation on this point? This resolution relates to Attur taluk. In that taluk there is a considerable area not reserved, but which happens to be under the control of the Forest department and which perhaps should be reserved. It is not 'unreserved' land of the kind with which the Honourable Member is familiar in the Kistna and the Godâvari districts. There is a special case in regard to this taluk, and the reference in this resolution is to the certain forest lands not yet brought under the Forest Act."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It seems to me from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement that the Forest department is in charge of lands which are not declared to be forest areas under the Forest Act, but seigniorage fees are levied from them also. It is quite a piece of news to me, and I should think that if it is so and if the department is controlling areas which are not vested in it under the Act—if that is so, it is quite an unauthorised practice which must either be legalised or given up once for all. As regards the subject of the resolution, if as a matter of fact these areas have not been reserved all these years, then all these considerations which have been urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew based on the expression of opinion by experts like Sir Dietrich Brandis are altogether inapplicable to this case. Therefore, I should think that, if as a matter of fact, these are really unreserved, no seigniorage fees ought to be charged. The recommendations of the Forest Committee as well as the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue only refer to the levying of seigniorage fees in reserved areas; and if any fees are levied on unreserved areas, there seems to be no justification for that practice.

"My Lord, the cost of agriculture has increased considerably and at the time when re-settlement was undertaken I do not think it was contemplated that any increased charge for manuring lands would be levied by Government by raising the seigniorage fees. This is eminently a case where enquiries should be made and the wishes of the ryots should be consulted. But after the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew as regards the nature of the lands from which the leaf manure is being removed, the case has become much stronger than when the debate was opened. It seems to me that the Government should relax these rules and allow the ryots to remove the leaves. In other districts where there are unreserved lands under the control of the villagers, the villagers have the absolute right to remove any portion of the trees either for fuel or for manuring lands and in this particular locality there is no reason why these people should be placed under any disadvantage. I do not therefore propose to deal with the portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's speech in which he referred to the action of Government in not charging for manure crops and to an extension of growing green manure crops. Some time ago I remember very well the Board of Revenue expressed dissatisfaction, or rather disappointment, at the fact that the practice of growing green leaf manure has not spread as rapidly as they thought it would and the order under discussion was passed after this report of the Board was submitted. Therefore, I think, on the whole, this is a case in which the Government ought to view the proposal with considerable sympathy."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the scope of the resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has stated that the lands referred to are lands which are not yet reserved, but which probably ought to be reserved. It took me extremely by surprise, because I believe he is entirely in the wrong. I know it is not correct to say that all these lands in respect of which charges are levied are lands which probably ought to be or will be reserved, because there is absolutely nothing in common between these and the reserved areas, except the fact that the Forest department have taken some control over the areas. These very same lands in respect of which seigniorage fee is levied were in 1901, as stated by the Hon'ble Sir George Forbes, under the control of village officers. They were allowing the people then to take the leaves free. I understood the chief reason why the Forest department assumed control was this. In certain of the larger blocks of unreserved lands, there was a great deal of profit to be obtained and the profit was not obtained by the immediate neighbourhood of the locality. Enterprising ryots came forward and carried away fuel from these blocks to distant places. For instance, in Salem, ryots from Valapadi 16 miles away would come and take the fuel. Ryots

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of Trichinopoly would go to these unreserves and cart away the produce. The consequence was that the Forest department thought that instead of unreserved lands being utilised by the locality, they were benefiting a distant population and therefore they wanted to control the forest. They wanted to get a portion of the profit. That was the cause of the Forest department exercising the control. Possibly they thought that the land would be better looked after. In any case, to make a general statement that wherever seigniorage fees are levied on lands they ought to be made reserves is to make too large an assumption. "I might mention that, even if that is correct, it is hardly fair to say that these are lands which ought to be made reserves and therefore we are going to treat them as reserves. There is a great deal of difference between 'ought to be' and 'is.' These are in point of fact unreserved lands; in some cases they are small areas, two square miles or so, in some cases larger and in some even smaller than two square miles. The fact is, in cases of very small bits of unreserves adjoining some roads or other public places, the Forest department does not levy any seigniorage fee for the best of reasons, because it would be impossible to levy it. They are levying it in all possible places, *i.e.*, in all large blocks serving other places besides the immediate neighbourhood.

"I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew stated that this resolution applies to Attur taluk only. That is the best example, but there are other places where you find the same problem. The information at the hands of the Government will enable them to see that seigniorage has been raised from As. 5 to Rs. 2 in other places than Attur. As the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said, in some places it may be higher than Rs. 2. Hence I took it only as an instance. Facts have been placed before the Government which will show whether agricultural development is not being hampered at Attur. This is why I gave prominence to Attur taluk in this resolution. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's remark is absolutely correct when he said that the scope of this resolution was misunderstood.

"If this resolution is not accepted, it means that the Government do want to discourage agriculture and to hamper its development. I do not of course believe that that is the aim of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew when he opposed this resolution or that he intended to discourage agriculture. On the other hand I heard a protest from his own lips against my statement that they wanted to discourage agriculture. I did not even say that. I, therefore, believe that the Government will not oppose the resolution; but in giving effect to it the Government will be pleased to bear in mind the suggestions made here and the representations of the people of Attur taluk and other taluks where green leaf manure is so much wanted. Without this green leaf manure, agriculture, or at least anything worth the name of agriculture, cannot be carried on even for a year.

"I did not expect that the advice so freely tendered to go on pushing the experiment of growing green manure crops would be offered on this occasion. I distinctly stated in this resolution that these are places where that would not be applicable. I do not suppose the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew laid down a dictum that green manure crops could be grown in all places and in all circumstances. I believe he does not do so, because that would be taking too much upon himself to say. In fact, in the varying circumstances, of the various places in this country, it does not follow that an experiment made by Mr. Chadwick at Coimbatore would be necessarily a success in other places. I am sure it was tried, but it did not prove a success at Attur. I shall give just one explanation as to why it did not prove a success in Attur taluk. Experiments made by those who seem to have found it a success seem largely to have been made in places where they have more than one crop and where they have an ample supply of water and the result is that any generalisation made from that would not apply to places like Attur, where, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu, the rainfall is precarious. In these places, therefore, to say, 'Please wait '60 days, then plough down your manurial crop and at the end of the cultivation you 'are going to have enough water *for nanja* crop' is absolutely meaningless to the ryot; if he does not indeed take a more severe attitude towards his adviser. The ryot is not after all a fool. He knows what he is about and, if really it is economical for him to get the manure at a cost of Rs 2-8-0 instead of spending Rs 20 for manure leaves, you might be quite sure that he will not, for the pleasure of denuding the forest of its foliage, go on cutting down the leaves. According to the seigniorage rate, for six cart loads you will have to pay 12 rupees. We may presume that the

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ryot is not fool enough to pay Rs. 12 if he could get it for Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 by growing the leaves on the fields. The reason why he does not do so is that it is simply impossible. After all his wet crop is over, he gets his punja crop, and then he begins to plough the fields, only next year for a manja crop. He cannot plough at once after getting his green manurial crop; he cannot raise a second wet crop at that time; there is only one wet crop. He has to wait six or seven months for this crop. Therefore instead of directing your attention to the question of what these poor ryots should do, much better take facts as they are, as we find them; and seeing that green leaf manure is such a necessity to agriculture, may I not entreat the attention of Government to this matter, that seigniorage fee need not be raised to an extent which makes the agriculturists suffer?

"One point I might draw the attention of Government to in this place. On account of the short supply of water wet crop is raised with considerable difficulty, and Government knt is paid with that. The ryot and his family get their wages and they just manage to live Hardly anything else remains for the remaining portion of the year The ryot has then recourse to dry crops; and if he wants to make an experiment of green manure crops in lieu of such dry crops to please us he will not have anything to live upon for the rest of the year. What he does is to sow some cholam or other crop which gives him something on which he tries to live for the rest of the year. That is what he does, and therefore to suggest that instead of the dry crop which sustains him he should carry on an experiment of green manure to give us the pleasure of an experiment is something that no man would do. That is the difficulty I found when I gave the people that advice. That is what the Government should consider, instead of asking us to follow a counsel of perfection which it is impossible to follow.

"There is one other fact with reference to the observation that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. He said that it was not the intention of Government to discourage the use of green leaf manure. In point of fact, he wanted to confirm what has been stated by Sir George Forbes, viz, that the Government wish to provide and are providing it. Instead of saying in so many words that they discourage it, he paraphrases it and says that it is desirable that the taking away of green manure which is found detrimental to the forest should be discouraged No doubt this is an excellent paraphrase of that view, but it comes to the same thing. With that view they double the seigniorage fee. What I have said in one word has been paraphrased, and if the object is not to discourage taking green manure, what else is the object? Is it to derive a large income at the expense of the poor ryot such as the ryot of the Attur taluk? Have the Government discovered that they have raised a large revenue through these seigniorage fees? Have the Government been supplied with information that the profits of agriculture in Attur taluk on wet cultivation are plentiful? I should be very glad to know whether any such extraordinary piece of information has been conveyed. If so, I should like to disabuse them of that impression. The Attur ryot is one of the poorest of ryots. He has to live, during the wet cultivation period, on the wages of labour and through the rest of the period on the dry crops that he raises on the same land. Therefore I hope that with the full possession of facts, your Excellency may accept this resolution. I have worded it in such a way that there could be no objection to passing it. I do not believe it is the intention of Government to retard agriculture. But the Government in applying the principle which I presume is accepted by all should consider whether the seigniorage should be the present rate or the former rate.' I hope the Government will accept this resolution and lower the seigniorage rates as they did in 1912 I hope the Government will be equally well informed now as they were then that the increase in seigniorage would be detrimental to the best interests of the agricultural population. May I request the Government to be kind enough to accept the resolution, and to carry it out so as to give relief to the ryots?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is to be congratulated on his ingenuity in the way he has worded his resolution. He has certainly put it in such a way that any one who reads it would think that if the Government do not accept it, it would mean that the Government wanted to discourage agriculture If he is prepared to omit the words 'from unreserved forests,' we will accept it with very great pleasure. The resolution must

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then run thus: 'That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that 'the use of green leaf manure be encouraged.' We should be very pleased to accept such a proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have not caught the wording of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I am not proposing any amendment, but I say if this resolution ran 'that this Council recommends that Government should do 'all they can to promote and encourage the use of green manure' that would be all right. But this resolution lays stress upon having green manure from unreserved forests. In Attur and other taluks there is a considerable amount of forest growth not reserved under the Forest Act. The areas are extensive in size and they are situated far from villages and they have been for years systematically worked by the Forest department. I confess that I cannot see any reason why they have not been brought under the Act. In these areas, we could not approve of the encouragement of the extraction of leaf manure, because they are for all practical purposes forest areas. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao had in mind the areas where ordinary unreserved land existed. These are lands where neighbouring villagers are allowed to take green leaves free of cost under rule 7. That rule is in force and is taken advantage of. But in a few areas such as Attur and parts of Bhadrachalam, there are unreserved forests which are systematically worked by the Forest department, but which have not yet been brought under the Forest Act. I do not want the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to run away with the idea that the Government propose to reserve every area which has not been brought under the Forest Act. These are places where there is forest growth. It seems to me that the position ought to be regularised one way or the other. So long as these areas are under the Forest department, they ought to be brought under the Forest Act. That of course hardly affects the question of this resolution, except that the resolution refers to forest areas, which are not yet reserved. In these areas, it would be detrimental to take green leaf manure.

"Then the question as to whether or not in neighbouring villages it is possible to raise green manure crops is one of fact on which all that the Government can do, it seems to me, is to consult local officers further and see whether it is really impossible to raise green manure crops in Attur. If it is possible to raise these crops in the neighbouring taluks the Musiri and Perumbalur taluks, which are actually adjoining Attur taluk, I do not feel convinced that it is not possible in Attur. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that the ryot is not a fool; if you can convince him that he can grow manure-crops with profit he will do it; but the question is, has this yet been made clear to him? The cultivation of green manure is a growth of the last few years. The growing of crops in Trichinopoly is only an introduction of three or four years. Until then, the ryots believed that they could not grow green manure. The ryots in Perumbalur and Musiri taluks have now come to know that it is cheaper to grow green leaf manure on their own fields than to get it from forests. Unless you can show that it is impossible to do the like in Attur, we cannot accept this resolution. We shall have to convince the ryot that it is possible. If it is impossible, we shall have to try some other means of supply. But I would point out that, if it costs Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 an acre to provide this green manure, this will enable the ryot to grow green manure as a regular crop and sell it to his neighbours and he can make as good a profit on the crop as he could make on any other crop. So that, even assuming that the water-supply is insufficient, it may pay him to grow green manure and supply it to the neighbourhood. I think the Council will agree that it is not at all clear that we ought to sanction the damage and destruction of forest areas in the neighbourhood, unless it can be proved that green manure cannot be grown in the fields more economically by the ryots themselves. I will certainly cause a reference to be made to the Director of Agriculture, and take his advice, as to whether in Attur, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred, it is possible to grow green manure or not. I will certainly take the advice of the Agricultural department on that point. The question is one of fact and, until the fact has been established, it is not possible to accept this resolution. I may say once more that the subject is one of importance and that we will investigate it with particular reference to the Attur tract to which the resolution refers."

The resolution was put and lost.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.
,, Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	,, Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
,, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	,, Mr N. S. Brodie.
,, Mr Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	,, Mr. H. F. W. Gollman.
,, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	,, Mr. L. G. Puckley.
,, Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	,, Mr. R. B. Clegg
,, Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswere Sarma.	,, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman
,, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	,, Sir Francis Spring.
,, Mr B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	,, Mr H. S. Duncan.
,, Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	,, Mr. E. F. Barber.
,, Dr. T. M. Nayar.	,, Sir Hugh Fraser.
,, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
	,, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharivar.
	,, Mr. L. Davidson.
	,, Mr. A. Butterworth.
	,, Mr. A. G. Carlow.
	,, Sir Harold Stuart.
	,, Mr. J. P. Bulford.
	,, Mr P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
	,, the Advocate-General.
	,, Col W. M. Ellis.
	,, Mr S. B. Murray.
	,, Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Saits.

His Excellency the President declared that the motion was lost, 12 voting *for* and 23 *against* it.

RESOLUTION *RE* QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AND CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution :—

VI. 'That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that, in altering the rules for election of councillors under the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Government may be pleased to grant a liberal though careful extension of the franchise and not to reduce the number of voters and candidates by raising the qualifications for both.'

" Your Excellency, in framing this resolution I have been particularly anxious not to offend against any principle which will be accepted by the Government. I will first mention what I have not asked, because one has in a matter of such patent necessity as that embodied in the resolution to avoid misconceptions. I shall therefore proceed not by stating what I ask for, but by stating what I do not ask for. In the first place I do not ask for hard and fast lines of regulations preventing increased qualifications. I do not say that under any circumstances the existing qualifications should not be raised at all. I do want that the object which the Government should keep in view in altering the regulations framed for the purpose of conducting elections in the district municipalities should be the extension of the franchise on liberal though careful lines. Now, I hope and believe, so far as this main object is concerned, Government would not be at issue with me. Of course, the occasion for this discussion is the set of rules that the Government have recently issued for public criticism and the public apprehend that the Government are likely to adopt these rules more or less in the same shape in which we find them in the April issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

" So far as the voters' list is concerned, the principle may be discussed separately from the list of candidates, though I believe that the general principles which are applicable to the extension of the franchise in the case of voters would apply

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equally to the extension of the franchise in the case of candidates. I do, however, concede that there might be some necessity for some differences being drawn and some modifications being made, but they would rather be trifling. What I wish to lay stress on is the general principle enshrined in my resolution. I believe that at this late hour of the day it is not necessary for me to show that the principle of election is a good principle. If in the framing of these rules, the underlying idea is that the system of election is a harmful system, I shall have to begin at the very bottom by showing that the principle of election ought to be accepted. Government have however in their dealings with local bodies and even other bodies accepted the principle of election. From the time that Lord Ripon framed the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts, increasing emphasis is being laid upon the principle of election and we find that the elective element is introduced into a larger number of municipalities and even in respect of a single municipality a larger number of places are filled up on the principle of election. Even with reference to the number of persons that are to take part in the elections, we find in the annual reviews of municipal administration that an increase of the total voting population is shown, though the increase is very often trifling. The principle has been extended to local boards which originally had very little of that principle applied to them and the local boards are now getting the application of this principle to a larger degree. Government have even extended the principle of election to the case of forest panchayats in the rules which were recently introduced. I do not think it necessary for me to dwell longer on the validity or the importance of the principle of election. There are, I admit, certain disquieting features. Unfortunately a certain amount of corruption seems to be attendant upon the exercise of the privilege of election, and it is the duty of any person who advocates the principle of election being extended to suggest, as far as possible, the means of minimising corruption. There are also a few other considerations arising in the case of advanced towns, where perhaps by carelessness in framing the rules an unwieldy mass may get together and difficulties ensue in observing the election rules. But I believe, however, these are exceptions. If the main principle of the general extension of the franchise in municipalities is recognized, my object would be attained. I wish the Government would declare that their object is the extension of the franchise in respect of these district municipalities.

"In the year 1910 two resolutions were brought before this Council on the question of the extension of franchise in municipalities both as regards the voters and as regards the candidates. The wording of the resolutions as then brought forward differs from the wording of my resolution. They asked for a hard and fast rule that the qualifications should never be increased, and the reply on behalf of the Government was that such hard and fast rules they had no intention to accept and that the rules must suit individual requirements. The Government declared that they had no object in depriving the people of the exercise of their franchise; their object was generally to advance the interests of local self-government and they would not fetter themselves by strict rules affecting voters and candidates. The proposers of those resolutions asked that the draft rules then before the Council, which were really restricting the privilege of voting or being a candidate to a very small number of people indeed, should be revised at no distant date and placed before the public. As the Government gave that information, those resolutions were withdrawn. This matter of the alteration of the qualifications of voters and candidates has been coming up in municipal administration reports for over seven years. I find in the report for the year 1909-10—the earliest administration report I have in my possession—a statement that the Government intend altering the qualifications of voters and candidates in order to increase public interest in municipal proceedings. Again I find in the discussion in the year 1910 the statement made on behalf of Government that in prescribing qualifications for voters and candidates the Government would keep in view the necessity of fostering public spirit and as far as possible to give greater stability and consistency to municipal administration. Sir Murray Hamnick then went one stage further and made a suggestion that he would even import the English system of alderman giving us municipal aldermen, although he said that it was his personal opinion and the Government were not committed to that course. In repeated administration reports subsequently mention is made of this subject and in the last administration report Government said that orders would soon issue.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Accordingly orders did issue and we had opinions received from public men and public bodies. I am not in possession of the list referred to in answer to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao at this meeting; but I presume that the majority of persons who sent in their criticisms to Government would in their representations have favoured the view which is imbedded in my resolution, that is, that the general principle on which the Government should proceed in framing rules for election must be one of extension and certainly should not be one of restriction. A general policy of restriction, after all that I have pointed out, would really be a retrograde step. No doubt I can conceive of circumstances in individual municipalities that might call for a restriction of the number of voters and candidates. But this should not certainly be the rule. I believe, therefore, that, so far as the generality of municipalities is concerned, the Government would be pleased to accept, just as their numerous critics have insisted, that the general principle should be one of extension. It should be a liberal extension as far as circumstances would permit. We cannot attempt to double or treble the number without danger to the advantages of the system of election. People are not at present sufficiently advanced in the outlying places so as to give them a system of universal voting or even a vote for every one who pays some tax. That or something like that may be kept as a near ideal,—not as a remote ideal. We are not asking for all that to-day, nor do we lay down the doctrine that every body who pays a tax should be given a vote or should stand as a candidate. There might be something to be said in favour of that view, and something against it. But it is unnecessary for me to open any discussion on that subject now, because it is not germane to my resolution. I wish therefore to point out that my demand is modest. I only ask that the Government should extend the franchise as liberally as circumstances permit. I use the word 'careful,' because otherwise it would be letting in means for corruption or mismanagement of the municipalities. Even if we think that there is a very great extension of the powers of municipal councillors which require an abler set of persons to elect candidates and an abler set of candidates—if that is one of the reasons actuating the Government for altering the late, I still believe that the general principle of election should be one of liberal extension, after careful consideration. I bring forward all these general propositions, because I consider they have a direct reference to the rules recently published in the gazette for public criticism.

"I will begin with the voters' list first. It is possible that in certain municipalities the result of the application of all these rules might be to enhance the number of voters by a few. But it cannot be said, however, that it would be so in all municipalities. I am not, however, in possession of figures which the Government have stated they have obtained in answer to the interpellation of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. But I believe, so far as a municipality like that of Salem is concerned, there would undoubtedly be a reduction in the voters' list. I give adequate reasons why that should be taken to be the fact. The Government in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's question no doubt say that they received figures from certain municipalities four years or so back. I believe the application of these facts to present day calculations may be open to doubt. In any case I wish to point out that even in these municipalities—if I recollect aright I was in the municipality at that time—no accurate census was taken to ascertain the exact number which would be covered by the calculation then made if the new rules were to apply. What we find is, certain guesses were made: if the property qualification is raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, such and such number would come in. These are the basis of the figures sent up to Government and I submit they cannot be depended upon as accurate. I believe the registration of persons' title in a municipal list has been seldom accurate or full, and there is an increasing disposition now to register. The proposed rules would not have been accurately worked on to give us the exact figures as to the number of voters, because there is no registration of 'occupied' houses. I will proceed therefore at once to the consideration of the present list on the basis of the facts available to me, viz., taking up alterations made in the present rules.

"There are four items in respect of which there is noticeable alteration made. The first is the most important item, the non-resident owner. The non-resident owner has been omitted. One may be told by the Government that non-resident owners

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have nothing to do with voting because they have no interest in the locality. It may be that a few individual non-resident owners may have no interest; but that has no force. The non-resident owner may be living at a distance of 7 or 8 miles, but I feel convinced that the interest evinced at municipal elections by non-resident owners is great. I have contested a large number of municipal elections, and I know to what extent non-resident owners take part, and take part most creditably to themselves. These people take the trouble of going over 10 or 20 miles to vote at the election, and these are very often the most enlightened members of the voting list, and to state that municipal administration would improve by the omission of non-resident owners is a mistake. I am, therefore, pointing out that this omission would result in a reduction in the list sent up; and therefore any list sent up by municipalities in the year 1916 would not give us any clue as to the number of non-resident people who are likely to be omitted at this stage.

"There is again another noticeable omission of persons who pay a tax of Rs. 4. At present any person who pays a tax of Rs. 4 would be entitled to vote. I believe, therefore, that the class of persons who have paid Rs. 4 would be a fairly large class and for a municipality to undertake to discover who are persons who are taxed on an annual rental valuation of Rs. 50 would be a very difficult task. After I sent in my resolution, I tried to calculate the figures; we found that there was the greatest difficulty in making such the calculation for one ward. We had to take a regular and exhaustive census and examine all the payments for each house, and then come to a conclusion as to how far this alteration would affect the voters' list. All those who now pay Rs. 4 as land or house tax and come into the voting list, in future will not come in, because the valuation on which the tax is paid, is Rs. 48—*i.e.*, lower than the proposed valuation of Rs. 50

"Then again the most important omission comes in clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the original list. In rule 4, clause (*d*) of the existing rules, we find "(*d*) Government pensioners drawing Rs. 15 and upwards" and in class (*e*) "persons drawing a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards." These are the most noticeable omissions. I may close the list of omissions with one more circumstance which struck me, *i.e.*, the omission of the right which persons have to register in separate wards. Persons owning property in separate wards get themseves registered in each ward. Here again there may be a discussion as to the right of plural voting. But the general discussion on plural voting has very little to do with the present discussion about municipal voting. The municipal voting is given in respect of property, because matters affecting property would come up before the Council, and therefore the representatives of the property must be there. Questions affecting properties in one may have no application to property in another ward and therefore if you do not give plural voting their interest will not be sufficiently safeguarded. There is a significant omission, therefore, of the right which owners of properties in various wards now have of getting themselves registered in various wards.

"Even at the risk of tiring your Excellency, I wish to make one or two remarks about the justification of these omissions. Government stated in 1910 definitely that their object in revising the qualifications was to foster public spirit and to increase the stability and continuity of policy of municipal administration. They stated much the same thing in the administration report for 1909–10. Are we to suppose that any of these omissions would tend to give greater stability or consistency to municipal administration? Are we to suppose that public spirit is going to be fostered and greater interest taken in municipal administration by omitting Government pensioners drawing Rs. 15 and upwards and Government servants drawing Rs. 30 and upwards, and by omitting non-resident owners from the list and preventing them from taking part in municipal elections? Are these the ways by which public spirit would be enhanced? It appears to me that, the only correct policy of promoting public spirit would be to introduce every one into the voters' list, who is capable of understanding municipal affairs by reason of the education he has had or the position he occupies, or by reason of the fact that he is owning properties. If that is the principle, I cannot understand at all why this large class of Government pensioners drawing Rs. 15 and upwards, and persons drawing a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards should be omitted. I may perhaps anticipate an objection by supposing that the

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

Government are anxious to promote the ability of non-officials to stand by themselves; they do not want to give the services of their servants to help us in developing our voting capacity. If that is the position to be taken up, I may point out that that is hardly consistent with the latest declaration which we have from that unfortunate and disappointing resolution of the Government of India on local self-government. The continuance of an official chairman is advocated in that long resolution of the Government of India. I believe it would not be the policy of the Government now to say that they wish to exclude Government officials from election. We recognise that in the present state of municipal affairs no municipality could get on comfortably if Government officers are excluded from participation in municipal affairs. There is no object in excluding Government officers from voting. Very few people would object to the present clauses (*d*) and (*e*) being continued in the proposed rules. I think on the other hand there would be one distinct set back. Unfortunately there are too many men who do not know how to mark the voting paper or to strike off names. Are we to suppose that that class is to be got rid of by the present rules? No: just the reverse: we have got rid of persons who by their position or education or personal connection have understood what these institutions mean, what exactly their rights and duties are, in connection with these elections. When viewed from the other standpoint, *i.e.*, purity, it would be wrong to suggest that Government servants drawing Rs. 30 or upwards, or Government pensioners drawing Rs. 15 and upwards are persons who are most liable to be impure either to accept corrupt inducement, or to offer it to others. I, therefore, wish to point out that far from promoting public spirit by this deletion of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) we are just doing the very reverse; and the principle of extension has not been recognised here. On the other hand, there is a principle of curtailment obtaining here, on a basis which cannot be accepted by the thinking public.

"I beg, therefore, to point out that the existing rules are distinctly unsatisfactory in respect of the voters' list. It has been suggested that possibly the total number of voters' list might be the same or that there may be an increase under the rules. That is a contingency about which I have not got full facts, but I shall argue on that basis. There is no good robbing Peter to pay Paul. There is no use of reducing the number of persons capable of taking part in voting in Salem and say 'we have 'increased the number in some other town.' Under the proposed regulations in a number of municipalities there would be a considerable reduction, and it is to this reduction that I am objecting. If the Government say that there is a policy of increase, Government and I are at one on this point, and I need not labour on this question further.

"Coming to the candidates' list a point has been raised that Government might take probably a different view. Government might put forward the view—I think on previous occasions some expressions have been used in this Council by gentlemen talking on behalf of Government—that curtailment is necessary. My recollection is that curtailment has been advocated in the interests of purity of administration. I shall deal with the question of candidates."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman has exhausted his time within one minute. In fact he has completely exhausted it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"If your Excellency will allow me, I shall be very brief. I wanted to state that, if in order to put down corruption it is sought to curtail the number of candidates, the policy laid down is not correct, because we are driving away the literate classes who have been in Government offices and who are likely to resent corruption and who are responsive to public opinion. We are proposing to impose higher property qualifications; we are by no means certain, whether that is the surest way of putting down corruption—the restriction of election to the rich classes—because it is that class that can give money. I do not say that the rich classes are corrupt, but what I do say is that if the object of the restriction is to put down corruption, I do not see how that object is furthered. I think this would not tend to it. I thank your Excellency for the extension of time."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3-20 P.M.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. The rules now published tend to place very high qualifications upon voters as well as candidates standing for election to the municipal councils, instead of the franchise being extended so that there may be a larger number of persons taking interest in municipal matters. At present the proportion of voters to the population of a municipality is very small. Under these rules the proportion will become still less. Local self-government has now reached, I should say, a stage when the franchise of election should be extended far more than hitherto, and greater facilities given to voters as well as candidates. I should say that there should be no restriction whatsoever placed upon persons willing to stand for election as councillors and no qualifications demanded of them, though there may be some sort of qualifications demanded of voters. I therefore earnestly recommend that the rules framed and published may be so altered as to allow a larger number of persons to take part in elections and that the qualifications of voters may be reduced to a safe minimum.

"As regards the qualifications of councillors, I may at least request the Government to make no distinction whatever between a councillor and a voter so that a councillor and a voter may stand exactly on the same footing. It is in principle desirable that persons desirous of standing for election as councillors ought not to be demanded to possess any qualifications whatsoever, though certain qualifications may be demanded of voters. At least in these rules I would like to recommend that the Government might be pleased not to place any further restrictions upon persons desirous of standing for election as councillors and that the qualifications of voters may be reduced to a safe minimum as far as possible and the extension of franchise be made in a more liberal spirit. With these words, I second this resolution most heartily."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, this question of qualifications for electors and candidates has been under the consideration of Government for nearly seven or eight years. We arrived at certain provisional conclusions some time ago and published a notification containing certain draft rules and inviting criticisms. The municipal councils which have been consulted have not all sent in their replies. Some of them have yet to send in their replies and, when all these replies have been received, we shall, of course, carefully consider all representations which may be made by municipal councils and we shall also pay every consideration to the observations which have been made by Honourable Members here in Council today.

"I should, however, like to reply to some of the observations which have fallen from the honourable mover and the honourable seconder of this proposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has urged that our ideal should be the extension of the principle of election. He has stated that the principle of election should be extended liberally but cautiously. With that ideal we are in agreement. The policy, of course, must be to gradually extend the principle of election, but at the same time with a sufficient measure of caution to ensure that the privilege is not conferred upon classes who may not yet be fit to exercise the privilege. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar must be aware that we do not at present always get the right class of men into our municipal councils. I have not the least wish to disparage the large number of gentlemen who have been elected as municipal councillors and who have been devoting themselves to public work; but it must be admitted that very often we do get persons who are not of the most desirable sort to have in our Councils. It is this feeling, which, I am sure, will be shared by all Honourable Members in this Council, that led the Government to examine the whole question of qualifications.

"We have to consider the question with reference to voters and with reference to candidates; and it is perhaps convenient that we should examine this question separately with regard to the rules prescribing qualifications for voters and the rules prescribing qualifications for candidates. So far as the qualifications for voters are concerned, I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that his apprehensions of a reduction in the number of voters are groundless. Before giving any figures as to the actual number of voters under the existing rules and under the proposed rules,

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

I may call the attention of the Council to the rules which now exist and to the rules which have been proposed. Under the existing rules persons who own buildings and lands assessed at Rs. 4 per annum are entitled to vote. We have tried to ascertain what annual rental value this tax of Rs. 4 per annum represents. The tax varies in different places, because it is levied at different rates. On the whole, we find that a tax of Rs. 4 per annum represents an annual rental value of about Rs. 57. The qualification that we have proposed in the notification which I have referred to is an annual rental value of Rs. 50. It is decidedly lower than the average rental value at present prescribed as a qualification for owners of buildings. All registered owners or occupiers of buildings of an aggregate annual rental value of at least Rs. 50 will be entitled to vote under the proposed rules. The reason why we have proposed an annual rental value instead of an annual tax is that the tax is liable to vary in different places and it is desirable to have one uniform standard of annual rental value as far as possible.

"Then again under the existing rules persons paying a house-rent of Rs. 5 per mensem and upwards are entitled to vote—that means persons and occupiers of houses of an annual rental value of Rs. 60, whereas under the proposed rule it is only Rs. 50. The result, then, is, as the Council will see, not to raise the qualification, but to reduce it to some extent. It will so far enlarge the number of voters in our municipalities.

"As regards the professional tax, those who pay a professional tax of Rs. 2 and upwards per annum are eligible to vote. Under the proposed rule it is not intended to alter this.

"With regard to the qualification derived from the payment of income-tax, it is not proposed to change the rule. Those who pay an income tax of Rs. 20 will be eligible to vote under the present and the proposed rules.

"There are two classes under the existing rules whom we have omitted, viz., pensioners drawing Rs. 15 and upwards and persons drawing a salary of Rs 30 and upwards per mensem. It is the exclusion of these classes which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar complained about. In the case of pensioners and salaried men there is no reason why there should be any differentiation between them and other persons in receipt of income which would be liable to income-tax, or exercising a profession which would render them liable to professional tax. If a person has a salary of Rs. 50 or a pension of Rs. 50 he will come under one of the other heads—under the head of persons paying professional tax. Persons receiving salaries and persons in receipt of pensions will, to a very large extent, be brought in under some of the other classes. In so far as pensioners and employees drawing salaries less than Rs. 50 are concerned, we do not think that there is sufficient justification for making a difference between their case and the case of other persons. I do not believe that the exclusion of these persons will materially affect the number of voters or will be detrimental to the welfare of municipalities.

"I may inform the Council that we called for a statement from all the municipalities as to the way in which the proposed rules would work and we find that the result is to make a considerable addition to the number of voters in different municipalities. I may, therefore, leave this question of voters out of consideration and pass on to the qualifications for candidates.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has recognized that there is a considerable amount of corruption in our municipal elections and he has also admitted that it is a desirable object to minimise, if not put down, this evil as much as possible. Various remedies may be thought of; but one remedy which has been considered worth a trial is to see whether the raising of qualifications for candidates may not to some extent have the effect of bringing in a better class of people. Now there are two classes of persons with reference to whom the question of qualifications for candidates may be considered, what may be called the educated class and the class of people with property whose qualifications depend chiefly upon their means. So far as the educated classes are concerned, there need be no apprehension that they will not be able to get into the councils by any of the rules that we propose, because one of the heads of qualification is 'graduates of five years' standing.'

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Any graduate who wishes to serve a municipality can easily come in under that head. As regards the class whose qualification depends upon other circumstances than education, the difference between the existing rules and the proposed rules is this. Under the existing rules persons who owe buildings and lands assessed in the aggregate to Rs. 15 per annum and upwards are eligible, *i.e.*, persons who own buildings of the annual rental value of Rs 200. The proposed rule will raise the rental value from Rs 200 to Rs. 300 per annum. The next class is the class of persons paying a professional tax of Rs. 8 per annum. This would represent an income of Rs. 200 per mensem. It is proposed to raise the income to Rs. 300 per mensem. The next class is that of people who pay an income tax of Rs. 42, that is to say, people who have an income of Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 2,000 per annum. The proposed rule will raise the income to at least Rs. 3,600 per annum. Here again, as in the case of voters, pensioners and persons in receipt of salaries are not intended to be recognised as a separate class. At present graduates are eligible; but under the proposed rules graduates of five years' standing will be eligible. At first sight it may appear that the result of this enhancement of qualifications for candidates would be a very considerable reduction in the number of candidates available; but the returns which we have received from the municipal councils do not justify any apprehension; nor do they justify any such conclusion with regard to municipalities generally. The actual result of raising the qualifications for candidates is in the case of 28 municipalities to increase the number of candidates. It may seem paradoxical that any increase in the qualifications for candidates should raise their number. I believe, however, that the explanation is this: Under the existing rules, in order to be placed upon the register of voters or candidates, a person must have paid taxes which qualify him for the current year, that is the year in which the electoral registers are prepared. Under the proposed rule the qualification required is payment of tax in the financial year preceding the year in which the electoral list is prepared. The way in which this affects the number of voters or candidates is this. Very often a tax may remain unpaid by the prescribed date within which taxes have to be paid in order to enable a candidate to be put on the register; but if we take payment in the previous financial year, the taxes would have been paid within the previous financial year and the result would be a great increase in the number of voters and of candidates. That is, I believe, the explanation of this apparent paradox that the number of candidates under the proposed qualifications is not less than the existing number but, on the other hand, is much larger in the case of 28 municipalities.

"There are some municipalities in which Honourable Members are specially interested, and I will give figures in regard to some of the leading municipalities. In Calicut the number of candidates on the present registers is 329; under the proposed qualifications the number would be 504. In Cocanada the number of candidates according to the present registers is 320; under the proposed rules it would be 361. In Coimbatore, under the present registers it is 216, and under the proposed rules it would be 320. In Cuddalore it is now 176 and under the proposed rules it would be 335. In Madura the existing number is 482 and the number under the proposed rules would be 504. In Nellore the existing number is, I believe, 111 and it would be 167 under the proposed rules. In Salem, in which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is interested, the existing number is 136, while under the proposed rules it would be 270. In Tinnevelly it is 155 at present, and it will be 344 hereafter. In Trichinopoly it is 410 at present, whereas it will be 454 hereafter.

"I need not trouble the Council with further details of municipalities in which, according to the proposed qualifications, the number of candidates would be larger. There are other municipalities, on the other hand, in which the difference between the existing number and the number under the proposed rules would be almost negligible, or very small. For instance, in Ellore, in which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is interested, the existing number is 198, while the number under the proposed rules would be 179. In Kumbakonam the existing number is 350 while under the proposed rules the number would be 318. In the case of smaller municipalities, there would be a somewhat larger reduction; but on the whole it cannot be said that the adoption of the higher qualifications proposed for electors would have the effect of reducing the number of candidates generally. I may say however that

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

we shall carefully consider this question of the effect of the proposed rules in regard to the smaller municipalities.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar raised a number of other questions, which went somewhat into detail, in regard to the qualifications proposed. He contended that it was wrong to abolish plural voting and that, if a man possessed property in several wards, he ought to be entitled to vote in all these wards. The rules now proposed do proceed upon the principle of abolishing plural voting. Whatever property a man may have, he can only have one vote. We think that is the right principle to adopt. The Honourable Member objected also to requiring residence as part of the qualifications. The residential qualification required is very small indeed. What the rules require is that a person should have resided in the municipality for about four months in the year. If a person does not reside in a municipality at all, but lives at some place outside the municipality, one does not see any special fitness in conferring upon him the privilege of a vote. It would be quite reasonable to require that, if a person wants to be brought on the electoral register as a voter, he should be in touch with municipal affairs and the administration of the municipality by reason of his residence for a certain period. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to a difficulty which is likely to be felt with regard to the registered occupiers. He objected to the requirement that a person should be registered as an occupier in order to entitle him to vote or to be eligible as candidate."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I said we had not got correct figures."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"If the municipalities are doing their duties properly, they will have correct figures and that is the only basis on which we can go, and registers will be prepared and properly kept, if this qualification is prescribed, viz., the occupation of premises of a certain rental value.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao suggested that there should be no distinction between the qualifications of voters and those of candidates. I do not think that it is possible at present to abolish the distinction between voters and candidates. I think that for some time to come we shall have to maintain a distinction in qualifications between voters and candidates.

"In conclusion, I may say that the observations which have fallen from Honourable Members to-day will all receive full consideration when the replies from the different municipalities are considered; and I may inform the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that our object is not to reduce the number of voters and candidates, but merely to secure purity in elections and a better class of councillors on our municipal councils. Consistently with these objects, the importance of which will, I hope, be recognised by the Honourable mover and the Honourable seconder of this resolution, we shall be prepared to give every consideration to the observations which have fallen from the members of this council and to any representations which may be made by municipal councils."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, I have to mention one or two points. The Government issued an order some time ago wherein they stated that they meant to divide municipalities into different groups according to the amount of their income. The rules now issued for the preparation of lists of electors and candidates affect a good deal the candidates in the small municipalities. To give a concrete instance I shall have to go to my municipality, whose income is below Rs. 50,000. When the tahsildar and myself sat to work out the rules, we were able to get only one candidate for the third ward which contained a population of 8,000 people. So my humble opinion is that these municipalities will have to be divided into three groups, viz., municipalities which have an income of below Rs. 50,000, municipalities which have an income of above Rs. 50,000 and those which have an income of above one lakh. It is not possible to adopt uniform rules for all the municipalities. I am afraid that the rules framed for the qualifications of a candidate to a municipal seat will affect a good deal the small municipalities. I am hopeful that the several replies which the Government have received from the smaller municipalities will be carefully considered.

(Mr. Ramachandra Nayudu; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"There is also another difficulty, namely, when the votes are to be calculated, the rules say that twenty must be the least number of votes which a candidate should secure. When a candidate stands for election—"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not think that the question of the number of voters arises on the present motion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am obliged to draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that the proportion of votes which a candidate receives does not arise from the motion before the Council. The motion before the Council, as the honourable gentleman observes, relates to the question of qualifications of candidates and voters."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"I therefore hope that the Government will be pleased to be liberal in regard to the rules affecting smaller municipalities."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The question raised in this resolution is of very great importance to municipalities and I am glad, from what the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has said, that the Government is not in a hurry to come to a conclusion in this matter. Indeed, if I may draw the attention of Honourable Members to the debate which took place in 1910, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick who then spoke on behalf of Government said:

'The conclusion that we came to—this is a matter I must say in which I take particular interest as I have been more or less connected with the municipal administration for a great many years in my service—was that there was something wanting in the representative character of our municipal councils. I believe myself that it is in some measure due to faults in the franchise. Personally, I may say, that I am inclined to drop the question at present, because there is no doubt whatever that, when the report of the Decentralisation Commission comes up for consideration, we shall have to undertake fresh legislation in connection with municipal councils. Speaking entirely for myself and not for Government, I am very strongly of opinion that when we come to revise the laws regarding these councils, we must introduce some system into our councils which will give them a greater element of stability and consistency which they now lack. The proposal that I would make—I am glad to see that it is strongly supported by the gentleman who has just written a book on municipal administration in Bengal—is that we must introduce something like the system of Aldermen which they have in England and in some other countries.'

"He then goes on to say:

'The present practice has existed for many years and there is no reason why we should change it either this year or next year.'

"I re-echo the sentiments then expressed. The present rules have been in force for several years and in coming to a conclusion the Government I hope will not be in great haste and will give the matter their full consideration. I would suggest that this question of changing the rules may be deferred till after the legislation amending the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts is passed. That is the reason, my Lord, why I have suggested by an interpellation that this matter might be deferred till then; but I regret that the Government have not acceded to that request. Nevertheless, I am still persistent and I shall press this view on your Excellency's Government.

"My Lord, there are two or three matters in regard to the change in the election rules to which I should like to refer: namely, the removal of the non-resident voter from the municipal register, the person not living in a town but nevertheless paying taxes. I regret very much that the Government should have come to the conclusion that a person who does not permanently reside in a town but nevertheless pays taxes has no substantial interest in the town. I may say I am a voter in the Rajahmundry municipality where I pay taxes, and whenever there is a contested election, I am taking part in it. It is a retrograde step to shut out this class of voters. I know that in several elections which I had to conduct as Chairman of two municipalities several outside voters came up and considerable excitement prevailed. It would be altogether wrong to suppose that a person who does not live within municipal limits does not take interest in the affairs of the municipality where he pays taxes. Even in England persons are brought down from long distances to vote at elections.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rau ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

"As to the question of pensioners I should think that the removal of this class of people is a mistake. People who draw pensions and persons who draw salaries are an intelligent class and their presence at municipal elections is desirable. I trust that this class of voters would be included in the class of persons who are eligible both as voters and candidates.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar referred to certain statistics which were compiled five or six years ago. We may assume that these statistics are not altogether satisfactory; but nevertheless they seem to point to a very remarkable result in that the new set of rules is altogether a disadvantage to smaller municipalities. I would only mention that there are as many as twenty municipalities with a population of below 25,000, in each of which the number of candidates has been reduced by more than one-half. Your Excellency's Government will see the effect of it upon the class of people who are eligible as candidates. I will mention for example, to start from the beginning, the Anakapalle municipality. According to the list then prepared it had about 50 candidates, while according to the present notification the number is only 48. In Anantapur the number was 79, while under the new rules the number would be 37."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Anakapalle retains the same number, including officials. You must add columns 11 and 12."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Officials are not eligible as candidates. Bimlipatam has 37 as against 63. It is the only municipality which shows an increase. Under the proposed rules,

Chicacole	will have	..	..	..	..	35	against	92	at present.
Chingleput	do.	..	..	..	..	59	"	88	"
Gudiyattam	do.		..	..	..	62	"	126	"
Karur	do	..	..	..	..	68	"	90	"
Kurnool	do.	..	..	..	..	102	"	147	"
Mayavaram	do.	..	..	..	..	52	"	114	"
Ongole	do.	..	..	..	..	33	"	66	"
Paini	do	..	..	..	..	32	"	38	"
Periyakulam	do.	..	..	..	..	17	"	28	"

"My honourable friend Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu might be able to say why this is so.

Srirangam	..	..	..	..	..	63	against	79
Tirupati	..	..	..	..	..	22	"	58
Tirupattur	..	..	..	..	..	43	"	89

"So that, my Lord, it will be seen by Honourable Members that in the case of at least twenty municipalities the number of persons eligible to stand as candidates are reduced by one-half. I will seriously ask Government to consider whether in the case of the smaller municipalities it is desirable to reduce the number by nearly one-half and limit the choice of candidates eligible to sit as municipal councillors. I think it is extremely inadvisable to have one uniform set of rules for all municipalities. It may be that in the case of 15 or 16 municipalities there has been some increase. In a number of municipalities where there has been expansion of trade or a number of public offices it is quite true that there has been some increase; but in the case of the majority of the municipalities the result of the proposed rules has been, at least in the case of smaller municipalities to reduce the field of selection. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has mentioned Ellore as the place in which I am interested, but I may say that I am interested in all the municipalities in the group of districts which I represent in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I said 'specially'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"In Ellore, the number of candidates according to the present register is 198, while under the proposed rules the number will be 170. In Bezwada, the number at present is 373 while under the proposed rules the number would be 202, deducting officials."

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Including officials the number would be 212."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I exclude officials because they are not eligible."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"They are eligible. Why do you exclude them?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"They will have to take the permission of the Collector if they wish to stand for election."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"That does not mean that they are ineligible."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"We do not wish that they should be eligible candidates. In Cocanada the number of candidates has been raised from 320 to 333. In Guntur the number of candidates will be reduced from 337 to 173, while the number of voters would be reduced from 1,114 to 950. In Masulipatam the number of voters will be raised from 1,129 to 1,254, while the number of candidates is reduced from 325 to 212. In Rajahmundry the number of candidates will be reduced from 297 to 258, while the number of voters will be raised from 1,572 to 1,893. In Ongole the number of candidates will be reduced from 66 to 33 while the number of voters will be raised from 313 to 363. There are three municipalities recently formed the figures for which are not available, namely, Tenali, Narasaraopet and Peddapuram. I think, therefore, on the whole it would be advantageous to consider the whole question from a broad standpoint as to how the proposed rules will affect smaller municipalities, middling municipalities and municipalities which are prosperous where there will be large classes of voters and candidates. From the figures given in the statement compiled the number of voters shows an increase.

"The last point that I would like to urge upon your Excellency's attention is that during the last five or six years there has been a change in the temper of the people and of the Government with reference to local self-Government. In regard to Government, I may say that the elective franchise has been extended very largely in the case of taluk boards and the privilege of election has been conferred on them. As regards the proportion eligible to be elected as taluk board members it has been increased from one-third to one-half. As regards vice-presidents of district boards, they are generally non-officials. The elective element has been introduced into unions and so on. As regards municipalities also, there has been a tendency not to interfere with them unnecessarily and to allow them greater liberty. Under these circumstances, it seems to me unfortunate that this question of extending the franchise is viewed from a standpoint which is likely to be misunderstood. Also we must see how and in what respects Your Excellency's Government should interfere with the existing constitution and how it would be altered after the passing of the two bills that I have referred to."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, the Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar must be congratulated on giving this Council and the public an opportunity of discussing an administrative measure by allowing an interval between the publication of the rules and the passing of final orders on the subject. I hope that this may be a precedent for Government action in future, and that in administrative measures where no question of secret policy is involved the Government will allow these administrative questions to be discussed in this Council before final orders are passed on the subject.

"I may submit, Sir, that as far as I have been able to see, the people of this Presidency have been dissatisfied with the rules which have been promulgated; and resolutions have been passed at various conferences asking Government to reconsider their position by extending the franchise instead of, virtually limiting it, which would be the result if these rules were to be enacted into law.

"I will take up the question of voters and then proceed to the question of candidates. The sum and substance of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's announcement is that the Government have not virtually reduced the opportunities for people to vote in municipalities, while to a very small extent additional facilities have been

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afforded by making an annual income of Rs. 50 a substitute for the tax of Rs. 4 which at present prevails in municipalities. I do not think that there is much difference. Where people pay 8¼ per cent. tax to a municipality this Rs. 50 would be virtually reducing the opportunity. Where in a municipality people pay 7¼ per cent., it will be a slight improvement. Whether it is a question of reduction or improvement, the difference is so small that we may say that virtually no alteration has been made in the rules liberalising the franchise, whereas on the other hand by adopting the same policy as regards all persons having a certain amount of income or property they have reduced the franchise in the case of Government pensioners or officers. The question is, why should not Government considerably enlarge the opportunities for people to take part in local self-government in municipalities by bestowing the franchise on all persons who pay taxes to municipalities? What is the harm that is apprehended? It may be said that those persons who pay very small taxes may not be able to exercise their privileges as soundly as persons who pay higher taxes. But in municipalities we now see that literacy is growing very fast and people understand their rights and privileges. I do not think it can be said that, in the case of persons who pay taxes to the municipalities they are so deficient in intelligence as to be unable to exercise their franchise if such power should be conferred upon them. We daily contemplate measures as to how to improve the resources of municipalities and local boards especially municipalities. It may be that hereafter Government and municipalities would have to devise measures for increasing taxation in municipalities. Under these circumstances, which would be of more use to Government in considering any proposal for taxation, the voice of the whole people adopting a particular resolution in regard to the imposition of taxation or the voice of only a limited number in case the franchise is limited as proposed? I, therefore, ask Government to make an experiment in the case of municipalities by enlarging the franchise as freely and liberally as possible, by conferring it on every intelligent person who can exercise the privilege properly. The proposals as at present made cannot be said to be retrograde in the extent of reducing the opportunity, but they do not err on the side of liberality. I hope that the Government will see their way to make the rules more liberal than they are at present.

"With regard to the residential qualification I join with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and see no reason why I, who pay several hundreds of rupees in the shape of house-tax to the Vizagapatam municipality, should not be allowed to vote merely because I do not live in Vizagapatam. Suppose there is a proposal to increase the taxation in that municipality, there is no reason why I should not take part in it. I pay heavy tax and I would be affected far more than many other persons living there; and there is no reason why I should be deprived of the privilege merely because I am absent temporarily from the place. Though absent from the place my interests do lie there.

"Coming to the question of the qualifications for candidates, one reason which has been given is that in certain municipalities there has been corruption, or rather it has been brought to the notice of Government that there have been a few cases of corruption. Government are better aware of what is going on than many of us. Specially in northern municipalities we have not heard much of corruption. Therefore, a differentiation would have to be made between municipalities and municipalities and localities and localities. The privileges which people enjoy in a certain locality should not be curtailed because there are a few sinners elsewhere. The question is whether corruption, even if it exists, can be put down in the manner suggested. Efficiency would suffer; and on the other hand corruption will not be put down by the procedure that is suggested. I will tell you one or two instances from my experience as chairman. I have always found that young men who do not pay heavy taxes, but who have not got their hands full of work, have been of considerable help in check-measuring work and in going about the municipality and bringing about administrative efficiency. It would be a mistake to prevent these young men who have leisure from serving municipalities simply because they do not happen to possess long purses like some others and do not pay in the shape of taxes such heavy sums. Again in the case of elections, I do not think it makes much difference, where a man pays a house-tax of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 or a professional tax on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, whether he would make use of opportunities to corrupt voters. The remedy is in enlarging the electorate so that it would be absolutely impossible to corrupt voters. I hope

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the Government would enlarge the electorate and would not curtail the opportunity which people at present possess of standing for election. Qualifications should be lowered and it should be left to the discretion of voters to decide whom they should elect. If petitions are filed against the character of men they may be heard, and rejected if nothing is proved against the character of such men. There is no reason why we should be so very careful to suspect so large a body of men. Why should we shape our policy by suspicion? That sort of suspicious policy, I am afraid, would defeat itself. I hope the Government would not embark on it.

"Another point that I would urge upon Government is not to press undue uniformity and similarity in all municipalities. If restrictive measures are to be adopted in the case of some municipalities, there might be definite rules framed for them and there is no reason why other municipalities should suffer. Government have not stated that the people who have been hitherto exercising the privileges have so misbehaved as to show that those privileges should be curtailed. As these rules are only tentative, I hope that the observations made in this Council and of the public would be taken into consideration, and that a more liberal policy would be inaugurated."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I have followed with interest the growth of local self-government in India and I have been carefully reading the reports issued from time to time reviewing the work of municipalities and district boards. I have found everywhere an acknowledgment of the interest that people take in these bodies and of the efficiency with which they discharge their duties as voters. If the elective system with regard to municipalities has proved a success, then one would expect that the qualifications of candidates would be lowered further and further until perhaps at the end, when Government are satisfied that the elective system has worked very well in India, they would remove altogether the qualifications prescribed for candidates. It is supposed that the more wisely the voters exercise their franchise the less the outsiders should try and restrict the nature and character of the candidates that would satisfy them. If so far the elective system in India is at all a success, we should look forward actually to a reduction of qualifications in respect of candidates until in the end you should tell the constituencies, "You elect whom you like.

"We notice some curious tendency in the new rules. We go and say that we increase the number of voters and reduce the qualifications of voters; but side by side we have a tendency to increase the qualifications of candidates. I should like to ask the Honourable Member for local self-government to explain why this somewhat unusual step is taken.

"There are also two other inquiries that I have to make. Sometime ago I quite remember women in the Madras Presidency exercised municipal franchise. Why exactly they were deprived of that franchise in the last revision of the Act has never been satisfactorily explained. It was in 1897 that they were deprived of that privilege. Have we at all progressed in India sufficiently to restore the franchise to women? I am not quite sure that a champion of women would receive very respectful attention anywhere, but I think that, when we have tried the system for a time, it is worth while enquiring whether we could not restore the franchise to the female sex. The other question I have to ask is about the franchise to graduates. At present all graduates are eligible to vote and to stand as candidates for election. The new rules require that graduates should be of five years' standing before they could vote or stand as candidates. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar is an eloquent champion of the educated classes and he is a very illustrious representative of this class. I should expect from him a satisfactory answer to the question why he seeks now to raise the qualification of the educated classes and why graduates hereafter should be of five years' standing whilst at present they can vote straight off. We could imagine one possible answer. "You may say that a man fresh from the University would still be depending upon his father, brother or uncle who educated him, while, if he were of five years' standing, there will be a guarantee that the man has found his own feet and that he is earning an income and contributing some taxes to the municipality. The obvious answer would be that he would come under other classes and would pay professional tax, or if he is living in a house paying a rent of Rs. 50 a year, he will come under that class. The public would require an explanation why in their case the franchise is proposed to be restricted. I hope that in

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the further remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar will make he will explain these three points."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The principle involved in the subject matter of this resolution has been accepted on all sides: on that nothing remains to be said. With reference to the last point referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, another argument might be brought forward for the proposed rule limiting the right to graduates of five years' standing namely, that unless a graduate is of five years' standing, he must be considered a very young man. But there is a section which says that a man must be 25 years of age before he can ever get into a municipal council. If a person who pays professional tax or property tax is eligible because he is 25 years of age, it could hardly be said that a graduate aged 25 but not of five years' standing is not eligible. As we have a rule about 25 years of age, this rule about five years' standing may be taken away. If any man is a graduate and is 25 years of age he is fit to be a municipal councillor I do not wish to go into details, though there are some matters which I could thresh out further, because my impression is that in this resolution I have not charged Government to the acceptance of details but I have asked for the recognition of the principle which I find from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr Sivaswami Ayyar was really accepted. He said that the Government were at one with the Honourable mover in the careful extension of the franchise, and that it was not the desire of the Government to curtail it. The observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar entirely support my resolution; and it does not commit the Government to anything more than what he himself conceded. The resolution is that in altering the rule for election of councillors under the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Government may be pleased to grant a liberal though careful extension of the franchise and not to reduce the number of voters and candidates by raising the qualifications for both. It is the contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that the number of voters and candidates has not been reduced by the proposed draft rules and in any case that such reduction is not the object of the Government and that, so far as the franchise is concerned, it is the object of the Government that there should be extension and not reduction and that the extension should be on liberal but careful lines to prevent corruption. I believe, therefore, that it will be possible for Government to accept this resolution; and in carrying out the principle of the resolution I hope that the observations made in the Council will be borne in mind, when the final rules are made final. I hope that it will be possible to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have already informed the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that we shall give every consideration to the various observations which have been made in the Council to-day, but I cannot accept his resolution and I cannot possibly give any undertaking that under no circumstances or in no case will the number of candidates be reduced in any municipality. In fact, he himself prefaced his remarks by saying that he did not want to lay down any hard and fast rule and that he did not suggest that in no case should the qualifications be raised. I hope that this assurance will satisfy the Honourable Member.

"I will also reply to a few observations which have fallen from some other gentlemen who have spoken on this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggests that we should postpone the consideration of this question until after the legislation contemplated with reference to the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts is passed. As I have already pointed out the matter has been pending for seven or eight years. I may also point out that there is no connection between the passing of the Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act and this question of qualifications. The matter of qualifications is not dealt with in the present Act, nor will it be dealt with in the new Bill. It will be dealt with by rules to be passed under the Act and it is a matter of convenience that it should be dealt with by rules instead of being dealt with in the Act itself; for, if it is found necessary to make any alterations, they can more easily be made by altering the rules than by embodying them in the statute itself. There is, therefore, no reason for postponing the consideration of this question until after the Bill amending the District Municipalities Act has been passed. The Bill will be silent about the matter, just as the present Act is silent about it. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the case of certain

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municipalities in which he pointed out that the number of candidates would be reduced by about half. We shall consider the case of these municipalities and see whether it is necessary to revise the draft rules. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma advocated an extension of the franchise to every rate-payer in the municipality, whether he paid four annas or four rupees. I am afraid that his statement that every rate-payer is capable of understanding his rights and privileges is rather born of faith than of experience. What is necessary is that a rate-payer should recognize not merely his rights and privileges, but also his responsibilities. Unfortunately, a rate-payer is more often acquainted with the pecuniary value of his vote than with his responsibilities. It is, therefore, necessary, in the true interests of local self-government, that any steps which we take in the direction of an extension of the franchise should be cautious and consistent with true progress. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma observed that an increased electorate would be a great guarantee against corruption. To a certain extent that proposition is true and to a certain extent it is not. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has had any experience of elections to devasthanam committees, which are quite familiar events in Southern India. The number of electors in devasthanam elections goes up to thousands, but there is probably hardly a devasthanam election at which corruption is not practised on a large scale. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma also observed that we need not strive after undue uniformity in the application of standards of qualifications. With that remark I am disposed to agree. We shall carefully consider what departures from these draft rules, if any, would be necessary to meet the case of particular municipalities in which the number of candidates may be unduly lowered. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri raised the very large question of the extension of the franchise to the other sex. I think we may allow some time to pass before we take up such a large issue. He also asked me to explain why the new rules required a qualification of five years' standing in the case of graduates. The answer is obvious. Mere graduation does not necessarily imply any experience of the world, and a standing of five years is by no means too drastic a requirement in the case of graduates. It is a possible view that there is no special reason for recognising graduates on the mere score of graduation for the purpose of elections. We have made a concession to the educated classes in recognising graduates with a certain modicum of experience and knowledge of the world as eligible to be candidates.

"I do not wish to go into any of the other matters which have been referred to by previous speakers. We shall carefully consider all that has been urged today. It is not possible for me to give any undertaking of the kind desired in the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's proposition and I am unable to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know if the Honourable Member will accept the resolution if I omit the words 'and not to reduce the number of voters and candidates by raising the qualifications for both'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I cannot accept it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The real truth is, if I may say so to the Council, that, while the motion is very general in its terms, the discussion has taken such a form as to make the criticism rather detailed, and therefore my Honourable colleague feels somewhat committed, by the character of the debate, as regards the acceptance of the resolution, while he is not really far from the spirit taken up by the Honourable mover and other gentlemen who have spoken in support of the resolution. That seems a correct diagnosis of the situation. I do not know whether anything would be gained by dividing the Council at this stage in regard to the criticism of these rules. The debate has been very detailed and many points have been raised and raised legitimately; the opportunity has been so favourable for such criticisms that I have not attempted to restrict the discussion. At the same time, it would be a pity to divide the Council on a matter which is still under the consideration of Government. We are still awaiting communications from various local authorities, and these points are by no means closed. There would therefore be some advantage in our not dividing on the subject at this stage, but I am in the hands of the honourable gentleman who has moved this resolution. If he wishes to divide the Council, I shall put the resolution to vote."

The resolution was then put to the Council and lost.

(Sir Harold Stuart ; the President ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION *RE* CROSS TRAFFIC ON BRANCH RAILWAY LINES.

The next resolution taken up was the following, of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar :—

"VII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that this Government may be pleased to take steps to see that in the arrangements now or hereafter made to fix the District Board Branch Railway line terms with the main line companies, the district boards may not be made or permitted to sacrifice all through or cross traffic receipts over their lines without adequate compensation for the losses caused to them by such traffic."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"With your Excellency's permission, I wish to make a statement which I have privately made to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, telling him what modification of this resolution would enable Government to accept it. If the words beginning with "the district boards" up to the end of the resolution as it stands be omitted, and if the following words be substituted therefor, the resolution will be acceptable to Government :—

'Due weight is given to the loss caused to the district board by the carriage of cross traffic over its line'

"I understand that the Honourable Member is willing to accept this modification. If so, the Government are willing to accept the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The resolution will read thus:

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that this Government may be pleased to take steps to see that, in the arrangements now or hereafter made to fix the District Board Branch Railway line terms with the main line companies, due weight is given to the loss caused to the district board by the carriage of cross traffic over its lines."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will give an assurance as to the subject matter from which this resolution has arisen. The Salem District Board is about to start a three and a half mile line, but on account of the question of cross traffic the work is suspended. The people are anxious to have the line, and I hope it will be possible to give an assurance that the line will be pushed through and not stopped pending the settlement of the question of cross traffic receipts."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Your Excellency, I can tell the Honourable Member and the Council that the Government and the Railway Board are at one with the district board in desiring that the construction of this line should be taken up at once, and the Railway Board have addressed the South Indian Railway Company and urged, as we urged before, that the construction should begin immediately, leaving this question of terms as to cross traffic to be arranged later on as necessity arises."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I thank the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the assurance. I do not wish to press the resolution standing against my name. I first thought of putting the resolution in the form suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, but it was felt by my colleagues that some representatives of other district boards may have something to say and, therefore, with your Excellency's permission, I shall not now move the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I have received a telegram from the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar asking me to request the Council to take his resolutions* tomorrow. May I take it that this will be so arranged?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"This has been already done."

NOTE.—The following resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Shiksul-Mulk Y. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib fell through as he was absent :—

"VIII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps for diminishing the delay caused to railway passengers between Madras and Pallavaram, by having double lines laid between the two stations named above."

* For Resolutions Nos. IX and X *see* pages 714 and 720 *infra*.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION *RE* ECONOMIC INQUIRY AS A PRELIMINARY TO RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'XI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct a public enquiry as to the economic condition of the people in a district or tract, before such district or tract is resettled.'

"It is not necessary for me to take this Council through the various stages which are passed through before a tract or district once settled is resettled after a period of thirty years. It will be within the recollection of the Council that questions affecting the resettlement of certain portions of this Presidency were discussed in some detail last year, in connection with the resettlement of some taluks in North Arcot and Chittoor districts. The discussion which then took place brought to light that the enquiry which is conducted by the Settlement officer concerning several matters requires improvement and modifications in several important particulars. So far as the instructions for conducting resettlements are concerned, very great stress is laid upon the necessity for conducting properly an enquiry as to the economic condition of the people in the district or tract which it is proposed to resettle. It is clearly laid down, in the instructions for conducting resettlements, that it is the first duty of the officer appointed to conduct resettlement operations to make a careful study of the conditions of the existing settlement and their effect on the economic condition and material progress of the district or tract taken for resettlement and that he should collect and study various statistics prepared for the purpose of obtaining information regarding rent-roll in the tract, regarding leases and sale value of land, regarding rainfall, population and various other matters. It is laid down that 'a Settlement officer may in addition to the above statistics collect information on any other points such as the effects of famine, draught, indebtedness of ryots, which he may deem necessary for the elucidation of the economic condition of the people.' If we consider the history of resettlements which have been conducted in this Presidency during the last few years and if we take into consideration what sort of enquiry has been held as regards indebtedness of ryots and other important matters affecting the economic condition of the people, we find that the enquiry has not been of a satisfactory character, and that it requires improvement in several directions. It will be observed that mere calculations based upon statistics furnished by taluk offices cannot lead to satisfactory results and that such calculations are likely to lead to several errors and mistakes. For instance, it was found in dealing with the resettlement of the North Arcot district that the growth in population and the increase in the cultivated area of the tract were important elements to be taken into consideration. It is shown that, though the population increased by 39 per cent. so far as cultivated area was concerned, the increase was only 30 per cent. in the case of dry lands and 4 per cent. in the case of wet lands. It is not shown how far the people were benefited by the increase in cultivation. When one finds an increase in population by 39 per cent. we must enquire why wet cultivation has increased only by 4 per cent. and dry cultivation by 30 per cent.? It has to be seen whether the increased populations are materially benefited by this increase in cultivation and whether it is a sign of the prosperity of the people in that tract.

"Again it is stated that there has been a decrease in coercive processes issued from time to time and that from that circumstance an inference can be drawn that people are in a more prosperous condition and that they are wealthier than they were in former years. This decrease in coercive processes shows the vigilance of officers who are entrusted with the task of the collection of revenue and it cannot itself lead to any other conclusion. So long as the Act provides that moveables of persons must be proceeded against first before lands are sold, it is certain that people will sell agricultural live stock, such as cattle, etc., before their lands are allowed to be sold. Therefore no inference can be drawn from it as to the economic condition of ryots.

"As to the sale price of lands very few examples were considered and the conclusions arrived at cannot be said to be very satisfactory. Presently I will quote the

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Settlement officer himself who admitted that it was not possible for him to enquire into several cases, and that he was not able to draw conclusions from the few cases that he was able to examine.

"Again it is stated that the Settlement officer made due allowance for increased comfort of people and increased cost of living. There is no doubt a statement to that effect made in the report of the Settlement officer; but a perusal of the report shows that no specific portion was allotted for the purpose and no specific allowance was made either for increased cost of living, or increased comfort of the people. We only find a statement that the Settlement officer made allowances for increased cost of living and increased comfort of people and except the Settlement officer's statement there is no evidence to show that such allowances have been made. We have figures as to the increased value of grain, but no figures have been given about the price of the various commodities which would necessarily affect the cost of living of persons. I am referring to this fact to show the perfunctory nature of the enquiry which is now made by Settlement officers and to show that there is every necessity for improving the existing state of things. If we consider the figures furnished by the rent-roll and consider the figures relating to persons who own pattas paying an assessment less than 10 or 30 rupees, we find that it has been stated that these figures are not quite correct and that there are several persons who own small pattas for less than Rs. 30. How can these facts be satisfactorily considered unless a proper enquiry is made? How many people actually hold pattas of the small value of Rs. 10 and under? Such matters cannot be satisfactorily decided unless a proper enquiry is made.

"What is more important is the ryots' indebtedness. So far as this is concerned, it is a point which has to be sifted and considered carefully, before one can consider whether the economic condition of the ryots deserves any enhancement of assessment. We have to consider not only the statistics furnished by the Registration department but make a further enquiry into several other matters. It is clear that several people borrow freely on promissory notes, without executing registered documents; and these facts cannot be properly elucidated unless proper enquiry is made, before any enhancement is made, on that account. I may point out that in the settlement of certain tracts in the Chittoor district an enquiry was made regarding this question, but it was defective and was not satisfactory. After referring to the slender nature of the enquiry as to the value of lands in the Chittoor district, it was practically admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth that there were so few written leases examined that much dependence could not be placed upon them. So far as the North Arcot district was concerned, it was not possible to make a thorough investigation, because in several cases leases were not based upon a fixed fee system but on *waram* tenure. Under these circumstances some satisfactory enquiry is necessary before a proper conclusion can be arrived at.

"As I have stated already, the Settlement officer who drew up the report on the resettlement of the Chittoor district himself admitted that it was not possible for him to make an enquiry regarding the indebtedness of ryots, as the materials were meagre, but that on account of the spread of the co-operative movement the indebtedness of the ryots would not be great. I do not think that any kind of reliance can be placed on the mere spread of the co-operative movement.

"I submit that this resolution which merely suggests that a public enquiry be made as to the economic condition of ryots deserves acceptance by the Government. It is not a new suggestion made by me. The rules laid down by the Government also suggest that the economic condition of the people must be carefully considered before resettlement is effected. I am only suggesting that a proper public enquiry should be made before resettlement and that people must have an opportunity of knowing the conclusions of the Settlement officer and must have an opportunity of showing that they have become poorer, that irrigation sources have become silted, or that the ryots have become indebted to a large extent. That can only be done by a public enquiry, before a district is resettled. Considering the importance of the question and considering also the necessity for doing justice to several ryots most of whom pay assessments less than Rs. 30, there ought to be no difficulty on

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the part of your Excellency's Government in accepting this resolution. A public enquiry will not only help the ryots and parties concerned but also the officers of Government who will be in a position to know how matters stand, and whether considering the increased value of a tract, it deserves further enhancement, and if so to what extent. With these remarks, I commend this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The principle of it is already accepted by Government in the Settlement Manual where it is stated:

'The Settlement officer should also by a careful inspection of the different tracts and localities of each taluk and by consulting the revenue officials and intelligent ryots acquire such a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district or tract to be resettled, as will enable him to proceed with confidence in framing his proposals for the resettlement.'

"What is asked for in this resolution is that this enquiry should be as open as possible and that the gentleman who acquires this knowledge should place himself in a position to make the enquiry as effective as possible. Since the reconstitution of the Legislative Council two specific schemes of resettlement came under the consideration of this Council, and some of us were struck with the paucity of material on which some of the conclusions were based and reports were framed, more especially with reference to the indebtedness of ryots and with reference to the standard of comfort for which some allowances were made under these rules. As regards the first, viz., the indebtedness of ryots both the schemes discussed in this Council contained no information whatever and no statistics to show generally what the general or average indebtedness of ryots was in the two districts resettled and there was absolutely no attempt to consult the registration records and nothing except the *ipse dixit* of the Settlement officer who generally stated that the ryots were not in debt. In one of these cases the Settlement Commissioner went down and he seems to have made an enquiry but came to the opposite conclusion, namely, that the ryots were not in debt in a particular tract as supposed by the Settlement officer. If any value is to be attached to the settlement reports as to the general condition of ryots, the officers should take as much care as is possible to compile statistical information and there should also be an open enquiry among the ryots affected to ascertain what their condition is. Of course, a number of statistical tables are attached showing the rent roll, rise in prices, etc., but there is nothing about the indebtedness of ryots except the opinion of the Settlement officer or the opinion of the Settlement Commissioner. This is one of those matters in which an open enquiry would be an advantage.

"Another matter on which we must have the opinion of the ryots is the higher standard of comfort for which allowance is made by the rules. Individual opinions differ as to what the standard of comfort should be. The settlement officer may have his own ideas but he should collect information from ryots before the re-settlement as to the standard of comfort prevailing among them during the period of re-settlement. With reference to this matter the two settlement schemes which came up for consideration before this Council have afforded no material on which any conclusion can be based. What has been done is that the settlement officer first makes up his mind that 40 per cent. would be justifiable on the calculations made by him. He then goes on to recommend a 20 per cent enhancement, the remaining 20 per cent. being the allowance he makes for the higher standard of comfort. That is looking at the question in the wrong way. What should be done is to find out by an open inquiry how the cost of living has increased and how the ryots have to pay much more for their necessities than hitherto, and after taking all these into consideration the question of enhancement should be considered. But what is really done now is that the conclusion is come to that the tract will bear an enhancement of 20 per cent. and the remaining 20 per cent. which may be justified by the statistics is regarded as an allowance for the higher standard of comfort. In these two matters there is considerable room for complaint, and any inquiry suggested must be as open as possible to sift the correctness of the opinion of the settlement officer both as regards the indebtedness of ryots and the standard of comfort of ryots.

"My Lord, there is one other matter to which I should like to make some reference. In the two schemes which came up for consideration in this Council, it has been found that the settlement officer based all his general conclusions as regards the rental

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value of lands on 18 or 20 documents which he chose for himself and we were not in a position to judge how these documents were got at. The documents are not before us and we cannot say how he came to rely upon these particular documents to arrive at his conclusion. If an inquiry is held, the settlement officer will have a large number of documents and a much more correct conclusion can be arrived at. I have not verified it, but I am certain that in both the schemes the number of leases examined is not more than twenty. General averages have been struck on a slender basis afforded by a few documents; and it was admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth himself that the number of documents examined by the settlement officer was very small, and that it was a matter for regret. Under these circumstances I heartily support the suggestion of my Honourable friend for an open inquiry previous to the re-settlement of a district."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"On the subject-matter of this resolution I think there will be very little difference of opinion between the Government and the Honourable Members who have spoken, so far as the future is concerned. The object of a settlement inquiry is to obtain accurate information regarding the economic condition of a tract. As the Honourable Members who have spoken to the resolution have pointed out, the Settlement Manual distinctly provides that 'the first duty of the officer appointed for conducting re-settlement operations is to make a careful study of the conditions of the existing settlement and of their effect on the economic condition and material progress of the district or tract taken up for re-settlement.' Then it goes on to say that in order to obtain information on the economic condition of a tract the settlement officer should compile statistics on a large number of different subjects, one of which is the sale value of lands and leases. This list of objects does not mention indebtedness. If necessary, that can be added to the list. My recollection is that orders have been issued directing that the indebtedness of a tract should be dealt with by the settlement officer. Then the Manual goes on to say that 'the settlement officer shall by careful inspection of tracts and localities and after 'consulting revenue officials and intelligent ryots acquire such thorough knowledge of 'the circumstances of the district to be resettled as will enable him to proceed with 'confidence to submit proposals.' Last year when a debate took place in this Council on a resolution which was moved on this question of re-settlement by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, your Excellency, in summing up the debate, said:

'The settlement scheme is arrived at, so far as I am aware, as a result of the personal efforts of the settlement party under an officer called the settlement officer with his assistants. It is the duty of that officer to make himself acquainted with the whole facts and circumstances of the case and he goes from field to field and village to village and source to source and it is his duty to inform himself of and to place on record all the facts and conditions of the district. Those facts and conditions are recorded in the settlement report. This settlement scheme report is the result of his personal conferences with the ryots. There is no work which brings an officer more closely and more personally into touch with the ryots than this. As a result of personal efforts of this description the settlement scheme report is published. The settlement officer has every opportunity of consulting the ryots and he would be neglecting his duty if he did not take advantage of this to learn the whole mind of the ryots and the whole circumstances of their holdings. This is all on record and put down in the settlement scheme report and the whole case is there set out so far as he can obtain it.'

"Your Excellency has pointed out that it is the duty of the settlement officer to do what this resolution contemplates and there is nothing therefore in this resolution itself which the Government have any objection to; the only question that arises is what is meant by a public inquiry. On that point I think the Honourable Member who moved the resolution is almost entirely silent, as he did not tell us what was meant by 'public enquiry.' The Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao who seconded the resolution said that the enquiry should be as open as possible. I am not quite sure what that means either. It is difficult for the Government to accept a resolution the meaning of which is not quite understood. What I would suggest on behalf of Government is that the Government are prepared to accept a resolution to the effect that the settlement officer should give public notice of the fact that he is going to undertake an inquiry into the economic condition of a tract and that he is prepared to receive representations from any persons interested in the tract. That is really what we desire. It is not the practice at present to give public notice of re-settlements. The settlement officer comes to a district and sets about his work without any

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announcement. Perhaps most people hear that he is there, and those who are interested can make representations but I think it is desirable that he should give public notice in the District Gazette that from such and such a date he will commence the re-settlement of the district and that he is prepared to receive representations. If that is the sort of public inquiry which the Honourable mover and the Honourable seconder desire, then the Government are prepared to accept it. We shall have the advantage of representations being heard before the scheme report is drawn up. If, on the other hand, it is his desire that it should be something like a judicial inquiry at which witnesses are called and put into the box and examined by counsel, then I do not think that Government can agree to it. This is the objection to the terms of the resolution. Public inquiry may mean *quasi*-judicial inquiry with witnesses and all the paraphernalia of cross-examination. I do not think that such an enquiry would serve any useful purpose. We shall have particular statements put forward, but what we mostly rely upon is a detailed and careful investigation. If the Honourable gentleman who moved the resolution is prepared to alter the wording in the way I have indicated, viz., that the settlement officer should give public notice of his readiness to receive communications, the Government will be prepared to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I am grateful to the Government for accepting the resolution with some modifications. I may make one or two remarks. The first resolution on re-settlement was moved by me and the second one was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao which gave rise to a very lively debate. Your Excellency, all these rules were in existence when the re-settlement of North Arcot was made. What we complain of bitterly is that these rules were not acted upon and that time was not given to parties to place their objections. Honourable Members here who were present at the debate will remember that Sir John Atkinson took shelter under some technicality and said that the rules were all carried out and that they were all liberal. As a matter of fact, the rules were all liberal, but they were not observed and carried out by the officers of the settlement department. What we want is a sort of *quasi*-judicial inquiry. I asked for certain information about some villages in the North Arcot district and the Government said that they had no information. I asked for some information about villages which complained that tanks had been classified under a higher class, though their tanks were only rain-fed and not fed by the Pálár. The Government said that they had no information and that the matter had been settled by the settlement officer. When the villagers themselves went to the settlement officer the latter said that he could not go and inspect every one of the tanks and that he had to rely on the information given him by his assistants. I asked the Government also as to how much the people of these villages were indebted to the Government under *takkavi* and other loans and the Government said that they had no information. I wanted to find out how many people migrated to other places having no employment—the places migrated to being foreign countries such as Ceylon, etc.,—since 1910, and the Government told us that they had no information. If we have a public inquiry about the economic condition of villages, we will have in those places a responsible officer to get all this information and decide about the economic condition of the ryots. You have to take an average village and calculate upon it: but if there is a *quasi*-judicial inquiry, they will have registers of villages and documents of the people before them. Day after day complaints are heard that this inquiry should not be departmental, because if it is a departmental inquiry, officers will depend upon tahsildars' reports and revenue inspectors' reports. What we want is a *quasi*-judicial inquiry where all these things will be discussed and information gathered from offices of registrars and other sources which will help in arriving at a conclusion about the economic condition of a district. That will improve the present sorry state of things. We have had those liberal rules, but what we complain of is that they have not been carried out. I recognise the liberal spirit in which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is prepared to view the resolution and accept it with some modifications."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"I am glad, my Lord, that there is not much disagreement between the views put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and myself. He has stated that it is only the use of the words 'public inquiry' in the

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resolution that has created some difficulty. Public inquiry may mean judicial inquiry where witnesses should be examined and cross-examined and where there should be a provision for appeal. By 'public inquiry' I do not mean judicial inquiry where witnesses will have to be so examined on oath. What is meant is an open inquiry where people shall have a free opportunity to make their representations.

"In the light of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, I would suggest that the resolution be modified as follows:—

'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that a settlement officer should give public notice of an inquiry as to the economic condition of the people in a district or tract before such district or tract is re-settled and hold an open inquiry to receive and consider all representations made by ryots.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The terms in which I would suggest to the Honourable Member that this resolution might be worded would be as follows:—

'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that, when re-settlement of any tract is undertaken, the special settlement officer shall give public notice of the operations and notify that he is prepared to receive any representations from any person interested.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"We may add the words 'and consider' after the words 'to receive'."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I agree to that."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The amended resolution will read as follows:—

'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that, when re-settlement of any tract is undertaken, the special settlement officer shall give public notice of the operations and notify that he is prepared to receive and consider any representation from any person interested.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Would not the fixing of time or place be included?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That will be included in the notification."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Can we not say 'before' instead of the word 'when'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Yes. We will insert the words 'before they commence' after the word 'operations'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution as amended will read as follows:—

'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that, when a re-settlement of any tract is undertaken, the special settlement officer shall give public notice of the operations, before they commence, and notify that he is prepared to receive and consider representations from all persons interested.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"We should like to have the word 'inquiry'. He may receive the petitions and send the people away."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is stated that he shall 'receive and consider all representations'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"A ryot may send his representation by post."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We do not object to their coming by post."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"We may have the words 'inquire and consider'."

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Raman Menon; the President; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"How can he 'inquire and consider' representations?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What will satisfy the Council is the addition of the words 'both oral and written' after the word 'representations'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"We must add the words 'as to the economic condition of the people in the tract'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution, as finally amended, will run as follows:—

'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that, when the re-settlement of any tract is undertaken, the special settlement officer shall give public notice of the operations, before they commence, and notify that he is prepared to receive and consider representations, oral or written, from persons interested, as to the economic condition of the people in the tract'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I have one doubt. Does it lay any obligation on the settlement officer to conduct an inquiry as to the economic condition of the people?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is already his duty. This is to enable him to discharge his duty. There is no question about that."

The resolution as thus amended was accepted by the Government.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There are two resolutions, Nos. IX * and X, * on the agenda standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar to whom intimation has been sent that they will be placed at the end of the agenda. We do not undertake that the Council will sit up to the time when the Honourable Member arrives. The resolutions will be put at the end of the agenda, and it will be left to the Council to decide what shall be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What about resolution No. XIII†?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that it has been withdrawn."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 26th May.

J. P. BEDFORD.
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

* *Vide* pages 714 and 720 *ante*.
† The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. KUMARA RAU:—
"XIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to make grants in aid of the elementary schools under private management, equal to half the cost of maintenance of such schools, wherever education therein is imparted free of charge.".

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 26th day of May 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLIGGS.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr C. R M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr H. S. DUNCAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMADHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. BAGSER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* INQUIRY INTO THE INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'XII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct a public inquiry as to the increase in the public expenditure of this Presidency, with a view to secure economy wherever possible.'

"This resolution relates to the increase in the public expenditure of this Presidency, regarding which there can be no difference of opinion. It suggests that there should be an inquiry as to this increase and that the inquiry should be directed with a view to secure economy wherever possible. I may at the very outset inform the Council that I do not for a moment wish to suggest that there has been extravagance in the public expenditure of this Presidency; nor do I wish to suggest that due consideration has not been given to economy in regulating the expenditure of this Province. On the other hand, I am aware that it is the economical working in this Presidency in the years gone by that largely contributed to the unfair treatment which this Province received at the hands of the Government of India in the provincial settlement of 1911. It is also clear that this fact was admitted by various members of the Government of India, particularly by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in 1912, when he said that this Province was contributing a larger ratio to the Imperial exchequer than any other Province in India and that this was probably due to its economic working. If, notwithstanding this fact, I have considered it necessary and desirable to bring forward this resolution at this meeting, it is with the object of suggesting that the question of expenditure may be definitely considered to see if it is possible to effect any further retrenchment.

"I need hardly remind Honourable Members of this Council that, when a resolution was moved in March last for a revision of the provincial financial settlement, it was pointed out that there were not then sufficient materials to enable us to make out a proper case to approach the Government of India for a revision of the financial settlement. If a proper enquiry is directed regarding the public expenditure of this Presidency and if it is found either that no retrenchment is possible, or that any retrenchment which may be effected is quite inappreciable, it may be that we can then make out a stronger case for a revision of the settlement or for larger grants from the Government of India. That is one aspect of the question which I wish to present.

"There is another aspect which also induces me to place this resolution before the Council. There is no doubt whatever that the various local bodies in this Presidency have very limited resources and that they are not able to meet the various demands on their finances. It must be within the recollection of this Council that, when a resolution was moved by me for an inquiry regarding the resources of local bodies at the last session of the Council, it was pointed out that there was no possibility or even probability of retrenchment in expenditure and that it was only by means of some methods of taxation that the problem could be satisfactorily solved. It will be admitted by all members—it was admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar on the last occasion—that taxation of any sort whatever cannot be and ought not to be thought of, if it is possible to effect any retrenchment of expenditure and allot more funds for the benefit of local bodies from out of provincial revenues. It may also be remembered that there is not much scope for extra taxation in this Presidency and any taxation that may be suggested cannot materially add to the revenues of this Province. So far as land is concerned, it is practically admitted that land in this Province is being taxed more heavily than in other Provinces in India. There is hardly any margin left for extra taxation in that direction.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"In this connection I may quote some of the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart when he presented the budget for 1912–13. After reviewing the receuns and expenditure of this Province, and giving the figures relating to revenue realised from various heads, he said :

"The Council will, I think, see that, we have not got very much margin for additional expenditure, and if we want to keep up to the level that we have now reached, we have to be extremely careful, because we cannot supplement our income by increased taxation. The land tax — the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was pleased to call it land 'tax' and not revenue—is based upon certain principles and is not regulated every year according to our needs The excise, it is true, can be worked up, but we do that also not according to our needs, because we want to make it bear the maximum burden consistent with preventing smuggling and illicit distillation. We have no control over the rates of stamp duty and income-tax. Forests we have to work partly as a commercial speculation and partly from considerations into which the revenue must not be allowed to enter. In registration also we are restricted by considerations of the importance of inducing people to register as freely as possible.'

"It is clearly pointed out that there is not much chance of realizing any large amount of income by extra taxation and that there is not much scope for extra taxation on land. Observations were also made in the Imperial Legislative Council by responsible members of the Government of India that there is not much scope for the levy of extra taxation on land. Under these circumstances, so long as we are satisfied that it is necessary to improve the resources of local bodies to enable them to discharge their functions in a satisfactory manner, so long as we are satisfied that the further advancement of the cause of such useful objects as education, sanitation and other objects requires further grants, we are bound to examine the expenditure of this Presidency and see whether retrenchment is or is not possible in any directions to enable us to effect further improvements in these various directions. This is another reason why I have considered it desirable to place this resolution before this Council.

"I am aware that I will be met with the reply that year after year an inquiry is being made and expenditure is being carefully watched and that further inquiry is not necessary. I am aware that on every occasion when the budget is presented to the Council, the revenue realized and the expenditure incurred during the year are very carefully analyzed and scrutinized. But may I point out that there is a distinction between examining proposals made for future expenditure and the effecting of retrenchment in expenditure that has already been incurred? I have no doubt that proposals for new and additional expenditure are very carefully scrutinized and checked and subjected to very rigorous scrutiny. But it will be a different thing when retrenchment of expenditure incurred and accepted for several years is considered. It is therefore necessary and desirable that an inquiry should be conducted, and that the enquiry should also be of a public character. The inquiry must be a public inquiry so as to give an opportunity to all those interested in this matter to make their own representations and to offer their own suggestions, so that the Government might be in full possession of all the materials before arriving at any decision. So far as I am aware, the inquiry hitherto conducted regarding the expenditure of this Presidency was conducted departmentally through the various secretariats and the various departments. The public who are also interested in the expenditure have had no opportunity of making useful suggestions regarding expenditure and trying to point out which item might be avoided or given effect to. It is for this purpose that I suggest in this resolution that a public inquiry should be conducted regarding the public expenditure of this Province.

"Having generally referred to the necessity for an inquiry in this matter, I may now proceed to point out whether there are any directions in which retrenchment is possible, whether there are any items in which there has been an unnecessarily large amount of expenditure. So far as this resolution is concerned, I have not suggested definitely in what direction there should be retrenchment, because that is a matter in which there should be a committee for making a complete inquiry or there should be consultation with the heads of various departments and the opinions of various non-officials obtained, before a satisfactory decision could be arrived at. So far as the revenue and expenditure of this Province is concerned, I shall commence with the year 1908–09, because it was in that year that there was a revision of the settlement in a

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substantial manner, and that even under the head of land revenue the provincial share was increased from one-fourth to one-half, and I shall stop with the year 1913-14, because accounts are available only up to that year. In 1914-15 there has been some disturbance on account of the war. The following are the figures:—

Year.	Total receipts.	Excluding adjustments.	Charges.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908-09	582 15	597 57	661 90
1909-10	593 91	614 74	686 66
1910-11	643 28	628 94	692 17
1911-12	701 32	672 86	671 02
1912-13	803 36	707 83	765 08
1913-14	757 82	726 10	810 41

"These figures show that between 1908-09 and 1913-14 there has been an increase in the total revenue of 175·37 lakhs and an increase in the total expenditure of 243·61 lakhs. As far as expenditure is concerned, allowance may be made for the circumstance that a portion of the expenditure was incurred out of grants made by the Imperial Government.

"Having thus referred to the totals of revenue and expenditure, I shall now point out three or four particular items and show that some retrenchment may be effected under these items. The expenditure in land revenue in 1906-07 was 113·30 lakhs—I take that year because so far as the land revenue is concerned the expenditure has been wholly provincial and there has been no alteration—while in 1913-14 it was 146 84 lakhs, there having been an increase of 33 54 lakhs, that is about 30 per cent. In Police the expenditure in 1906-07 was 58·17 lakhs; it came in 1913-14 to 92·48 lakhs; there is thus an increase under this head of 34·31 lakhs or an increase of about 59 per cent. Then in the case of Civil Works it was 50·53 lakhs in 1906-07 and 164 90 lakhs in 1913-14; it therefore trebled itself during that period. So far as Civil Works are concerned, I wish particularly to draw the attention of this Council to the expenditure which has been incurred year after year on buildings—original works, because under the head of Civil Works we also include grants to various local boards and municipalities for various useful objects, regarding which there has been no difference of opinion and the necessity for which every one has admitted. But we find that an unduly large amount has been spent on buildings—original works year after year, and the average has been between 35 to 40 lakhs year after year. I wish to suggest whether it is not possible to examine the question of the increase of expenditure under these various heads in detail and whether it is not possible to suggest certain items under which retrenchment can be effected. So far as land revenue is concerned, several proposals have been brought forward from time to time for decreasing the provision made under Survey and Settlement and a committee was finally appointed to consider that question. We find some information given about it in reply to question No. 113 which was answered yesterday; but the report of the committee has not yet been published and the public have no opportunity of knowing exactly what their recommendations are and whether any useful suggestions have been made for reducing the expenditure on Survey and Settlement. It is only stated in that reply that the committee's report was received on 15th instant and that the Government will consider whether it is expedient to publish the report before passing orders on it. Under the head of Police also, as I stated, the expenditure has increased by about 60 per cent. No doubt it has been increased in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission. But when we find that the expenditure has been increased even in 1913-14 by 34·31 lakhs, and we find that budget provision has been made for 20 lakhs more in 1915-1916, it is necessary that the whole question must be examined, considering the other needs which are being pressed upon the attention of the Government from time to time. It is also clear that provision has been made in recent years for the settlement and reclamation of prisoners and the settlement of criminals in various parts of the Presidency. It is, therefore, a matter for consideration whether the ordinary expenditure of the Police department cannot profitably be reduced in various directions.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"There is one other item regarding which I wish to make a suggestion. It is about the expenditure incurred under General Administration. It is not my desire now to raise any controversial question which we tried to avoid the other day. I think it is a matter for consideration in any case as to whether the expenditure under General Administration and, in particular, the exodine charges cannot be reduced. I state it is a matter for inquiry and consideration. I do not want the Council to come to a conclusion at once. It was pointed out by His Excellency on the last occasion that it was a question affecting not only this Province, but even the other Provinces in India, and that it was a matter of a controversial nature; and it was therefore dropped at the meeting held on 15th March. But it is in any case a matter for consideration whether it is not possible to reduce expenditure to any extent and even if other Provinces are slow to move in the matter, whether this Province cannot set an example. What particularly induced me to refer to this on this occasion has been the circumstance which we have noticed, that several of my Honourable colleagues have not been in a position to attend the meeting on this occasion. I have thus far referred to particular items under which some retrenchment may perhaps be effected and items regarding which proper inquiries should be made.

"There is another important circumstance which I wish to place before this Council for consideration. I believe that a larger employment of indigenous agency in the matter of administration must substantially reduce the expenditure of this Province. A larger employment of Indian officers for all those posts for which they can be very safely appointed must materially reduce expenditure. When I refer to this matter in this general form, I am likely to be met by a reply that that is a very large question which is now engaging the attention of the Public Service Commission and that we have to wait till that body formally makes its recommendations. Apart from the final conclusions which may be arrived at by that Commission, it is still possible for your Excellency's Government to consider whether there are not various departments in which substantial economies may be effected by the employment of Indian officers. The recent announcement regarding the appointments of Deputy of Directors of Agriculture particularly struck me in this connection. Provision was made for three Deputy Directors of Agriculture, one on a salary of Rs. 1,000 and upwards and two on a salary of Rs 400. The Deputy Directors already appointed are European officers; and it is perfectly reasonable to consider whether, with proper training and by careful selection, competent Indians having information regarding the actual agricultural needs of this country cannot be found to fill such posts and to help the Government in carrying on the agricultural improvement of this country. The reply given to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma yesterday as to the recruitment of these three officers has been somewhat disappointing, because it is stated that they will be recruited by the Secretary of State and that they are likely to be Europeans. I mention this as an instance of the various ways in which retrenchment can be effected, by Indians being appointed for such posts, even without waiting for the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. I believe that even regarding the appointment of the new survey officers for which provision has been made, it is possible that Indians may be appointed and substantial economy effected in that direction.

"Your Excellency, I have so far suggested some possible directions in which economy might be effected; but your Excellency's Government need not be deterred from accepting this resolution, even though it may not be possible for all my reasons or proposals being accepted. I have made some proposals and offered some suggestions; but I am aware that they require careful examination and further consideration and analysis. It is for that reason that I have not specifically made these proposals in this resolution. But is it not time that this matter is carefully inquired into? It has been a matter of experience in this Council that, though your Excellency's Government sometimes finds it possible to sympathise with a resolution or are even inclined to accept the resolution, the reasons suggested by the mover of the resolution or the other speakers are generally made responsible for its non acceptance. I hope that such will not be the attitude towards this resolution, because in accepting the resolution as it is, the Government need not accept all the reasons that are given in supporting that resolution. If the Government are satisfied that there is scope for inquiry regarding the increase in public expenditure, which increase,

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I presume, is admitted, I think there can be no objection whatever in the way of this resolution being accepted. It does not evidently commit the Government to a particular statement that the expenditure hitherto incurred is unreasonable or whether it is not justified, or that the Government have been extravagant or that the Government have not carefully considered the interests of economy. It will be conceded, I presume, by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that it is desirable in the interests of the administration of the country that the question of expenditure should be examined as often as possible and also at particular periods. Every year it is being examined, but the cumulative effect of the proposals which are brought into operation in the course of some years deserves to be considered now and then, before further progress is made. It is for this reason that I suggest that an enquiry may be held regarding expenditure and economy secured, wherever possible. I have advisedly used the words 'wherever possible,' because, if it is not possible and if economy will in any way interfere with efficiency, nobody will suggest economy under those circumstances. But if possible, I trust that the Government would secure economy and see that the funds which can be spared are utilised for various other useful objects. I therefore trust that there will be no difficulty whatever in your Excellency's Government accepting this resolution and ordering a public inquiry regarding expenditure in this Presidency. I use the word 'public'; but the word 'public' need not create any alarm. If the word 'public' is used it is not for the purpose of creating difficulties in the way of the officer conducting the inquiry nor for the purpose of embarrassing the Government in any way. It is only with the object of enabling people, who are competent to offer useful suggestions and who are also interested in giving advice, to make their representations to the Government and help the Government with their proposals. It is with the object of assisting the Government in such matters that I have asked for a public inquiry, and not with the object of impeding the work of the Government. For these reasons, I request that this resolution may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member began his remarks by assuring us that he did not wish to suggest that there was any extravagance on the part of the executive Government or that due consideration was not paid to economy. That preliminary remark, your Excellency, drew all the sting from what seemed to be an attack on the extravagance of Government. At the same time it completely swept away the case for the inquiry which the Honourable Member desires. I had already observed that in his speech on the 31st March last the same honourable gentleman had given us an excellent certificate. He referred to the tradition of careful and economic management which had long characterised Madras administration. I have papers here showing that this class of certificate has been given to us by nearly every administrator of importance in India, and in particular by the Financial Members and Financial Secretaries of the Government of India.

"The Honourable Member perhaps does not know how difficult it is for the spending departments to obtain sanction for any additional expenditure. Every proposal has to run the gauntlet first of all of the administrative department in the secretariat. These proposals are viewed carefully, and perhaps with a slight inclination towards sanctioning the expenditure; then they come to the financial department where the meshes of the net are extremely small, and a very strong case has to be made out before the sanction of Government is given to any new expenditure, especially of a recurring nature. Then further we have only limited powers of sanction. Above us is the Government of India and above the Government of India the Secretary of State and, even when we are disposed to sanction any new expenditure, we have to run the gauntlet of these two authorities and convince them that it is necessary.

"I quite agree with the Honourable Member that there has been a very considerable increase in expenditure in recent years. He has started from the year 1908-09. I will take a period of ten years as 1904-05 was the real beginning of our present settlement. If we readjust the figures so as to give the same proportions between Imperial and Provincial accounts for both revenue and expenditure heads, I find that the increase in our expenditure in the ten years (I take the last year's budget figures.

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

and not the actuals as the war affected them), is no less than 404 lakhs. That sounds a very large sum. But, when we come to examine the details, we shall find that a very great deal of it comes from the Government of India. The first and largest item is land revenue, and the greater part of the increase under land revenue is not really an increase of the expenditure at all, but only a remission of taxation. The Government of India remitted the village services cess both in ryotwari villages and later on in villages in proprietary estates and thereby threw the burden of the upkeep of village establishments upon provincial revenues; but at the same time they gave us the money to meet the extra charges. The total figure comes to over 70 lakhs per annum, and we have had an equivalent grant from Imperial revenues. Then to take another item, there is education in regard to which the increase in the last ten years has been nearly 54 lakhs. I do not suppose that any Honourable Member here, whether official or non-official would desire any reduction in the expenditure on education. It has been very largely met out of grants from Imperial revenues, though we have ourselves given an increasing grant of 2 lakhs per annum and, in many years, have exceeded that amount. In the case of Police which has been specially mentioned by the Honourable Member, the increase in the ten years is over 43 lakhs, but 37 lakhs of that are due to the recommendations of the Police Commission, which were largely financed by the Government of India. And it is the same with the other items. I need not trouble the Council with further details. The growth of expenditure has been mainly due to remission of taxation, as in the case just mentioned, or to an improvement in the general scale and standard of administration, to effect which we have received assistance from the Government of India, and it is in many cases the Government of India who have imposed these reforms upon us and have therefore given us the money to enable us to finance them.

"The honourable gentleman suggests that we should have a public inquiry and he thinks apparently that that public inquiry might possibly find some small items of expenditure which could be reduced. I speak with absolute confidence, when I say that any public inquiry would undoubtedly lead to an enhancement of expenditure. I am sure that one of the first results of such an inquiry, even if it were not made by a committee, would be recommendations made by the press, though perhaps not by the officials conducting the inquiry, to enhance the scale of salaries now paid, especially to the lower ranks of our establishment. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, for example, would press the claims of village officers upon the officer or committee holding the inquiry, and I am sure that agitation in the press would bring these claims very strongly before us. We should have further agitation to increase, and not decrease, the expenditure on the Police, because there would undoubtedly be representations made that the salary of the constable is very insufficient. It would be the same with regard to the other departments also. The result would be not only that we should not have effected economy, but we should be pressed very strongly to increase the whole scale of our expenditure.

"I hope that the Council will not think that we do not from time to time make inquiries into our expenditure. The Public Works Department has been specially mentioned by the Honourable Member. An inquiry is actually going on, and it has been going on for some time and is not yet concluded, though we have dealt with certain items, to see whether we cannot reduce the standard of our buildings, to see whether we are not building on too extravagant a scale. These questions have been examined by experts in consultation not only with officials but with non-officials also, large contractors, and bodies like the Port Trust which have given us considerable assistance, and we hope that we may be able to effect economies, though we cannot allow the Council to think that they will be very large. Again, in the case of the Survey and Settlement departments and the Department of Land Records, a committee has been recently sitting which has just reported to us what economies can be effected and what changes can be made in that particular branch of administration. These are only instances I quote to show what we are doing.

"I may give one other instance, and that is 'Forests.' I do not know whether that was mentioned by the Honourable Member or not. In the case of forests, the increase of expenditure attracted the attention of the Finance Department some time ago and at the request of this Government the Inspector-General of Forests visited Madras to advise us about our expenditure. I am sorry to say that his

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advice did not, on the whole, lead to economy. His advice, though it led to economy in some directions, did not lead to any reduction of expenditure. At the same time, I would like to point out that, although there has been considerable increase in expenditure on forests, the net revenue is higher than what it was ten years ago.

"I cannot imagine, as I said, that any public inquiry would do good, and I must maintain that the Honourable Member by his preliminary remarks has shown, not only that there is no case for inquiry, but that we are a most economical and careful Government. A motion similar to this was brought forward some years ago in the Imperial Legislative Council by the late Mr. Gokhale and, in replying sympathetically, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said 'the duty of inquiry into expenditure is to my 'mind essentially a duty of the executive Government.' If you have reason to believe that the executive Government are neglecting their duty, then I think you have a good case for asking for an inquiry, whether public or otherwise; but you have yourselves given us a testimonial for our carefulness and economy; and therefore I maintain that the case for a public inquiry into this branch of administration has completely failed. I must therefore, your Excellency, on behalf of the Government decline to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to say a few words in connection with this discussion, not so much as to any extravagance on the part of the administration, but really to show that it is quite possible by an inquiry such as the one suggested to readjust the objects of the Provincial expenditure. An inquiry such as the one suggested may not necessarily lead to economy; but it would show that Provincial expenditure in certain departments has been incurred, when funds are limited, to the detriment of some other objects of more useful expenditure.

"The question has to be viewed both as regards recurring expenditure and as regards non recurring expenditure. I may say that I associate myself entirely with my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao that in the matter of recurring expenditure it has been a matter of legitimate complaint by us in this Council that indigenous agency has not been employed to the extent to which it might be in the departments of Government. That is one complaint, which has been made very often in this Council and which has been amply illustrated by the recent scheme for the reorganisation of the Agricultural department to which some reference has been made. One of our complaints has also been, your Excellency, that if the scheme had been published or had at least been placed before this Council before final sanction, it is quite possible that we might have urged upon the Government some of our views and shown that it was not quite necessary in a department like that to constitute an Imperial service and a Provincial service which would necessarily add to expenditure. It may be that in the constitution of this department, which is one of the latest to be re-organized your Excellency's Government might have seen their way to add very much more to the Provincial service and cut down the Imperial branch; it is one of the ways in which economy might be practised.

"As regards the question of the scale of expenditure in this Presidency, I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the question of the large building programme of the Public Works Department is receiving consideration at the hands of the Government. So far as some of us are concerned, we should like to see much more expenditure incurred in the direction of education, sanitation, and medical relief, and if the construction of buildings required for administrative purposes could be kept in abeyance, and expenditure in regard to education, sanitation and medical relief be much more favoured than at present, I think it would greatly meet the wishes of the people. I do not say that it has been deliberately attempted to keep down the expenditure under these three heads, but we should certainly like to see, where the money available is limited, that more expenditure is incurred in these directions affecting the well-being of the people. As regards the Police expenditure, it is true, my Lord, that we have been to some extent assisted by the Government of India; but I think there is room for representation to the Imperial Government that Provincial finance has been affected by the expansion of this department much more than was originally contemplated, as has been already suggested in this Council."

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I regret the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has not been able to see his way to accept this resolution; for I believe that if an inquiry such as the one proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao had been agreed to, it would have strengthened the hands of the Madras Government in a fight with the Government of India with regard to Provincial finance. It would have also shown to the public that their apprehensions as regards the method of expenditure adopted by the Government are in some instances at least ill-founded and it would have also enabled persons interested in finance to approach the Government with suggestions as to the relative methods of advance in the various branches of expenditure. I am perfectly at one with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in considering that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the Government have been very careful in watching the growth of expenditure under several heads—I would not say all the heads—so that the net result of it was perhaps to the detriment of this Province when the question of settlement was taken into consideration some years ago. There is not the slightest doubt that, if we take the various heads of expenditure, we are perhaps spending far less than several other Provinces. Our complaint is that under some heads the growth of expenditure has not been as rapid as we are entitled to expect from a Government which have the interests of the people at heart. We shall have to look at this from two standpoints, whether first of all we are spending more than other Provinces in respect of these various branches and whether consequently we are not entitled to something more from the Government of India by showing that our expenditure cannot be reduced under most of these heads. The second and more important point would be, assuming for argument's sake that we are not in a position to touch the Provincial settlement in any manner whatsoever, then, having limited funds at our disposal, are not the Government spending much more on unproductive branches of administration and starving comparatively speaking more useful branches, and cannot therefore a re-adjustment of the various heads effect economies which, though they might cripple the efficiency of a particular department for the time would, on the whole, advance the prosperity of the Province? The first question is, can we get more money? The second question is, if we cannot get more money, is it not necessary that we should effect economies in certain branches, though it might affect efficiency with a view to spend more money upon other branches?

"Under the first head I consider that we have been spending far less than various other Provinces. Taking, for instance, General Administration, I do not think that we are spending far more than other Provinces, relatively to the population Taking the year 1912, we were spending about 18 lakhs—now 19 lakhs,—as against 26 lakhs in Bengal with a population very nearly the same, 15 lakhs in Behar and Orissa, 21 lakhs in the United Provinces with a much smaller population, 16 lakhs in the Punjab with half the population, 25 lakhs in Bombay, and 21 lakhs in Burmah with one-fourth the population. Then under the head of Law and Justice, we are spending far less than other Provinces, because we were spending only 63 lakhs in 1912–13 and it has by re-adjustment been made 85 lakhs recently as against Bengal with the same population spending 93 lakhs, and the United Provinces spending 61 lakhs—the people there are not so litigious—the Punjab spending 42 lakhs, Bombay 56 lakhs, and Burma 48 lakhs. But I am more concerned with the more useful branches of expenditure, and I am sorry to say that, relatively to the population, we have been spending far less under these heads, than in the other Provinces. I will take Education and Medicine Under the head of Education, in recent years the expenditure has been large; but Provinces with far less population have been spending far more and we have no reason to congratulate ourselves when we compare ourselves with our sister Provinces. In 1912 the expenditure under Education was 58 lakhs It is now 77 lakhs, as against Bengal with 78 lakhs and Bombay, with half the population, which is spending 60 lakhs. Therefore, I think, relatively to the population, Bombay has been spending twice as much as we were spending some two years ago. Then as regards medicine I think our expenditure has been enormously low. We were spending only 29 lakhs as against Bengal 36 lakhs and United Provinces 30 lakhs, Punjab 31 lakhs, Bombay 41 lakhs, and Burma 31 lakhs, so that with a much larger population, we were spending under this head far less sums ther

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

aven Burma with a population of only 12 millions. I do not wish to weary you with figures. If you take Civil Works also, our expenditure was 164 lakhs, but, as compared with the population, that expenditure is not far more than what other Provinces are spending. The tale will be the same with regard to Police also to which reference has been made. There is one particular point, and that is that Bengal, notwithstanding its troubles, was spending not much more than Madras in 1912–13. With a larger population the expenditure in the United Provinces was not much larger.

"Therefore I think, that it would be impossible for the Government of India or for any other Province to accuse us of any extravagance in any respect as compared with themselves. Consequently when we ask for economies to be effected, it should not be understood that we have been extravagant as compared with other Provinces or as compared with the requirements of a civilised and progressive Government. We have been told repeatedly that there is no use in expecting any assistance from the Government of India and that we must learn to cut our coat according to our cloth. If that is the problem before us, if it is impossible to expect the Government of India to look at our claims with greater sympathy than they have done in the past, then is it not time that there should be an inquiry as to the methods in which retrenchment should be effected in various departments, in order that greater expenditure may be incurred under some heads which cannot be denied to be progressive? That is the whole point at issue. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart referred to the growth under some of these heads, and said that the Imperial Government had been very kind to us in making grants in order to enable the Government to meet the expenditure, as they had even imposed some of these reforms upon the Provincial Government. I do not wish to be ungrateful to the Government of India. I would only point out that what the Government of India are giving us is out of our own Provincial resources, and they have not paid a single pie more than what is our fair share. Therefore I do not wish to give credit to the Government of India in this respect perhaps to the extent to which they might think they are entitled to when we look at the nominally large grants which the Government of India are supposed to have been making to this province from time to time. My Lord, there are two heads, sanitation and education, in respect of which all of us are deeply interested; and it is absolutely impossible that this Province can make any progress in technical education, or in education generally unless there is a much larger expenditure under this head. In regard to medicine, I have also referred to the figures which show what enormously low sums are spent by this Government on medicine. If we are to improve the sanitary needs and the educational needs of this Province, where is the money to come from unless we effect retrenchment under other heads, and how can retrenchment be affected unless there be a public inquiry and the relative merits of these departments are thoroughly criticised, and the heads of each department are made to defend their policy before the public? It is perfectly true that we might have to increase the number of policemen by 30 here, or 50 there; we must build huts here and huts there. When a proposal like this comes before a Member, I grant he will find it absolutely impossible to resist the reasoning, and I quite grant also that after a little grumbling the Finance Department also would have to yield. But the question is, when you have to forego 30 constables here or 30 schools there, which is to have greater preponderance? That is the question of questions and that cannot be settled so long as the public do not make their voice felt in the councils of Government. I am afraid that the plain blunt truth should be told, i.e., that the gentlemen at the head of these departments are far more interested, legitimately interested, in the efficiency of the spending departments and are not so much interested in the advancement of the Province by incurring useful expenditure, and hence the trouble. I, therefore, think that this expenditure under the heads of land revenue, the police, etc., though it may be defended, taking each item by itself, cannot be defended, when the relative merits of the various heads of expenditure are scrutinized and weighed in the balance. That is the reason why the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has brought forward this proposition. There cannot be the slightest doubt that economies can be effected and I think that, if some economy is effected in the spending branches, the money so economised can be usefully spent on education and sanitation.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao)

"There is one further point and I shall have done. Allusion has been made to the enormous expenditure under the head of Civil Works. There is not the slightest doubt that this expenditure is voted for year after year, because it is not a recurring expenditure and because it is also a useful expenditure in many places. But the question may have to be taken up seriously, whether this expenditure in which future generations are also interested is to be borne by the tax-payer at the present moment, whether the expenditure of one and a half crores or two crores of rupees every year should not be a legitimate burden upon future generations, the interest only being paid by the present generation, and the money saved thereby being utilised under other heads. Therefore a public inquiry would be useful to turn the attention of this Government as well as of the Government of India to the consideration of the question as to whether without increased taxation, more money cannot be spent upon useful departments. I therefore hope that in order to strengthen their own hands as well as to satisfy the public, Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have just a single observation to make on this resolution. I find the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has turned the compliment offered by the Honourable mover to such excellent account that I fear in future there will be few compliments, if they are going to be turned to such serious account. I do not mean that the compliment in question is in anyway insincere, or that there is really not the merit of economy on the part of the Madras Government. I may point out, however, that economy is a thing which admits of degrees. Government have been complimented by a number of persons connected with the administration on their economy; but there are degrees of economy, and it is possible to effect still greater economy. Besides I notice that, though the resolution is worded 'with a view to secure economy wherever possible,' I believe what is at the back of the mind of the Honourable mover, and what has been clearly stated to be the object of the resolution, is not merely the question of economy, but an economic reallotment and redistribution of the expenditure under the various heads. That seems to be what is meant; and therefore if it were necessary to move an amendment to add the words 'to secure a better distribution of the available funds', I might come forward with that amendment. But it is unnecessary for me at this stage to come forward with an amendment to that effect, as we understand the resolution in the light of the remarks made by the various speakers. I hope that for the bare reason that the Government of Madras have been such excellent economists, the proposition would not be thrown out. I believe there is still reason for the public being taken into the confidence of this very economical Government in the question of the economic reallotment and redistribution of the funds available."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am afraid that my opening remarks were not quite correctly appreciated (laughter). I quite agree that there has been no extravagance; nor has there been want of consideration for economy; and it was not meant either as a compliment. It is a mere statement of fact which is borne out by statistics to which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has already drawn attention. Why I say that the remarks have not been correctly appreciated is, because it is one thing to say that A is not extravagant and has paid sufficient attention to economy and it is quite another thing to say that there is more scope for economy, more scope for reduction of expenditure. Simply because it was stated, and it is admitted by me even now, that there has been no extravagance, does it follow that a different view cannot be taken of the expenditure already incurred? Does it follow that if a proper inquiry were to be made various methods and various directions in which economies can be effected cannot be pointed out? I fear that that aspect of the question was not duly considered. If a proper inquiry were made, notwithstanding the attention paid by the Government to the interests of economy, there are various items under which there may still be retrenchment; and the savings thereby effected may be usefully employed in various other directions.

"After hearing the reply on behalf of the Government, I think there can possibly be no objection to an inquiry like the one suggested. Probably the difference is due to the use of the word 'public.' The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has admitted that an inquiry is being made and has been made. He has pointed out that

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart.)

there are two or three heads under which inquiry is going on at present. He has mentioned the case of buildings, regarding which I made some remarks; he has mentioned the case of forests; and he has also stated that the inquiry has been going on from time to time. But is it not true that an inquiry regarding the desirability of cutting short the large expenditure on buildings conducted merely with the help of the officers of the department and the contractors will not be satisfactory? There may be other persons who unlike contractors would be in a position to give independent advice in the matter, and offer useful suggestions which might be considered by the Government. I do not know if contractors who make it their profession, and their living, will not be interested in seeing that the estimates are as high as possible rather than that they are reduced. At least, my experience is that the contractors would be anxious that the work they take is for as large an amount as possible rather than that the estimates are cut short. Therefore non-officials like contractors are not the persons that can offer useful advice in any attempt made by the Government to effect retrenchment of expenditure under buildings. Similarly in the case of the inquiry going on under forests. As regards survey and settlement, there is the report of the committee. It may be that several persons having experience will be in a position to offer useful suggestions regarding retrenchment even in these directions. Therefore when it has been clearly pointed out that in the interest of economy an inquiry is being conducted in different directions under particular heads, what prevents the Government from having an inquiry regarding other items in regard to which retrenchment can possibly be effected?

"I have not been able to find any objections to the inquiry suggested, especially where there is no difference of opinion on principle. This is a case in which there is absolutely no difference between the views put forward by non-officials and by the Government. Every one is interested in seeing that retrenchment is effected as much as possible and that economy is effected. If that is the case, why should there be any objection regarding a public inquiry? The only objection stated was that a public inquiry might lead to an increase of expenditure. It may induce persons to advance one object or another and to suggest an increase of the salary of village officers, or others. When the inquiry is specifically conducted with the particular object of effecting economy wherever possible, and of considering the question of the increased expenditure, I do not think there is any chance of anybody coming forward with suggestions to increase the expenditure. Taking all these things into consideration, I do not see any objection to the resolution being accepted and to an inquiry being held, when the principle I advocate is being practically adopted in some cases and when it may be usefully extended in the case of some other items also."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, there are a few remarks which have fallen from Honourable Members which, I think, call for some reply from me, but I hope that they will excuse me, if I do not cover the whole ground, because I can only deal with their remarks on broad lines. The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is the one which interested me most, and I confess that it was with some amusement that I saw him engaged in sawing away the branch on which he and his friends were sitting. What he demanded was not an inquiry to secure economy, but an inquiry into the causes of the failure of Government to secure greater growth of expenditure. I submit that that may be a very important subject, but that it is quite irrelevant to the subject of the present resolution; and, although I sympathise with him in his desire to obtain more money from the Government of India, I wish to take this opportunity of saying that though I never declared that the Government of India had been very kind to us in making grants, I believe that they have been just to us. This however is not the proper occasion for urging such a proposition, seeing that the resolution is concerned with effecting economies and does not aim at increasing expenditure so as to enable us to make larger demands upon Imperial revenues.

"As far as I can make out from the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's speech, his position is this: 'I admit you are an economical Government; I admit you are holding inquiries into the possibilities of effecting further economies; but this being so and everything being satisfactory, why do you object to a public inquiry into your conduct'? A public inquiry is an exceptional thing, and it would be absurd for us to go to all the expense, and to harass the departments—to some extent it

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

must be harassing the departments—by acceding to the request for a public inquiry, when, by the admission of our critics, things are in a satisfactory position in the present circumstances. I do not understand what is meant by a public inquiry such as the Honourable Member suggests. I suppose he would like everybody to come forward and offer his opinion upon every branch of the administration. That would be a great waste of time and would produce very little advantage to public business. As far as public finances are concerned, I repeat what I have said before, that I am quite confident that it would lead to demands for greater expenditure in practically every department of the Government.

"The only other suggestion which has been made is, not that we should effect economies, but that we should transfer money from one department to another. I can assure the Council that the claims of all departments are very carefully considered, when proposals come up for any increase of expenditure; and, especially in these recent months, we do weigh most carefully the rival demands of the different departments and decide which demand should be given preference.

"I would only refer in conclusion to the statements made about the expenditure on public works. The growth of expenditure under civil works in the ten years is not less than 186½ lakhs; but nearly the whole of that sum has gone in grants to local authorities; recurring grants to district boards come to 18·64 lakhs; there are over 65 lakhs of rupees in the form of non-recurring grants; then we have grants for municipal water-supply, 18½ lakhs, for educational buildings and other works of that sort. The actual increase in expenditure on the construction of ordinary administrative buildings is a little over 10 lakhs of rupees, which is not a large sum, I think, in considering the prosperous state of our finances for the period of ten years and having regard to the growth of population, the improvement in administration, and the demands made for the somewhat higher standard of buildings which now exists. I am confident that we are doing all that is possible and all that is necessary to prevent extravagance and to carry on a policy of economy, and I feel bound to resist, your Excellency, the conclusion that we can strengthen our hands by an inquiry of the kind of which we have heard this morning. I, therefore, feel bound to resist the resolution which has been put before the Council."

The resolution was lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* MAINTENANCE OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTER HOSPITALS OUT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move that

'XIV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to take steps to maintain the hospitals at the various district headquarter stations out of Provincial revenues.'

"This question was one of those matters considered by the Decentralization Commission which made various recommendations regarding the functions of local boards and municipalities in this Presidency. They examined the question how far the hospitals and dispensaries in this country should be maintained at the expense of local boards or municipalities or out of Provincial revenues. Having examined this question thoroughly, they came to the conclusion which is now suggested in this resolution. I shall now draw the attention of the Council to their recommendations. They stated as follows:

'We consider that the hospital at each district headquarters which will usually, however, be under a municipality, should be directly taken over by Government as we understand is already the case in Bombay, on the ground that these hospitals serve rural as well as municipal areas, that they afford treatment to a considerable number of Government servants, and that they should be models for the rest of the district. Other hospitals and dispensaries in rural tracts should, ordinarily, be under the control of the sub-district boards, and the staff of assistant surgeons and hospital assistants employed therein should, as far as possible, be converted into regular board servants.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"Again, dealing with municipalities, they made similar observations:

'We have proposed in the last chapter that the Government should take over the administration of the main hospital at the headquarters of each district, and as these towns are usually municipalities, the municipal councils there will hereafter only have outlying dispensaries to deal with, while over other municipalities will only have minor hospitals or dispensaries.'

"There are two or three strong reasons for suggesting that the maintenance of these hospitals and dispensaries should be borne by the Government. It is essential that there should be at each district headquarters one hospital which is properly equipped, which will serve the needs of all the persons in the district in the best manner possible and which will serve as a model for other institutions in the district. With the limited resources of the local bodies, it has not been possible for them to bring these hospitals and dispensaries to a satisfactory condition and to make them serve the needs of the people in a satisfactory manner.

"A perusal of the triennial report on civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency for 1913 discloses certain facts which show that some steps ought to be taken for improving the hospitals and dispensaries in the mufassal stations. It will be observed that, though in the case of the beds for in-patients in the city hospitals, only 11 per cent. of the male beds and 25 per cent. of the female beds were unoccupied, we find in the case of hospitals in the mufassal, 27 per cent. of the male beds and 48 per cent. of those for females were unoccupied. I may draw the attention of the Council to the reasons assigned for this state of things in the report of the Honourable the Surgeon-General. He says—

'These figures are somewhat startling, and I am inclined to think that what is required to encourage the hospitals to be used to the fullest extent is to provide proper trained nurses, and caste attendants to attend the sick, instead of the inferior class of ill-paid ward servants that the local bodies now usually employ.'

"Again in the matter of operations and of deaths after operations, it is reported that the condition of the mufassal hospitals needs improvement and deserves further consideration. Under these circumstances it is a matter for consideration and decision whether it is not necessary to have one duly equipped hospital at least in every district. It would not be possible for persons in outlying districts to have the advice or the assistance of experts in the city of Madras; and it is highly desirable that, as near to them as possible, there should be hospitals where they can have assistance of a higher order than they have at present.

"Apart from that question, there is the question of the financial strain upon these local bodies which deserves to be considered. We find that the total expenditure on the main hospitals in the district headquarter stations is Rs. 3,02,726 out of which the municipalities contribute Rs. 1,33,119, local boards contribute Rs. 1,01,606 and the Government contribution amounts only to Rs. 35,204. If we take the case of hospitals for women and children, we find that the total expenditure is Rs. 41,552 out of which municipalities contribute Rs. 15,649, local funds contribute Rs. 20,251 and the Government contribute only Rs. 5,652. To the branch dispensaries also Government contribute a very small sum. The total expenditure here is Rs. 18,298 out of which municipalities contribute Rs. 16,469—municipalities contribute practically the whole of it—local funds contribute Rs. 638 and the Government contribute Rs. 368. Therefore out of a total expenditure of Rs. 3,62,626 the municipal contribution amounts to Rs. 1,70,237, the local funds contribute Rs. 1,26,495 and Government contribute only Rs. 41,104. Therefore the total expenditure is mostly borne by local bodies. When we take into consideration the fact that the hospitals at district headquarters are not used solely by those in municipal towns, but are also used by those in rural areas, and by the various Government servants employed at the district headquarters or taluk headquarters—it is certainly clear that the maintenance of these main hospitals should be taken over by the Government as recommended by the Decentralization Commission. It is for these reasons that I strongly appeal to this Government to consider the desirability of taking over the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries: first the fact of their being used by various Government servants; then the fact that the present condition of the hospitals requires considerable improvement, which is not possible unless they are taken over by the Government and lastly the question of relieving the financial pressure on local boards."

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, I second with pleasure the resolution moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I regret that I am again obliged to resist the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao. I am afraid that here again I cannot find that he has given sufficient reasons for this raid upon the Provincial purse. It is true that he is supported by some remarks of the Decentralization Commission; but I must venture to express my surprise at the fact that a body appointed to recommend measures of decentralization should have given prominence to a measure of centralization. I am also surprised that the Honourable Member himself is in favour of divesting a number of municipalities in the districts of the control of their own hospitals. Surely they should develop local control as much as possible and should not divest themselves of it. If hospitals go, if education goes—and you are asking the Government to take over the roads—there will be nothing left for the municipal councils except empty debates upon questions of academic interest. That will not lead to the growth of local self-government.

"I will take the reasons given for this recommendation. The first is that a large number of Government servants get relief at these hospitals Government servants who reside in municipalities or districts pay the same taxes as other residents of the town or district and they have as much claim on the services afforded by the local boards to the inhabitants of the district as their neighbours. As a matter of fact, however, Government do give a contribution, not only to the headquarter hospitals but to all hospitals and dispensaries, at the rates of 10 per cent and 5 per cent of the cost of the salaries of medical subordinates employed in those institutions by district boards and municipalities respectively, in return for services which are rendered to Government employees and for certain matters connected with cases of medical relief

"The next argument is that these hospitals serve, not only the town, but also the surrounding district areas. Well, my Lord, if there is anything in this, if they are not getting fair treatment now, the remedy clearly is that the contribution which is paid by the district and local authorities to municipal councils should be increased. There is no claim whatever on Provincial revenues because the neighbouring local authority is not paying sufficiently. If in any case any municipal council feels that it ought to receive more, the proper course is that it should represent matters to the President and members of the district board and endeavour to get a larger contribution.

"Finally, there is the argument in favour of the transfer of the cost of these hospitals to Provincial revenues that it is desirable to have in every district a model hospital. Surely you are not going to urge that the municipal council is incapable of organizing and maintaining a model hospital. I should have thought it would have been a source of pride to every municipal body to make its hospital a model, not only to the rest of the district, but to other districts in the Presidency; and I can say this, that in their effort to improve hospitals municipal councils will receive, as they have received in the past, the cordial assistance, the financial assistance of the Provincial Government. We have quite recently issued an order promising to bear one-half the cost, both initial and recurring, of all new hospitals and dispensaries which may be opened by the local bodies, because we recognize that there is great room for improvement and expansion, and I think that, in making that offer of assistance, we have gone as far as can reasonably be expected of the Provincial Government. I am afraid, therefore, as I said, I am unable to accept this proposal to impose further burdens upon our limited Provincial finances."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, when I spoke on the previous resolution, I drew the attention of this Council to the comparatively small sums which the Provincial Government have been spending upon the medical branch of our expenditure. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is astonished that the Decentralization Commission has found its way to recommend that municipal bodies should be relieved of this heavy expenditure which cripples their financial resources. I do not think that the Decentralization Commission ever asked that the control of these hospitals should be handed over by the local bodies to the Government; nor does this resolution propose anything of that sort. The resolution does not ask Government to accept control I suppose the municipal body is better able

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

to control the administration of the hospital, because the Government sit too far away to be able to control it properly. What we are concerned with is, whether local finances or municipal finances can be relieved to the extent that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao asks. My Lord, the difference between municipalities elsewhere and here seems to be forgotten; and that is this: there is not much distinction between rural areas and municipal towns, except that in municipalities there is a larger body of officials employed either under the Government or under private bodies and so far as this Presidency is concerned, manufacturing and industrial processes have not developed to any extent, so that the municipalities have to rely upon taxes derived from official classes and from the average rural classes, and the municipalities are not therefore able to find resources at their disposal which the more fortunate cities in the west are able to command; and the distinction between Provincial finances and local finances is so sharp that I think what can be easily thrown upon local finances may be easily shown to be a justifiable burden upon Provincial finances. In the original adjustment, the Provincial legislature says 'this thing the local body shall maintain, and 'we shall maintain the rest.' Whether that distinction should extend to hospitals, schools and various other things, or whether it should stop short of hospitals is only a question of relative adjustment, and I do not think, therefore, it can be said that this is properly a burden which the municipalities ought to bear irrespective of their own financial resources. The whole question therefore turns upon the question of finance. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has shown clearly that the hospitals as at present equipped in various municipalities do not command the confidence of the public and that it is absolutely necessary to improve them in order to be able to appeal to the public for a larger support. What the Honourable mover has said was a revelation to me to a certain extent; because so far as I have known, the Vizagapatam hospital has always found that there was a scramble for beds in that hospital and I found men from adjoining districts coming to that town for treatment. It justifies its position to some extent, because so long as we have proper medical treatment and we have a proper hospital people travel long distances to secure medical aid. Consequently there is much in what he said. At the present moment municipalities are not able to equip these hospitals in such a way as to secure public support and public confidence. When we see that municipalities are not able to bear the burden, there is no use of our saying that they should continue to bear the burden. I hope the Government would look at it from that standpoint and see that, municipal resources not being equal to the task, it is absolutely impossible to expect any improvement at the hands of the municipalities with the limited resources at their disposal, and consequently whether the Municipal Act declares that it is burden upon municipalities or not, some sort of relief should be given by way of subsidies, or by permanent addition to the funds of the municipalities. With a view to secure Government support and Government sympathy and to obviate the inconvenience of Government saying that it is absurd that we should finance the whole thing, and you should have the whole control, I would suggest an amendment that for the present one-half of the burden shall be borne by the Provincial Government, not with an idea that it is not legitimate charge upon the Government, but as a compromise which I hope the Government will be able to accept. I shall say: 'The Governor in Council 'will be pleased to contribute at least not less than one-half of the expenditure of the 'hospitals at the various headquarter stations out of Provincial revenues.' That would obviate the first objection inasmuch as the municipalities would contribute a portion. The Municipal Act would be respected, and the Government would not be taking away that responsibility from them and would also leave them their control. At the same time having regard to the limited resources at the disposal of the municipalities, I hope Government will also see their way to make a contribution of one half. The Government have already promised to give one-half to new hospitals and I do not think the Government would be going too far by giving the same grant to other hospitals. They would be respecting the opinions of the Decentralization Commission and the opinions of all the non-official members and public bodies. With your Excellency's permission, I therefore formally move that amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the expenditure on medical institutions maintained by municipalities is growing day by day; and we are not receiving any help from Provincial funds. As has been suggested by the

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, 5 per cent. in so me cases, and 10 per cent. in others of the salaries of officers employed by these municipalities, is contributed to municipal funds from Provincial revenues. In some districts the contribution is received by the municipalities from local boards; and the hospitals are maintained partly from municipal funds and partly from funds from local boards in the areas from which the persons attend hospitals. I am sure in various parts, in the last ten or twelve years, there has been considerable extension of the number of patients attending these hospitals and the cost of medicines has gone up; but still we continue to cripple our finances and the budgets at times are seriously interfered with by the increased cost of the medicines on indents received, from time to time, from my Honourable friend the Surgeon-General. In regard to the cost of medicines, I feel therefore that unless substantial assistance is rendered, there will be considerable difficulty in finding the funds to keep those hospitals in a well-equipped condition.

"I do not propose to meet the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart with reference to the comparative merits of the recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission. It is true, as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, that it was contemplated by that Commission that these hospitals should go directly under the management of Government, but for myself I should certainly prefer the management of these bodies by the municipalities and local boards concerned. To that extent I must agree with what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated as regards the method of management of these hospitals. I would, therefore, appeal to your Excellency's Government that some substantial assistance should be rendered. In the case of new hospitals the Government have come forward to assist the local bodies with a grant of one-half of their expenditure, initial and recurring; and we shall only be placing ourselves in exactly the same position with reference to existing hospitals by accepting this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid that I am unable to accept the amendment, for the reasons that I gave in the debate upon a similar motion relating to local board hospitals and medical institutions. I wish to join issue at once with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, when he says that the Provincial Government have done nothing in the way of giving assistance to these hospitals. He must know that we have given very large assistance from Provincial funds to both district boards and municipalities of late years. I have here the figures for headquarter hospitals only, which show that in 1913-14 we gave Rs 1,16,000 to headquarter hospitals only, and in 1914-15 we gave about 3 lakhs for medical buildings."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Is it for maintenance or for buildings?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART.—"For buildings. As I said in the previous debate, there is no reason why we should shoulder this expenditure on hospitals, which is a local expenditure, any more than any other item of local expenditure. We are at one with the Honourable Members in wishing to see an expansion and improvement of the means for medical relief, and it is in order to secure that that we have passed the order which I have already read; that is to say, to induce local authorities to spend money in expanding and improving their medical institutions, we have agreed to bear half the cost of future expenditure of that character. That is quite as far as we are prepared to go; and really that does go a long way. I am afraid, therefore, that I cannot accept the amendment, which, I may observe, is quite different from the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, which really contemplated that not only the expenditure but also the control of these hospitals should be transferred to Provincial authorities. I can imagine nothing more delightful to the municipal councils than to have the Provincial Government bearing the expenditure of these hospitals and the municipal councils having the control of them. I have no doubt that it would be one of the measures which would be recommended by a public inquiry, such as the one the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wanted, but which a responsible Local Government cannot agree to."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I wish to make a personal explanation."

The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman can only speak by the indulgence of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the figures quoted by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in reply to the resolution under discussion referred to the help given for the construction of buildings. The resolution which is under discussion refers to the maintenance of hospitals. My statement was that the Provincial Government rendered no assistance for the maintenance of hospitals; and I believe that statement is correct so far as I know."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"All my honourable friends know that besides the 5 and 10 per cent. grants, we also give the services of the officer in charge. If the municipality had to pay Rs. 1,000 a month to the officer in charge of the hospitals, the expenditure on these hospitals would be increased very much."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I just wish to offer a single suggestion to the Council. We do not wish to accuse the Government of indifference towards municipal hospitals; we are thankful for the grants given us for the construction of buildings, and we are also thankful for the services of the medical officers. But we may perhaps be permitted to draw attention to the fact that with reference to the Presidency centre in the teeth of non-official opposition such a large sum as 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees is to be spent on a General Hospital. The reason in that case was evidently that the metropolis should be provided in the interests of the general population with very well-equipped institutions even at the cost of so many lakhs. Similarly, applying the same principle, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will be able to see that some greater concession might be shown in the case of hospitals in district centres where there is a large influx of population besides the resident population. It is necessary, therefore, that the district centre hospitals should have pretty large grants just as the Government are spending large amounts upon a similar institution in Madras. It is only this consideration that I should place before the Government to make them see whether after all they could not find it convenient to bear half the expenditure of the important hospitals at district centres."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wish to say anything?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Government cannot contribute half, they cannot contribute the whole. Hence a negative decision on the amendment will decide the issue. If the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wishes to say anything, let him say it now."

The amendment was lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION OF SEPARATE PROCESS AND COPYISTS ESTABLISHMENT FOR EACH MUFASSAL CIVIL COURT.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to move resolution No. IX which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to move—

"IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that orders might be issued for providing each mufassal civil court with a process and copyists establishment of its own and that the system of central nazarat and central copyists establishment may be as far as possible avoided."

"The proposition involves the abolition of two institutions—the central nazarat system and the central copyist system. Considerations which apply to the one apply *mutatis mutandis* to the other also. So I shall first deal with the central nazarat:

and if for any reason, such as the insufficiency of time at my disposal, I do not separately deal with the second topic, the Council would still be able to observe what arguments are available and what considerations should weigh on that subject also.

"Taking then the central nazarat system, I shall first explain what it is. The nazir is the officer who has the control of the process-servers and amins. In this discussion I shall call both of them only by the name of "process-servers." In places like the head-quarters of a district where there are more courts than one, one nazir called the central nazir is employed to control the process-servers, who have to serve the processes of all the courts. The subordinate courts have to send their processes to the central nazir for service, and the central nazir who issues them is under the sole control of the District Judge. This is what obtains now; The defects of the system have been experienced to be as follows: The object of the process establishment is largely frustrated by the present system. Reviews of judicial work have not infrequently pointed out that proper service of the process of subordinate courts is not effected. A process peon very often does not take as much pains to effect personal service as he could and should. Not infrequently is the process peon guilty of malingering and sends in false reports of attempts at service. The subordinate courts find the process-servers are at fault but the remedy open is only the dilatory process of writing to the District Judge against the process peon or at times against the nazir. The subordinate courts do not like to appear often before the District Judge as complainants even by letters against such menials as the former. Some of them feel that they may, by such frequent complaints (as in individual cases they do) irritate the superior officer and in cases where such irritation follows the efficiency of judicial administration must of necessity suffer. The result is some of the subordinate judicial officers do really hang upon the tender mercies of the central nazir and this, it will be admitted, is even a more menacing evil to the proper administration of justice and greatly detracts from the dignity of such judicial tribunals.

"Yet another evil that results from the central nazarat system is this: the central nazir feels no responsibility for the proper disposal and pending of the files before the subordinate courts; he deputes a few of the process-servers on other than process work, to the detriment of the proper process-service.

"For all these reasons, attempts at personal service of processes proving infructuous, litigation is necessarily prolonged with the result that parties complain of law's delays. And this system is in no small measure responsible for the large accumulation of arrears and the necessity for establishing more temporary courts.

"The remedy for this state of affairs is obviously to make each court responsible for its process service and that is what is proposed in this resolution. I shall now consider the objections that may be raised to this new system. The most formidable objection is perhaps the question of costs. I may concede that there may be, to a certain extent, an increase in cost; but I would submit, we would all agree that on a question of justice, and efficient and speedy justice at that, an increase in the State expenditure should not be grudged, more especially in view of the very large profit the State is at present making from stamps, court fees and other judicial items. Other objections which are raised are comparatively trivial and I hope they will not be seriously put forward on the other side. I shall merely mention them for their condemnation. Questions of transfer of patronage by giving effect to the proposal under discussion are hardly in good taste or fair. Equally valid contentions could be put forward for or against such transfer. I regret to note that such arguments are put forward. One strong point in favour of the present proposal is that almost every one of the subordinate judiciary and of the legal profession is in favour of the abolition of the central nazarat and giving each court its own process establishment. This is sought to be explained so far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned by the unfair and most uncharitable suggestion that they are trying to clutch at increased patronage. But is it difficult to suggest that this would be met by the equally unfair and uncharitable argument that such of the superior officers that support the present system are anxious to retain the central nazarat for the patronage and advantages that it gives them? But I have no doubt that this Council would dismiss such arguments as unworthy of their notice. Yet another objection put forward is that

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

the already overworked subordinate judiciary will have no time to scrutinise the work of the process establishment. It is now felt that the District Judges have no time and the central nazir is the real controlling authority. Even if the District Judge had the time, his time is certainly more valuable than that of the subordinate judicial officers; and at any rate it will be conceded that the subordinate judicial officers are better than the low-paid central nazir to control such establishments.

"Before closing, I may mention that I have had the advantage of hearing the views of several high judicial officers, and I find that almost every one of them is in favour of giving the control of the process establishment to each court

"I may take the instance of Cochin. It is stated that it is a little over 1,000 square miles. Even though there is more than one civil court working, at a place, the central nazarat system is not in existence there. I understand from a practitioner that processes are served in that State generally within a couple of weeks from the issue. I believe that is a fact worthy of notice, and we may be quite sure that process service in this Presidency would vastly improve if this suggestion of mine be adopted.

"I have already stated that most of the arguments applicable to the process serving establishment would apply to the copyist establishment also. One reason for delay in proceeding with cases has been stated to be the delay in obtaining copies, and any practitioner who has had any experience will know that the copyists' establishment has a great deal to account for the delay; and I believe giving each civil court its own copyist establishment will be a distinct advantage.

"One objection that may be put forward on the other side would be that this resolution like other resolutions aiming to criticise the work of the High Court is really pointing to a tendency which is regrettable. The highest judiciary in the land ought to be independent of the executive Government, and it may be considered by some of the members of this Council that it is wrong policy to invite this Government on their executive side to go deeply into these matters and suggest improvements or point out defects in the work of the subordinate or the supervision by the higher courts. I believe one constant answer which the Government put forward in cases of suggested improvements of the subordinate courts is that the High Court is the authority responsible for the proper administration of justice in this Presidency and, as the High Court does not find sufficient reason, the Government will not interfere. I have a great deal of praise for the Government for this reliance upon the High Court for the efficient supervision of the administration of justice in this Presidency; but, while such answers are being given in this Council, it is a noticeable fact that the executive Government do exercise some degree of control over certain matters in the Judicial department. I believe the power of the purse must invariably be attended with some degree of control over institutions. I think the executive Government are in point of fact now exercising some influence on the determination of judicial matters inasmuch as they have to pay for any increase in the establishment of these courts. It is, of course, undesirable that this palladium of justice, the High Court, should be interfered with in its exercise of power by any executive Government; it should be distinctly understood that either there should be no control over the highest court or at any rate the control that is exercised should not be the control of the executive Government, but the control of public opinion. I would draw the parallel from Great Britain. There the control that is exercised is the control of the people voiced in the Parliament. Similarly the nearest approach to Parliament, though a very poor approach, in this country, being the Legislative Council, the voice of the public must express itself through the Council in pointing out in what directions any change or improvement in judicial institutions might be effected. Therefore, the only object with which I brought the present resolution to the notice of Government is that in so far as the Government choose to give suggestions to the High Court for the increase of their establishment, in so far as they are actually giving it, they might be pleased to note the public cry that there is great delay in pushing on litigation, and parties suffer considerable difficulties according to the present arrangements by reason of the want of a separate process service establishment and a separate copyist establishment. I hope, therefore, I would not be met by the bare statement that the High Court has not yet demanded a fresh supply of nazirs or process servers, or a fresh supply of copyists, and that therefore we need not incur that expenditure.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President.)

It is because Government do occasionally look into these matters that I have come forward with this suggestion and if this Council apart from the Executive Government should voice forth the public opinion in reference to a defect which has escaped the attention of the High Court, I hope the Government will be pleased to consider and see if they could not suggest these reforms to the High Court."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I formally second the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. However, I do not follow his reasoning. It is rather with the executive side of the judicial courts that the Government is asked to interfere. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has been very eloquently preaching against the interference of the executive authority with the judicial authorities of the land. But, as I understand the resolution, it only relates to a branch of the executive work of the judicial courts, as to how the management is to be improved. The resolution purports to say that the management of the process-service establishment might be better done if it is decentralised and if each court is given power to appoint its own process-service establishment. In this view, I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am, perhaps not unnaturally, ignorant of the relative claims of the central nazarats and separate nazarats; but fortunately I have in this instance the advice of the High Court, which enables me to deal with the resolution. This proposal to revert to separate nazarats has already been examined by the High Court and been rejected by it. It is stated that a large majority of opinion is in favour of the change. We are informed that a large majority of district judges are against it and that the Judges of the High Court are also opposed to the abolition of the present central system. The reversion to separate nazarats is estimated to cost one and a half lakhs of rupees per annum and a considerable expenditure upon buildings. The judges consider that it is not desirable to devote so much money to a proposal which is, after all, an experiment. It is true, I think, that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has given a not inaccurate description of the relations between the Executive Government and the High Court. When proposals are made for increased expenditure on establishments, they are examined carefully in the Financial department even when they come from such an august body. I think I may add that we do not suggest, as a rule, nor do we find it necessary to suggest to the High Court, that they should make proposals for additional expenditure. In this case as the Judges themselves are not willing to make the proposal that we should spend an additional lakh and a half of rupees per annum and an indefinite sum on initial expenditure on buildings, we do not certainly feel it incumbent upon us to urge them to take that course. I am content to leave those Honourable Members who are connected with the legal profession to address the High Court as to why they have rejected this proposal. I believe the Honourable Mover will not press the resolution further."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I shall say one word, not so much to press the resolution nor to ask my friend to withdraw it, as to explain the real difficulties of the litigant public. It is true that the Judges of the High Court seem to be against it, as also the district judges. But it seems to me that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has stated that a large number of subordinate judges and district munsifs are in favour of the proposal."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have never said so."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said was that the majority of district judges were against it."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"District Judges."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I would like to know what the majority of district munsifs and subordinate judges have to say. They have also to work it."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I cannot say; I have no information."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I know they are entirely in favour of the change, so far as I have been able to gather the views of some of those gentlemen. It seems to me that this is one of those services which is entirely

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Aygar.)

self-supporting, because it is paid for by the fees from the litigants. Honourable Members will see that there are two classes mentioned in this resolution, the process-service establishment and the copyists establishment. The process-service establishment is maintained more or less by the fees collected from litigants for the service of the processes ; and the copyists establishment is also maintained by the fees collected for copying charges. So that Honourable Members will see that these two branches of the service are entirely self-supporting, and they are branches of the service where the fees collected are intended to cover the cost of these two different sets of services in the judicial establishments. In 1911 it was said that there was a considerable surplus under the process-service establishment—there was nothing said about the copyist establishment at that time—it was suggested that the process-service establishment was so bad that a portion of the surplus should be spent on bettering this branch of the service. I am only mentioning this for the purpose of showing that any increase in the cost of a reversion to the system of separate nazarats by abolishing the central nazarat need not necessarily mean an increase of cost to the Government, because it would have to be debited to the receipts under the head of process service, which at least in 1911 showed a balance of 2½ lakhs over the expenditure under that head. It was then contended that there was a considerable margin for increasing the pay of these officers. I am anxious to mention this fact, so that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart may examine the question with a view to see how these two services, which are entirely supported by the fees from the public, may be made more satisfactory than at present.

"As regards the central nazarat system, I might perhaps explain to the Council that where there is a district court, a sub-court and a munsif's court, there is a combined establishment for process service as well as for copyists ; and one officer is appointed to supervise the work of all these courts. All the processes of the munsif's court, the sub-courts and the district court are served by the Nazir who is entirely under the sole control of the district judge. As regards the way in which these processes have been served, complaints have been made to these officers from time to time. Owing to the fact that the judges have no control over the process-service establishment, which is entirely under the control of the chief judicial authority, the district judge, these complaints have not been attended to and no effective action could be taken on the complaints made from time to time as to how these processes have been served. Therefore the question of improvement of the process-service establishment is not only one of cost, but also of decentralizing the power and control from the district judges to the sub-judges and to the district munsifs who also have their processes to serve, and their judgments and other papers to be copied by a staff over which they have no control. That is the position so far as I know of this question. That is a matter which requires consideration. It is true that the district judges have reported that this reform is not necessary, but if your Excellency's Government will consult the wishes and the conveniences of the litigant public who have their processes to be served through the central nazarat, and who have to obtain copies from the establishment over which the judicial officer has no control, you can easily realize the difficulties felt. At any rate the question is one which requires consideration and which must be looked at from that point of view, and the fact that the Honourable Judges of the High Court and the district judges have ignored the opinions of the sub-judges and district munsifs, who I know have been consulted in this matter, certainly does not show that the request is not reasonable. I am merely placing the view of the litigant public before the Council and not setting the opinion of the High Court on one side and the opinion of the sub-judges and district munsifs on the other side. It is therefore necessary, I think, that your Excellency's Government should reopen this question more with a view to find out how the public are now served than to see which set of officers should have the control over this establishment. It is this view that I should strongly urge upon the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in the consideration of this question."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai drew pointed attention to the fact that this particular resolution after all is one which deals with mere questions of expenditure on which the High Court is not likely to have more special information or better chances of

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President, Sir Harold Stuart.)

offering its opinion than lay men. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has also done good service by pointing out that what after all should weigh with a body like this is the real need of the litigant public; and therefore bearing both these facts in mind, I believe it would not be absolutely necessary to lean so very heavily against the opinion of the High Court, more especially because the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has not given us the advantage of one or two other facts, for example, whether the opinion of the High Court has been arrived at unanimously or not. In point of fact, some of the present Judges of the High Court are known to have expressed opinions—whether before they became judges or not does not matter—to the contrary. There might perhaps be a difference of opinion amongst them. Certainly such heavy leaning in favour of the High Court's opinion is not warranted. Again the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that the High Court relied not only upon what the district judges said but also upon the question of cost. The question of cost I have already dealt with, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has also pointed out that the cost of these two establishments is being entirely paid out of fees. They are entirely paid by the litigant public. They are not losing concerns. I believe if the service of processes is more efficient, some people who are now obliged to bring their own witnesses will apply to the court for summonses to witnesses. It is quite reasonable to expect that, if the central nazarat system is abolished and a more efficient process service is guaranteed, there may be very noticeable increase in the total income derived from process service. I believe therefore that the question of cost has not been rightly viewed by the Government. I submit that the High Court or at least a majority of the judges has taken an erroneous view."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is not entitled to lay stress on the individual opinions of the members of the High Court, unless he has definite information which the Government have not."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"On that matter I should like to lay the burden of proof on the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I draw an inference from an omission. He did not say that the opinion was unanimous. I thought it was an apparent inference that it was not unanimous. I need not labour the point. I am quite content to take the position thus. The chief argument appears to be one of cost; and so far as the cost is concerned, as it is entirely met by the present income which the State is deriving under this head of nazarats and copyists and as that income would perceptibly increase by the proposals under consideration, the question of cost need not weigh with us. Even if the cost will be increased, seeing that litigation would be rendered easier—one object of the Government is to administer speedier justice—I hope that the Government would not be so chary of starting proposals unless the High Court starts them, at least in those cases where they find that the advantages to the litigant public are very great. I hope in these circumstances the Council would find it possible to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have only a few words to say, Sir. I wish, in the first place, to assure the Honourable Member that there was no reservation in my reference to the High Court. I did not say anything about the High Court being unanimous; but I have no reason whatever to suppose that the High Court was not unanimous. I have no information about the domestic discussions of the High Court. All that I have is the communication which it made to Government, and in that there is nothing to show that the judges were not unanimous in their decision. I have perhaps omitted one matter which I should have mentioned, that is, that the High Court, although rejecting a proposal for a reversion to separate nazarats, are in favour of making some improvement in the present establishment and hope to increase the expenditure on these establishments, so as to secure a better service than we have at present. There is no doubt, there can be no doubt, that the central service must be less extravagant than a separate one. It is almost the same (though slightly different in degree) as sending a letter by a special messenger, instead of by the postal department. As to the process fees, we shall probably have to incur considerable expenditure on these establishments and, when that has been accepted, the balance remaining would be very small. I do not propose to trouble the Council with the question of the profits made by Law and Justice, but I could very easily show

(Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

that there is no profit at all. I must, therefore, in regard to the resolution, say on behalf of Government that they are unable to accept it in the face of the opinion of the High Court."

The resolution was lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The only resolution * which remains is that which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. I do not know whether any Honourable Member wishes to move that resolution. This concludes the business of the Council.

"Notice had been given that at the conclusion of the meeting there will be a meeting of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, under the presidency of the Finance Member, to elect six members for the Finance Committee for 1915-1916."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May we not defer it till we know whether they will act? The chief work of the committee will be only next year, and if the original term of the Councillors is to close perhaps with December, this may be of little use."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think we had better adopt the same procedure as last year. It was a convenient procedure, and we might well follow it this year. The Committee will come to an end, if the Council will come to an end, being merely a creature of the Council. I think we had better not lose this opportunity of electing the Finance Committee."

The Council was then dissolved.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

* I. The Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps might be taken to strengthen the village police in the Presidency by passing suitable measures to combine non-official men in suitable areas to work in conjunction with the existing village police officers and ensuring better report and investigation of crime.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
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Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം

ഉതകരണം, 1914 ന്റെ 18-ം

നമ്പർ 444.—താഴേപറയുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

കച്ചവടവും വ്യവസായവും വകുപ്പ് (കൊമേഴ്സ് ആന്റ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്).

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ (എക്സ്പ്ലോസിവ്സ്).

ന്യൂഡൽഹി, 1914 ന്റെ 4-ം,

നമ്പർ 4013-33.—വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതും വില്ക്കുന്നതും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതും ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി 1884 ലെ (1884 ലെ 4 – ാം നമ്പർ) ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ട് 5-ം, 7-ം വകുപ്പുകളാൽ സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914.

1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

ഇതിലടങ്ങിയ വിവരങ്ങൾ.

I – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

1. പുതിക്കപ്പെട്ടവ.

2. മുമ്പുള്ള പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തലും തരവകുപ്പ് ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കലും.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

3. സാധാരണ ഒഴിവുകൾ.
4. അന്തർവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

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2 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നവസ്തുക്കൾ കൈവശത്തിലാക്കൽ.

5. വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നസാധനങ്ങളുടെ തരങ്ങൾ.
6. നൈട്രോ കൂട്ടുകളെ ഭാഗിക്കൽ.
7. ക്ലോറെറ്റ് കലർപ്പുകളെ ഭാഗിക്കൽ.
8. ഫുൾമിനേറ്റുകളെ ഭാഗിക്കൽ.
9. വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളെ ഭാഗിക്കൽ.
10. വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളെ ഭാഗിക്കൽ.

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3 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുക.

11. ഗ്രീക്കദേശത്തുനിന്നു ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ അനുവാദപത്രം എപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യമെന്നു.
12. കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട ബന്ദറുകൾ.
13. പൊർട്ടുഗീസ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരൽ.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കുക.

14. ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കുക.
15. പരിശോധനയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം.
16. നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധം.
17. വീണ്ടും ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കൽ.
18. കപ്പൽ ബന്ദറിൽ എത്തിയാൽ നടപടി.
19. പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനു മതിയിരിക്കും അയക്കുക.
20. പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മതിയിരിക്കും പരിശോധിക്കുക.

ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ള കപ്പൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരിക.

21. ഒരനുവാദപത്രം നല്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കടൽമാർഗ്ഗം ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരിക.
22. ഒരനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കരമാർഗ്ഗം ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരിക.
23. ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നവനും മാർഗ്ഗം ചെല്ലുന്നവനും നിറവേറ്റേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യപ്പാടുകൾ.
24. ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കൽ.
25. ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടമസ്ഥനോ ആളോ മതിയിരിക്കും എല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും ആവശ്യമതിയിരിക്കും പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കുകയും.
26. അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരെ വിളിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

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4 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുക.

27. കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ എപ്പോൾ അനുവാദപത്രം ആവശ്യമെന്നു.

പരസ്പരമുള്ള സഹകരണത്തിനും സമാധാനം നിലനിർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ ഭാഗമായിരിക്കും.

26. സാധാരണയായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനുള്ള ആയുധപരിശോധനയ്ക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷ.

29. സാധാരണമായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ആയുധപരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

30. സാധാരണയായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനുള്ള ആയുധപരിശോധനാ റെഡി പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

31. പാസ്സ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

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5 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വില്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യൽ.

ഉണ്ടാക്കൽ.

32. ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആയുധപരിശോധന എപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

33. തിരികെ നിറക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ആയുധങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതു നിരോധിക്കുന്നു.

34. തിരികെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ രൂപമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ആയുധങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതു നിരോധിക്കുന്നു.

കൈവശംവെക്കൽ

35. കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ എപ്പോൾ ആയുധപരിശോധന വേണമെന്നു.

36 ഒരു തരത്തിലുള്ള കാർട്ടിജുകൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാധാരണ വിലക്കിനു ഇളവുകൊടുക്കുന്നു.

വില്പന

37. വില്പനയ്ക്കായി ആയുധപരിശോധന എപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

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6 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ലൈസൻസുകൾ,

38. 6 – ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിരോധനത്തിനു ഒഴിവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

39. മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നവർക്കു അറിയിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.

40. കോടതി അധികാരത്തിനുള്ള അറിയിപ്പുകൾ.

41. അറിയിപ്പുകൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും നടത്തലും.

42. ആയുധപരിശോധനയെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം വിസ്തരിച്ചു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

43. അന്വേഷണവിസ്താരം പൂർത്തിയായാൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

44. റിപ്പോർട്ട് കിട്ടിയാൽ എക്സ് പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

45. അതതു ജില്ലയിൽ ആയുധപരിശോധന കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനെ അറിയിക്കുക.

46. ആയുധപരിശോധന നടത്തൽ.

47. ആയുധപരിശോധന നടത്തിയാൽ നടപടി.

48. ആയുധപരിശോധനയിന്മേൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കൽ.

7 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ജന്മവാടകപത്രങ്ങളും ജന്മഭൂമിപത്രങ്ങളും.

കുടിയാന്റെ കടമകൾ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

49. ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങളുടെ ഒതിനിടയ്ക്ക് ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർ ചിലപ്പോൾ.
ജന്മവാടപത്രത്തിന്റെ പ്രാബല്യം.

50. ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ ഏതു നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം കൈമാറം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ നിബന്ധനകൾ.

കുടിയാന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ.

51. ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ ദേഭപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

കുടിയാന്റെ ചുമതലകൾ.

52. ഒരുലോഭന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഇനമായി കൊടുത്ത ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കുക.

53. മേ - പറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിലുള്ള ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കുക.

54. 52 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലേയും 53 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലേയും നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കുക.

55. പാവിടിപ്രദേശത്തുള്ള വെടിപ്പുരസാധനങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള ജന്മവാടപത്രം പുതുക്കുക.

56. ഒരു ജന്മവാടപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതിനു മറ്റൊരു കുടിയാനെ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം.

57. ജന്മവാടപത്രം പുതുക്കുമ്പോൾ പുതിതായുണ്ടാകുന്ന ചീട്ട്.

കുടിയാന്റെ കടമകൾ തെറ്റിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ.

58. ജന്മവാടപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുകയോ മറ്റു ദുർബ്ബലപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ നടപടി.

59. ഈ ജന്മവാടപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുകയോ അതു ദുർബ്ബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ താലൂക്കിലെ ജന്മവാടപത്രം കൊടുക്കുക.

60. ജന്മവാടപത്രത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ പരിധി.

കുടിയാന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്തങ്ങൾ

61. ജന്മവാടപത്രം ദുർബ്ബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഉടമസ്ഥതകൾ.

കുടിയാന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന സ്വാധീനതകൾ.

62. ഇതുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങളെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഹാജരാക്കൽ.

63. കുടിയാന്മാർക്കുള്ള ജന്മവാടപത്രത്തിന്റെ പ്രാബല്യം.

64. ജന്മവാടപത്രം പോഷ്യമായ സംഗതിയിൽ അതിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് കൊടുക്കുക.

65. ഡിസ്ട്രക്ട് കോടതിയുടെ വിധി.

66. ജന്മവാടഭൂമിയെ കൊള്ളയടിക്കുകയോ ദേഭപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ പുതുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ശിക്ഷ.

67. ജന്മവാടപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കുള്ള മേൽവിചാരണ.

ജന്മവാടപത്രങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഫീസുകൾ തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

68. ഈ ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ ജന്മവാടപത്രം കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇടയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു പോയിട്ടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ താലൂക്കിലായി വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

69. ലൈസൻസില്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വല്ലേടത്തും അനുവാദപത്രമില്ലാത്തവർ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ താല്പര്യമായി കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതിപത്രം.

70. ലൈസൻസിൽ അനുവാദപത്രമില്ലാത്തവർ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ താല്പര്യമായി കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതിപത്രം.

71. അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ കൈവശം വെപ്പാനുള്ള അനുമതിപത്രം.

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8 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ.

1 - ാം ഭാഗം.—സാധാരണ.

വെടിമരുന്നുകളുടെയും ലൈസൻസിന്റെ പരിശോധന.

72. ശിപായിയായി പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയോ കൊണ്ടുപോകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

73. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്കൽ.

74. അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്കൽ.

75. അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്കൽ.

76. കെട്ടുകൾക്കു കറിപ്പുശീലയും ലേബലുകളും പതിക്കുക.

77. പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്വാനുള്ള വട്ടത്തുകയുടെ നിബന്ധനകൾ കൽപ്പിക്കൽ.

ലൈസൻസുകൾ.

78. പ്രതിജ്ഞപോകുന്നവന്നു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുക.

79. പ്രതിജ്ഞപോകുന്നവൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്കൊടുക്കൽ.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ.

80. കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു പകൽ സമയത്തായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു.

81. മൂടാതെ വെളിച്ചത്തും മറ്റും വിലക്കൽ.

82. പുകവലിക്കുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

83. ഉരസ്സാണി അടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഷൂസ് മുതലായതു വിലക്കൽ.

84. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനംകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകം പോകുന്ന വിധം.

ലക്കങ്ങൾ.

85. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ കപ്പൽമുതലായതിനെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു.

86. ചരക്കുകയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിക്കൊണ്ടു കപ്പിത്താനുള്ള ധർമ്മം.

87. പ്രത്യേകത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഇറക്കിവിടുവാൻ കൽപ്പിക്കൽ.

88. തീയിൽനിന്നും വെളിച്ചത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള അപായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകൊൾക.

89. മുമ്പറഞ്ഞ ഇരിമ്പിനാലോ ഉരുക്കിനാലോ ഉണ്ടാവുന്ന അപായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകൊൾക.

കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

90. പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയിലോ ഉരുവിലോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അയച്ചുകൂടാത്തതു.

91. വണ്ടിയോ ഉരുവോ തങ്ങുന്ന അടുപ്പിടയോ അതിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരത്തിനു കീഴിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതും.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

92. കടിച്ചു ഭയങ്കരമായിരിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കോ വണ്ടിയുടേയോ ഉടമസ്ഥനെയോ മേൽ വിചാരണ വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു വിലക്കുന്നതിന്.

93. വണ്ടി നടത്തുകയോ ഉന്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സൂക്ഷ്മത്തോടെ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിന്.

94. കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വഴിയിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നതു വിലക്കുന്നതിന്.

95. അപകടമോ മറ്റോ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സന്ദർഭം ഒഴിക്കുന്നതിന്.

96. വെടിപൊട്ടുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ തിരിയുന്ന പാലങ്ങളുടെമേൽ കൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കുന്നതു തടയുന്നതിന്.

ഒഴിവുള്ള രക്ഷകൾ.

97. വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ രക്ഷ.

98. ചില്ലറ ഇകയിലയക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ രക്ഷ.

99. തൊഴിൽവേഷ്ക്കാരായി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ രക്ഷ.

100. ചരക്കു വെല്ലുന്നവൻറെയും മറ്റേകാരു വിഭാഗത്തിനും വേണ്ടുന്ന ലാഭിക്കുന്നതിനു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവൻറെയും ഉടമസ്ഥൻറെയും മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ മാസ്റ്റരുടെയും ബാദ്ധ്യതയെപ്പറ്റിയ രക്ഷ.

2 - ാ ഭാഗം.—തൊഴിൽവകുപ്പ്.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

101. തീവണ്ടി വഴിയായി കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

102. ചില വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ തടയുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

103. പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടിയതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ്.

104. ലഘുവായതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ അറിയിപ്പു.

105. ചരക്കു സ്വീകരിക്കുക.

106. തൊട്ടിക്കുട്ടകളുടെയും ക്യാനുകളുടെയും കയ്യിലുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ്.

107. ശരിയായി പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ എടുക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നുപറവാൻ തൊഴിൽവേ കയ്യുവിചാരിപ്പുകാരുടെ യുദ്യോഗികനും.

108. അയക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റേഷനിലെത്തിയാൽ ചരക്കുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു.

കരാർ.

109. ഒരു വണ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകാവുന്ന കവിഞ്ഞ ഭാരം.

110. വേഗത്തിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളൊന്നിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു വിലക്കുന്നതിന്.

111. വണ്ടിയുടെ സ്ഥിതി.

112. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കിവെക്കുക.

113. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കിവെക്കുന്ന ക്രമം.

114. അതിയായ വെടിശബ്ദമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കിവെക്കുന്ന ക്രമം.

115. വണ്ടികൾ പൂട്ടൽ.

ഭിന്നിപ്പുകൊടുക്കൽ.

116. ചരക്കുചെല്ലുന്ന ആൾക്കു എഴുതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.

117. ചരക്കുചെല്ലുന്നവൻ ഏറെനേരമെടുക്കുവാൻ വിചാരിച്ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു.

118. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ രക്ഷിക്കുക.

ചില്ലറക്കാർ ഇകയിലയ്ക്കു ബന്ധപ്പെടുക.

119. സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ചില്ലറയ്ക്കു തുറക്കൽ.

120. ഇതിന്നു ചില്ലറയ്ക്കൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുക.

കയറുകയും ഇറങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഇടതുഭാഗത്തു നിൽക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

121. കയറുകയും ഇറങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയം.
122. കയറുകയും ഇറങ്ങുകയും തടസ്സംകൂടാതെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതെന്നു.
123. കയറുകയും ഇറങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന സ്ഥലം.
124. ഗവർമ്മെന്റുവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.
125. വിരോധിക്കാത്ത പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുവാൻ വണ്ടിക്കൂടെ കൂടിയതു എണ്ണം.
126. രണ്ടു വണ്ടിയിൽനിന്നും മീറ്റരോ വണ്ടിയിൽ കയറ്റുന്ന സമയം.

ട്രേഡുകളുടെ കണക്കിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്നവ.

127. ഒരേ തീവണ്ടിനിരയിൽ ഒരേ സമയത്തു കെട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിക്കൂടെ കൂടിയതു എണ്ണം.
128. അധികം വെടിക്കോപ്പുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളുടെ സാന്നിധ്യത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തൽ.
129. തീവണ്ടി നിരയിൽ വണ്ടി തമ്മിൽ കൂടെ കെട്ടുന്നതെന്നു.
130. ക്ലേശിക്കൽ ചെയ്യൽ.
131. തുടർച്ചയായി വേഗത്തിന്റെ കുറവു.
132. ക്ലേശിക്കൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരം.

ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ.

133. ബ്രേക്കുകൾ.

യാത്രക്കാരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

134. യാത്രാമദ്ധ്യേ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.
135. മിക്സഡ് ട്രെയിനിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

ലിഖിതങ്ങൾ.

136. ചെറുതോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തിരകളെപ്പറ്റിയ ലിഖിതം.

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9 - ാം ന്യായം.

പുൽതീകാല ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

പരിശോധിക്കുകയും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

137. പരിശോധിക്കുകയും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയും മറ്റും ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

ശിക്ഷകൾ.

138 ശിക്ഷകൾ.

ലിഖിതങ്ങൾ.

139. അടിയന്തര തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലും മറ്റുചെയ്യുന്ന സ്വഭാവത്തിലുള്ള ലിഖിതങ്ങൾ.

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1. 1 - ാം പട്ടിക.—നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പരിധികൾ.
2. 2 - ാം പട്ടിക.—അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങളുടെ മാതൃക, പേരുവിവരപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ലഘു കാരസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മാതൃക.
3. 3 - ാം പട്ടിക.—നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടതാതിരികൾ.
4. 4 - ാം പട്ടിക.—പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുന്ന വിധങ്ങൾ.
5. ഇട കാണിക്കുന്ന പട്ടിക.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, SALE, TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

തെടിപൊട്ട് സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അതുകൊണ്ട് വെക്കുകയും വില്പനകയും കൈമാറുകയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ 1884-ാം വെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തെടിപൊട്ട് ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

I — ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം

1. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് 1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തെടിപൊട്ട് സാധന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എന്നു പേർപറയാം

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

2. തോന്നി വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം ആയോഗന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ ഉത്തരവുകളും എല്ലാ പരസ്യങ്ങളും ഇതിനാൽ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നല്ലിയതൊ പുതുക്കിയതൊ ആയ എല്ലാ ഫയർ വാരപത്രങ്ങളും ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റുകളും ഇവയും, മുമ്പത്തിയതൊ വന്നുൽപാദിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ എല്ലാ ഫിസുകളും, അങ്ങനെ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല പരസ്യത്താലും പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ എല്ലാ അധികാരങ്ങളും, ഇവയോടു യോജിപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം ഉള്ളവ, ഇതിനു താഴെ യഥാക്രമം നല്ലിയതൊ പുതുക്കിയതൊ ചുമത്തിയതൊ വന്നുൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതൊ നല്ലിയതൊ ആയി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ദുർബല പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തലും ഒഴിക്കൽ ചെയ്തതും.

നിയന്ത്രണ കൽപ്പനകൾ,

3. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും—

(i) എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ശിപാർശിയിന്മേൽ ആതേശ ഗവർണ്ണരൊ തെയിൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ തെയിൽവെ പോലീസൊ അപ്പപ്പോൾ തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരവും ഇതുകയിലും ടായിപിസുലുകൾ (വിലയേറിയ സാധനമായ ചെറുതൊക്കെ) അല്ലാതെ കടലാസ്സ് കേപ്പുകൾ എന്നിങ്ങനെ വിലയേറിയ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ കൈവശം വെക്കയൊ വില്പനകയൊ ചിപ്പംകെട്ടുകയൊ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയൊ എറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരികയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,

(ii) മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഉള്ളിലും, വിശാഖപട്ടണം, ഗോദാവരി ജില്ലകളിലെ വല്ല ഏജൻസി പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും വെടിമരുന്നു ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയൊ വില്പനകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,

(iii) ഈ ആജ്ഞാപ്രകാരം അതേ ഗവർണ്ണർക്ക് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേക ചട്ടങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ജാഗരിലും ആവക പ്രത്യേക ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉൾ പ്പെടുത്തിയായി പറഞ്ഞു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെടുകയൊ ആവക പ്രത്യേക ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു യോജിപ്പുകേടായിരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നേടത്തോളം ഉള്ളവ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൈവശംവെക്കയൊ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,

(iv) വേറൊരുപ്രകാരം ഒഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കയും 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സന്നവാടത്തിൽപെടാത്ത ആയുധങ്ങളോടുകൂടി ആയക്കാരൻ തന്നെ കൈവിൽ വില്പനകയൊ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയൊ എറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരികയൊ ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ കേപ്പുപൊടി കരുതിയുള്ള വെടിവെപ്പു തിര പെട്ടികൾ വില്പനകെട്ടുകയൊ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയൊ എറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരികയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,

1884 ലെ 11.

(r) (a) "തെറ്റെ തെറ്റെടുത്തോ ലൊൽ" ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും തൈയ്ക്കുകയും വില്ലുകയും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(b) ആയുധപണ്ടിയും ഉറപ്പുള്ളതും ആയ പിടിപ്പുകളിലോ തടിയുടെത്തിൽ കയറാതെ കനമുള്ള തടികൊണ്ടോ തീർത്ത പെട്ടികളിലോ ചിപ്പുകെട്ടിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,

സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ.*

അല്പിയക്കുന്നതും.

4. വിഷയത്തിലോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ യാതൊന്നും വിരുദ്ധമായി ഇല്ലാതെപക്ഷം ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ,—

ഈ 4.

(1) "ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ട് എന്നാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വല്ല ഉറയിലാകട്ടെ വയർ സൂത്രത്തിലാകട്ടെ ആക്കിപ്പിടിപ്പിച്ചതിരുകയാകിൽ,—

(a) ഫ്യൂസോ തോക്കിംകൊ വലിയ തോക്കിനോ മറ്റു വല്ല ആയുധത്തിനോ പെടിച്ചു പിടിക്കുന്നിനും ഉള്ള ഒരു ഉണ്ട തിരയാകട്ടെ നിറയാകട്ടെ;

(b) പെടിച്ചു പിടിക്കുന്നിനോ (shell) ഷെൽ എന്നു പേരുള്ള തോക്കിംകൊ തുല്യമായോ മറ്റൊ ഉള്ള വല്ല പെടിപൊട്ടുതിരയാകട്ടെ,

(c) പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊട്ടിപ്പോകാതുള്ള വല്ല കുഴലാകട്ടെ,

(d) പെടിക്കുന്ന വകുപ്പുകളാകട്ടെ ഒരു ഉഴക്കുപെടി സാധനമാകട്ടെ ഫ്യൂസ് സിഗ്നൽ (ഉടൻ തന്നെ അടയാളം) ആക്കുട്ടെ ഷെൽ എന്നു പേരുള്ളതാകട്ടെ കപ്പൽ പൊളിപ്പാനുള്ള ടോപ്പിഡോ (torpedo) എന്ന യന്ത്രമാകട്ടെ പടപ്പോരുമാകട്ടെ ഒരു കരിമരുന്നുപണിയല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വല്ല സൂത്രമാകട്ടെ,

ആക്കുന്നതിനും വേറെപ്രകാരത്തിൽ ദേയിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ എങ്കിലും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനു "പെടിക്കോപ്പു" എന്നാകുന്നു അർത്ഥം.

(3) "അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം" എന്നതിനു ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിലെ ഏക്സ്പ്ലോസിവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരാൽ തെയ്യാറാക്കപ്പെട്ടതും തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പുള്ളതും ആയ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(4) "ഫ്യൂസിന്റെ കൂപ്പു" എന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ഒരു ഫ്യൂസിനുള്ളതു വല്ല പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും എന്നാകുന്നു.

(5) "ഉഴക്കുപെടി സാധനം" എന്നതിനു ഉഴക്കുപിടിക്കുള്ള ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം പെട്ടിയോ എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു എന്നാൽ അതു ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായത്തെയോ പെട്ടിയുടെയോ

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* 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെടിപൊട്ടു നിയമ ആക്ട് 14-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ പിന്നെയും ചില ഒഴിവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു വകുപ്പു താഴെ പറയപ്രകാരമാകുന്നു:—

ലൈസൻസിൽകിനിന്ന ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു തൈയ്ക്കുന്നതും വില്ലുകയും കടത്തുകയും ഇറക്കിക്കൊടുവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഒഴിയാതെ,

"ഈ ആക്ടിൻ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ

(a) ഗവർമ്മേണ്ട് കല്പനപ്രകാരമോ,

(b) ഈ ആക്ട് നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയോ ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭേദഗതിയായി കൂട്ടുകക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഏതെങ്കിലും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയോ പ്രകാരം മാത്രമല്ലാതെ 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെടിപൊട്ടു ആക്ടിന്റെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ (2) ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു വല്ല ആയുധം, ആ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അതിനു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും ആക വല്ല ആളുടെ,

വല്ല പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ മൈയ്ക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനോ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനോ കൈവശമാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഇറക്കിക്കൊടുവരുന്നതിനോ സംഭരിക്കുന്നതും ഒഴിച്ചു.

(f) "ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು" ಎಂದರೆ—

(i) ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧ;

(ii) ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳು;

ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(1) "ಮಾಲೀಕರು" ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಹಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ

(12) "കൃത്രിമമായുള്ള മർദ്ദനയന്ത്രം" എന്നതിനു,—

(i) വെടിവെച്ചുശേഷം ഉറ തോക്കിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തെടുപ്പാൻ കഴിയുകയും ഒരു തിരയിലെ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടലിനാലും മറ്റു തിരകൾ പൊട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉടി ഭദ്രമുള്ളതായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മർദ്ദനയന്ത്രം എന്നാകുന്നു അർത്ഥം;

(ii) ആ പദത്തിൽ (rifle-muzzle machine-gun) റൈഫിൾ കാലിബർ മെഷിൻ ഗൺ എന്ന തോക്കിനുപയോഗിപ്പാനുള്ള തിരകൾ (i)-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ മാതിരിയായിരുന്നാൽ അതും ഉൾപ്പെടും. ആ റൈഫിൾ എന്ന തോക്കുകളുടെ അറകൾപോലെ ഭദ്രമുള്ള അറകൾ ഉള്ള മെഷിൻഗൺ എന്ന മറ്റൊരുകൂട്ടം തോക്കുകൾക്കും ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനുള്ളതായും വിശേഷിച്ചു അറകൾ ഉള്ള മെഷിൻഗൺ എന്ന തോക്കുകൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനുള്ളതായും വേണ്ടതില്ല:

എന്നാൽ (i) എന്ന സംഗതിയിലോ (ii) എന്ന സംഗതിയിലോ ഉള്ള മർദ്ദനയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഒരു രൂപ ഒരു ഇഞ്ചിൽ അധികരിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതും അല്ല.

(13) "കൃത്രിമമായുള്ള വെടിവെപ്പുതിരി" എന്നതിൽക്കൂടെ അർത്ഥമാകുന്നതും വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനു സ്വതേ തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തതും ആവക തിരി കത്തുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോലുള്ള മറ്റു തിരികൾക്കു പാർശ്വഭാഗത്തിൽ തീപിടിക്കാത്തവിധം ഉറപ്പിലും നിർമ്മാണത്തിലും ഉള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അടങ്ങിയതും ആയ പിച്ചളപ്പാത്രമുള്ള ഒരു തിരി എന്നാകുന്നു.

(14) "പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്നതിനു തദ്ദേശഗവർമ്മെന്റു നേരെ മജിസ്ട്രേത്തിലേക്കായി നിയമിക്കാവുന്ന രസതന്ത്ര പരീക്ഷകനോ (കെമിക്കൽ എക്സാമിനർ) മറ്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

2—ാം ഭാഗം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള.

വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഇനങ്ങൾ.

5. (1) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള തിരിക്കുകയും വേണം, അതാവിതു:—

തരം	1	... ...	വെടിമരുന്നു.
„	2	... ...	(Nitrate-mixture) നൈട്രേറ്റു കലർപ്പു.
„	3	... ...	(Nitro-compound) നൈട്രോ കൂട്ടു.
„	4	... ...	(Chlorate-mixture) ക്ലോറേറ്റു കലർപ്പു.
„	5	... ...	(Fulminate) ഫുൾമിനേറ്റു എന്ന വെടിപൊടിപ്പാനുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ.
„	6	... ...	(Ammunition) വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ.
„	7	... ...	(Firework) പ്രാണം മുതലായ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ.

(2) വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനവും മേല്പട്ടി തരത്തുകളുടെ നിലപാടിനും കൊള്ളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതായാൽ അവയിൽ ഒടുവിലത്തെ തരത്തിൽ മാത്രമെ അതു ചേർക്കയുള്ളു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണം.

(ii) ഒന്നാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാത്തതായി മുൻ വിവരിച്ചപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല ഫ്ലോറൈറ്റ് കല്ലും,

ഉൾപ്പെടും.

ഫ്ലക്സിനേറുകളെ ഒഴിവാക്കൽ.

8. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി "ഫ്ലക്സിനേറ്റ്" എന്നതു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം പിന്നെയും ഭാഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു; അതാവിതു:—

(a) 1 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ വെള്ളിയോ രസമോ കലർന്ന ഫ്ലക്സിനേറ് എന്നു വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളുടെ വസ്തുക്കൾ തമ്മിലായ കൂട്ടുകളും വെടിക്കുന്ന കേപ്പുകളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഏതു സാധനങ്ങൾ കലർന്ന പ്രയോഗങ്ങളും കാബ്രൻ കലർന്ന സാധനം ചേർത്തിട്ടോ ചേർക്കാതെയോ ഫോസ്ഫറസ്സുകളിലും ചില മാതിരി ഫോസ്ഫറസ്സു കൂട്ടുകളിലും കലർന്ന ഒരു ഫ്ലോറൈറ് കൂട്ടുകളുള്ള വല്ല യോഗവും കാബ്രൻ കലർന്ന സാധനങ്ങളിൻറെ കൂട്ടുകളോ കൂട്ടുകൂടാതെയോ ഗന്ധകമോ ഗന്ധകകൂട്ടോ കലർന്ന ഒരു ഫ്ലോറേറ്റ് കൂട്ടുകളുള്ള വല്ല യോഗവും ഉൾപ്പെടും;

(b) 2 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ നൈട്രോജൻ ഫ്ലോറൈഡും ഓക്സൈഡുകളും വെടിപൊട്ടിക്കുവാനുള്ള സംഗതികളും ഡയസൊബൈൻസലും ഡയസൊബൈൻസലിൻ നൈട്രേറ്റും മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടും.

വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളെ ഒഴിവാക്കൽ.

9. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വെടിക്കോപ്പുതരം താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം പിന്നെയും ഭാഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു; അതാവിതു:—

(a) 1 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ—

ഉരുമായ മരുന്നുതിരു,

പാരതലായുള്ള പിളുപ്പാനുള്ള ഉരുമായ തിരികം,

ഇലസ്സുപാത പാഗ് സിഗ്നലുകം (ദൂരത്ത് മണ്ടയൊച്ചകൾം),

വെടിക്കുന്ന കേപ്പുകം,

ഇവകൾഷാരും ഉൾപ്പെടും.

(b) 2 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ, സ്വന്തമായി തീപ്പിടിപ്പുശക്തി ഇല്ലാത്തതായും 1 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാത്തതായും ഉള്ള—

ഉരുമായ മരുന്നുതിരുകളുടെയുണ്ടായി ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മരുന്നുതിരുകളും,

വലിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കും ഭീതികൾക്കും ഞെരുവിടുന്നതിനുള്ള പിളുപ്പാനിന്നും മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മരുന്നുതിരുകളും നിറകളും,

വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഉള്ള ഭീതികളും കപ്പൽ പൊളിപ്പാനുള്ള ടോർപ്പിഡൊ എന്ന യന്ത്രങ്ങളും,

ഉരുമായ് തിരികം അല്ലാത്ത പിളുപ്പാനുള്ള തിരികളും,

ഷെൽ എന്ന ഉണ്ടകൾക്കുള്ള തിരികളും,

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊട്ടിപ്പാനുള്ള കഴുക്കളും,

പീള ബാണങ്ങളും,

എന്നിങ്ങിനെ സ്വന്തം തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തതായി മുൻ വിവരിച്ചപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല വെടിക്കോപ്പും ഉൾപ്പെടും.

(c) 3 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ, സ്വന്തം തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയുള്ളതായ—

ഡിനൊനേറർകം എന്ന ഉഴക്കുവെടി സാധനങ്ങളും,

കട്ടയായ മണ്ണുതിരികം അല്ലാത്ത വെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മണ്ണ തിരികം,

കട്ടയായ വെടിത്തിരിതികം അല്ലാത്ത ചില്ലുപ്പാത്രങ്ങളിലുള്ള വെടിത്തിരിതികം,

തൊൽ എന്ന ഉണ്ടകൾക്കുള്ള തിരികം,

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പൊട്ടിപ്പാനുള്ള കുഴൽകം,

എന്നിങ്ങനെ 1 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽപെടാത്തതും സ്വതേ തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയുള്ളതുമായ ഉൻ പിവസിച്ച വല്ല വെടിക്കോപ്പും ഉൾപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

വിവരണം.—"സ്വതേ തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയുള്ള വെടിക്കോപ്പു" എന്നതു വെച്ചാൽ ഉരഞ്ഞിട്ടോ ഉണ്ടിട്ടോ മെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വെടിക്കെയോ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുവാൻ യോജിപ്പിച്ചതായി അതോടു ചേർന്നിട്ടാകട്ടെ അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായിട്ടാകട്ടെ ഇരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു സൂത്രം ഉള്ളതായ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എന്നാകുന്നു അർത്ഥം.

"വെടിക്കുന്ന കേപ്പു" എന്ന പ്രകൃതിയെ ഒരു ഉഴക്കുവെടി സാധനം (പ്രൈമറോ നേറർ) ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

വെടിക്കുട്ടകളെ സംബന്ധിക്കൽ.

10. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഭരവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വെടിക്കെട്ടു മാത്രമേ പറയുംപ്രകാരം പിന്നെയും പിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു; അതാവിതു :—

(a) 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ പെടിക്കെട്ടു കൂട്ടുകം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും. അതായതു—

(i) ആ കൂട്ടുകളെ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായി മുൻപറഞ്ഞ അന്ധപിവരണത്തിൽ നിന്നിലുംപെടാത്ത ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന പ്രകൃതത്തിലോ ഉരുപ്പത്തിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന പ്രകൃതത്തിലോ വല്ല ഗുണസംയോഗമായ കൂട്ടും സാധന സംയോഗമായി കൂടിയ യോഗവും,

(ii) വല്ല നക്ഷത്ര സമൂഹ യോഗവും,

(iii) (ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലെ മുന്നുത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ) വർണ്ണം കലർന്ന വല്ല തിരിക്കുള്ള കൂട്ടും,

ആകുന്നു.

(b) 2 - ാം പിരിവിൽ, ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കെട്ടുകം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും. ആ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളെ 1 - ാം, 2 - ാം, 3 - ാം, 4 - ാം, 5 - ാം നെ പേരെ തരങ്ങളിലുള്ള വല്ല തരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും വല്ല വെടിക്കെട്ടു കൂട്ടും വല്ല പെട്ടിയിലോ വേറെ സൂത്രത്തിലോ ആക്കി ഉടിയിരിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ സ്ക്രിബ് (squib) എന്ന പടക്കമോ ക്രാക്കർ (cracker) എന്ന പടക്കമോ വിടുയാട്ടത്തൊപ്പി അതെല്ലെങ്കിൽ ക്രോസ് (cross) എന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള സ്പ്പത്തെപ്പോലെയുള്ള (ഒരു യൂറോ ബാനെപ്പോലെയുള്ള) ബാനെത്തെപ്പോലെയോ മൂൺ (moon) പോലെയോ കുന്തത്തെപ്പോലെയോ ചക്രത്തെപ്പോലെയോ ചിനത്തിരിപോലെയോ നോമാത്തിരിപോലെയോ ഉള്ള വെടിക്കെട്ടു വെടിക്കെട്ടു സാധുക്കൾ കണ്ടുന്നതിനാൽ കാഴ്ചയ്ക്കു അടയാളങ്ങളുടെ ഒച്ചയടയാളങ്ങളുടെ കാണുവാൻവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങളും ആകത്തുകവണ്ണം വേറെപ്രകാരത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൂട്ടും ആകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ തനിയെതന്നെ തീപ്പിടിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലാത്ത പ്രകൃതത്തിൽ വർണ്ണകേളുള്ളതിയുണ്ടാകുന്ന കൂട്ടു ഒരു ദ്രവത്തിൽ അധികരിക്കാതെ ലോഹകൊണ്ടു ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും പുറത്തുകടക്കാതെ നല്ലവണ്ണം അടച്ച ഒരു പെട്ടിയിൽ അടക്കിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു "ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കെട്ടുകം" ആയും "വെടിക്കെട്ടു കൂട്ടു" മല്ലാതെയും വിചാരിക്കണം.

3 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

കുടിശ്ശികയിനത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കേണ്ടുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ.

കുടിശ്ശികയിനത്തിൽ ജംഗമം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

11. യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും—

(i) അതു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും,

(ii) ഈ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നുവാപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരവും നിബന്ധനയുടെ ഭേദഗതിപ്രകാരവും അല്ലാതെയും,

ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിലേക്ക് കസ്റ്റംസ്മാർഗ്ഗമായോ കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായോ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൂടുന്നതല്ല :

എന്നാൽ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലെ (ii) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും—

(a) 21 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരമോ 22 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരമോ കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയോ ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളിന്മേലും,

(b) 1788 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ആക്ടിനാൽ അർത്ഥം വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നിന്റെ കീഴിൽവരുന്ന വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമോ തല്ലാലോ നടപ്പിലുള്ള അധികാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമോ ന്യായമായി അധീനയിലുള്ള വല്ല ആളും ആ ആവശ്യത്തിനായൊ തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പിലുള്ള അധികാരപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളാലൊ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്ന തുകയിലൊ (യാതൊരു തുകയും നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ) തന്റെ സ്വന്ത ആവശ്യത്തിനൊ ന്യായമായ തുകയിലൊ ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും,

ബാധകമല്ല :

എന്നാൽ ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം തന്നിൽനിന്നു ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ ചുങ്കം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ഒരു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയും തന്നിടത്തുനിന്നു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ കല്പന കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട തുറമുഖങ്ങൾ.

12. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം—

(മൊറയപ്പുരം ഡയരക്ടർ ഹാബ്ബിം ഉൾപ്പെടെ) കല്പന—

റങ്കൂൺ,	കൊഴിക്കോട്,
മദിരാശി,	കറാച്ചി,
ബൊമ്പായി,	ഏഡൻ,

ഈ തുറമുഖങ്ങളല്ലാതെ കടൽമാർഗ്ഗം ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൂടുന്നതല്ല :

എന്നാൽ —

(i) പടക്കപ്പൽ സാധനങ്ങൾ, മാർഗ്ഗരീൻ, എന്നീ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതാകുന്നു ;

(ii) റങ്കൂനിലൊ മദിരാശിയിലൊ ബൊമ്പായിലൊവെച്ചു ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല പരിശോധനയും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു കഴിച്ചു ശരിയായി കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം—

(a) റങ്കൂനിൽനിന്നു അക്യാബ്, മൗമീൻ, സൗത്താമ, മ്യായോഷ്വേ, ടെക്കായി, മെക്ഗി, ഡിമോറിയ പൊയൻറ്, എന്നീ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലേക്കൊ,

(i) ഷിരാടിയിൽനിന്നു ഗുത്തക്കടി, കൊച്ചി, ബല്ലിപട്ടണം, ഗുകാനഡാ, നാഗപട്ടണം, മംഗലാപുരം, ഗോപാലപുരം, വിശാഖപട്ടണം, പാമ്പൻ, മച്ചിലിപട്ടണം, ഫ്രഞ്ച് ഇന്ത്യാകളിലേക്കും,

(ii) ബ്രൊമ്പായിൽനിന്നു കൊച്ചി, മംഗലാപുരം, എന്നി സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കും, വീണ്ടും ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതും;

(iii) പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ളതും 1899 ലെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന നിയമപ്രകാരമോ സ്റ്റീമർ സൊറിൽനിന്നോ തൽക്കാലം നീക്കുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ ആ സൊറിൽനിന്നിലെ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഉണ്ടാക്കി തൽക്കാലം പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പരിശോധന കഴിച്ചു ശരിയാണെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം പെനാങ്ങിൽനിന്നു പിക്രോറിയ പൊയൻറ് സ്ഥലത്തിലേക്കു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതും

ആകുന്നു.

പോർട്ടുഗീസ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരൽ.

13. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയായ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും പോർട്ടുഗീസ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതുമല്ല.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കുക

ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കുക.

14. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ള യാതൊരു അനുവാദപത്രവും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു 16 - ാം ചട്ടത്താൽ വല്ല പരിശോധനയും നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു കഴിച്ചു ആവശ്യമായ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പരിശോധകാധികാരസ്ഥൻ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്താതെ പക്കം കൊടുത്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

പരിശോധനയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം.

15. (i) കപ്പിത്താനിൻറെയും, വെടിമരുപ്പിൻറെയും (1 - ാം നാമം), ഫസ്റ്റ് മിനറ്റുകടെയും, വെടിക്കെട്ടുകടെയും കയ്യിലിലൊ;

(ii) ഒരു മെസ്സേറ്റർ കപ്പിൻറെ കയ്യിലിലൊ;

യാതൊരു പരിശോധനയും ആവശ്യമുള്ളതല്ല:

എന്നാൽ—

(a) വല്ല സ്റ്റെയ്ക്കുറ് കപ്പിൻറെയും ഉപയോഗത്തിനും താഴെ ഗവർണ്ണർ നിർണ്ണയിക്കാവുന്നപ്രകാരവും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലും വേർതിരിച്ചു അടിയന്തരമെന്നു താഴെ ഗവർണ്ണറോ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനോ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല,

(b) (a) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗത്തിനും തിരിച്ചുവിയേക്കാമെന്നു നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആവശ്യം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സ്റ്റെയ്ക്കുറ് കപ്പിൻറെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനും തിരിച്ചുവിയേക്കാമെന്നു താഴെ ഗവർണ്ണറോ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനോ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

പരിശോധിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതിനു വേണ്ടി.

16. 15 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ആവശ്യമുള്ളതാണെന്നു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി I - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ പരിശോധനകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പിന്നും ഇറക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

17. (1) പരിശോധിച്ചു പിന്നാക്കമെന്നു 18 - ാം ചട്ടത്താൽ തുടർച്ചയായി പട്ടികപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം—

(a) കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു 12 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം തന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽവെച്ചു പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അവിടെനിന്നു എടുക്കുകൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയോ,

(b) 12 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ (i) - ാം (ii) - ാം ഉപാധികൾപ്രകാരമോ പുതുക്കിയ രീതിയിലോ വീണ്ടും ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയോ,

ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ വക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അതോടുകൂടിയിരുന്നു—

(i) അങ്ങിനെ പരിശോധിച്ചതിന്റെ ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികയും,

(ii) ഉരുക്കൊട്ടാ കൊണ്ടെയ്നറിന്റെയോ ട്രൊളറ്റ് കവച്ചിന്റെയോ കൂടുത്തിന്റെ) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം പരിമാണപ്രമാണ പരിധിക്കുമുമ്പുള്ളതെന്നും (ഡൈനാമിറ്റിന്റെയോ വല്ല നൈട്രോഗ്ലിസറിന്റെയും കുട്ടിന്റെയോ സംഗതിയിൽ) ഉരുക്കുകയോ നൈട്രോഗ്ലിസറിൻ കനിയുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായതോ ഇല്ലെന്നും ഉള്ള ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികയോ (സ്തുതിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മജിസ്ട്രേൽ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം) ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികയുടെ പകർപ്പും,

ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം വല്ല പുതിയ പരിശോധനയിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) (1) - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ (ii) - ാം ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിലുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികയിലും—

(a) 106 - ാം ചട്ടം 2 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലൊരാളുടെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പിന്നാക്കമിറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സ്റ്റേഷൻ സൊവിൽസർജ്ജന്റെ ശുപാർശയിൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഒപ്പിട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതും,

(b) സാധാരണയായി അത്രിക തീയതിക്കുശേഷം ഒരുമാസത്തേക്കു സാധുവായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ 78 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ അതുപോലെ പിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരം പ്രേരകശക്തിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഡൈനമിറ്റിന്റെയും മറ്റു നൈട്രോഗ്ലിസറിൻ കൂട്ടുകളുടെയും സംഗതിയിൽ—

(i) ആയ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികത്തിന്റെ കാലം ജൂലായി 31നു കഴിയുന്നതും,

(ii) ഏപ്രിൽ 1നുശേഷം ജൂലായി 31നുശേഷം (രണ്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ഉള്ളതിൽ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഓരോ മാസത്തിനും ഒരു പുതിയ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും,

ആകുന്നു.

18. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഇറക്കുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തിലും ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കയറ്റിവിട്ടതു ഒരു കപ്പൽ എത്തിയാൽ ഉടൻ പോയി സ്ഥലത്തിലെ പ്രധാന മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റോ സ്ഥാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ആ കപ്പലിൽപോയി ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ഉപപാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു അറിയുകയോ പരിശോധിക്കയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തെ

കപ്പൽ സ്ഥലത്തിൽ എത്തിക്കുന്നതുവരെ.

ന്റെ മതിലിനും വാർഫ്സ്റ്റേജും പ്പെലിംഷ മാസ്റ്റർ ആവക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു ആയാം ആവശ്യപ്പെടാ പുന്ന മതിലിനും വില വാങ്ങാതെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

19. 18 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ മാനിഫിക്കം എടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ രാത്രി ഓതിടിയിലും കുപ്പിന്റെയും ചങ്കക്കൊല്ലുന്ന പരന്റെയും വീപത്തു ള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ബിചാരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റുംതിരിച്ചറിവാനുള്ള അടയാളങ്ങളും പതിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയതു പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥന്നു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മാനിഫിക്കം തയ്യാക്കുക.

20. പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ (ഒരന്യായസംഗതിപോലെ) മതിനിക്കം പരിശോധിക്കുകയോ അവയുടെ ഉലപരാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ പിരിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യണ്ടതും ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരം പരിശോധിച്ചതിലൊ ഉലപരാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ പിരിച്ചുനിശ്ചയത്തിലൊ അതു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു അയാൾക്കു എന്നു സംക്ഷപ്പെട്ടുത്തി തന്റെ കൈയൊപ്പിട്ട ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് താമസിയാതെ (പ്രധാന മുഖം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മുഖാന്തരം) അവനു കൊടുക്കുന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്നു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മാനിഫിക്കം പരിശോധിക്കുക.

ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവയായുള്ള ഒരു അന്യായങ്ങളും നടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവയിലും.

21. അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും—

തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന നടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കൽക്കട്ടയിലും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വയിലും.

(a) ആയതു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയവൻ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ദേശത്തു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതാണെന്നു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷമൊ,

(b) ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ദേശത്തു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതല്ലാതിരിക്കെ അതു ഏതൊരുപ്രാന്തത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരികയും അതു ഏതൊരുപ്രാന്തത്തിലെ രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തു കഴിച്ചു പരിശോധനപ്രകാരം ശരിയായി കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു പുനഃ കാണിക്കുന്നതായി ഏതൊരുപ്രാന്തത്തിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവുമായ ഹോർസവർക്കുടെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുത്ത ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമൊ,

(c) (ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ദേശത്തു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതല്ലാതിരിക്കെ) അതു മതിയായ ഉദ്യോഗദേവിചാരത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു തോന്നുമായിരിക്കയാൽ കമ്മിഷനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷമൊ,

ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം 12 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം കരക്കിറക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ബന്ദരിലും തട്ടേ ഗവർമെന്റു കർമ്മവ്യത്തിനായി നിറ്ത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള വല്ല ലോകങ്ങളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഒരനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കടത്തുചുങ്കക്കാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ കരുതി ഇറക്കുവാനുള്ള കരാർ ഇറക്കുവാനും ആകുന്നു.

അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കരാറും എഴുതികൊടുക്കുക.

22. അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ദേശത്തു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതാണെന്നു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷത്തിലൊഴികെ ഓരോ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കരാറും ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിലേക്കു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടു വരുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടു വരുന്ന ചരക്കിനു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം നിറയ്ക്കുന്നതായ കാര്യം ബോധപ്പെടുത്തുക.

23. മാർക്ക ചെല്ലുന്നവൻ പ്രധാന മുഖം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാ 24 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലത്തൊ മുന്നറയൊ ഏതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരത്തിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഇറക്കുന്നതൊ ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരത്തിന്നൊ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടു പോകുവാനുള്ള തന്റെ വിചാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുക്കു

ടെ പരിശോധിക്കുകയോ ഭൂമി പരിശോധിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ മുടിയപ്പോകാതെ വേണ്ട പക്ഷം മുന്നാം അളുകൊണ്ടു ഇന്നു മെയ്യുണമെന്നു തന്നുടെ ശവർണ്ണരെ കൊണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങളെ അന്വേഷിച്ചു നടക്കുവാനും (അപ്പോൾ കൂടാതെയോ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു മറിയുന്നതിനോടുള്ള പ്രകാരം കൊണ്ടേയോ കൂടിയോ) ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു എന്നെഴുതി കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ യാതൊരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനവും 21 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരമോ 22 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരമോ ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരികയോ കയറ്റി ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകിക്കേ.

24. 21-ാ, 22-ാ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരികയോ കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയോ ചെയ്ത ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോയി ഇട്ടിവെപ്പാനായി തന്നോടു ശവർണ്ണരിനാൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഒന്നാം അറിയിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പറ്റുന്നതാണെന്നു തന്നോടു ശവർണ്ണരിനാൽ അറിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലൊ തന്നോടു ശവർണ്ണരെ നിന്നു നിയമിക്കാവുന്ന നിയ്യോഗപ്രകാരം അയിനെ കൊണ്ടുപോയി ഇട്ടിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്:

എന്നാൽ ഫ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗോത്തു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതല്ലാത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ആയുധ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ള ഒന്നാമാപേക്ഷയും കൊടുക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ റെയിൽവാഗ്ഗുമായി കൂടെകൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതുമല്ല.

ഒരു മജസ്റ്റരുടെ കൂടെ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അല്ലാ മാർഗ്ഗിക്കും ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും അയക്ക മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

25. കരയ്ക്കു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനം 24 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ഏതു മജസ്റ്ററയിലേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോയിരിക്കണമെന്നുവോ ആ മജസ്റ്ററയുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു മുമ്പാകെ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളോ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ലൈസൻസിനെയും അവയെ പരിശോധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു രണ്ടു ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രസ്തുത ശവർണ്ണരെ നിയ്യോഗിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പകരം ആ ശവർണ്ണരെ നിയ്യോഗിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൊ ആയാൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന മതിയിലും വിലവാങ്ങാതെ ഉടനെ എടുപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മതിയിലും 19 - ാ, 20 - ാ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നടപടിയെ അനുസരിച്ചു പരിശോധിക്കുകയോ ആവയുടെ ലൈസൻസും പരിശോധിക്കയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതും പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ആയാൾക്കു മതിയിലും എതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽനിന്നോ അതിൽനിന്നോ കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നുവോ അവർ ഉചാന്തരം അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു അയക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു വിചാരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

26. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം 24 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം കൊണ്ടുപോയിരിക്കുന്നതായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നുകൊണ്ടു മജസ്റ്ററയിൽനിന്നാകട്ടെ അയാളുടെ ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒന്നാമാപേക്ഷ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുവരെയും മജസ്റ്ററയുടെ കൂടെ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കു അതു നീക്കം ചെയ്യുവാൻ വിലിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയോ ചെയ്യുമെന്നു അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിൽനിന്നു തുറിയിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെയും അങ്ങിനെ നീക്കം ചെയ്കയോ വിലിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയോ ചെയ്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

4-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

കടത്തികൊണ്ടു പോകൽ.

കടത്തികൊണ്ടു പോയാൽ എടുപ്പിൽ അധികപേരും ആയ്കൂടാതെ.

27. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പാറപിച്ചുവുന്നതല്ലാവക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒന്നാമാപേക്ഷയുടെ കൂടെ അതിനെ അനുസരിച്ചും അല്ലാതെ കടത്തിയും കൊണ്ടുപോയി ഇട്ടുന്നതും അല്ല:

എന്നാൽ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും—

(i) ഇപ്രകാരം മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരനുവാദപത്രമുള്ള ആൾ തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള കരുതലായുള്ള വെടി തിരികം തന്റെസ്വന്ത ഉപയോഗത്തിനു തനിക്കു വേണ്ടതായ തുകയിലും കടത്തികൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനും,

(ii) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയക അതുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം പണ്ടശാല നിന്നാകട്ടെ ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന മറ്റു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നാകട്ടെ എത്തി ച്ചേർന്നതായ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതും ആയ വെടി പൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ കടത്തുന്നതിനും,

(iii) 24 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ബന്ദരിൽനിന്നോ മറ്റു ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു നിന്നോ ആ ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കടത്തികൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനും,

സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ അധികാരമായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികളും.

25. പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനായി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും സാധാരണയായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു 2 - ാം മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷ എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കണമെന്നും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കടത്തുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു ഏതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കൊ എന്നും മുള്ള വിവരങ്ങളും അതിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ളതാണു.

സാധാരണയായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പുറത്തു ആയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു ഈ സ്ഥലം ഏതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടധികാരത്തിന്റെ അധികാര സ്ഥലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ അധികാരത്തിനു ഉടനെ അയക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

30. 2 - ാം മാതിരിയിലെ ഒരനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളും വാഹനങ്ങളും ആയതിനോടു കൂടി 2 - ാം മാതിരിയിൽ നിർണ്ണയം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള മാതിരിയിലുള്ള ഒരനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തതായ ഒരു പാസ്സു് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ പാസ്സു് (ചുരുങ്ങിയതു മൂന്നു മൈൽദൂരം അയക്കുന്നപക്ഷം) അതാതു സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വഹ ബിൽ നിന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഇൻവോയ്സ് ഒന്നിച്ചു കൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

സാധാരണയായി കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ കടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

പാസ്സു് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

31. 30 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന പാസ്സിന്റെയും ഒരു പകർപ്പു—

(i) അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനും,

(ii) മാത്രം ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലം അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അധികാര സ്ഥല അതിരുകൾക്കു പുറത്തായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ 29 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും,

ഉടനെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഭ - 12 അദ്ധ്യായം.

ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വില്പന നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യൽ.

ഉണ്ടാക്കൽ.

32. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരവും നിബന്ധനകളിന്മേലും അല്ലാതെ ആരെയും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കുന്നതല്ല:

ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

എന്നാൽ ഈ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള യാതൊരു അനുവാദപത്രവും—

(a) ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സാധാരണ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാനോ വില്പാനോ അല്ലാതെ മനുഷ്യന്റെ പരിക്കാതീതം സമ്പൂർണ്ണമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(b) സകായ്യ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യയെ വല്ല രീതിപ്പെടുത്തിയ തിരക്കിൽ വില്പാൻ അല്ലാതെ സകായ്യ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു നിറക്കുന്നതിനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(c) ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അനുവാദപത്രം ഉള്ള വല്ല ആളും—

(i) വില്പാനോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള തിരക്കിനകം മേല്പടി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നിറയ്ക്കുകയും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(ii) തിരക്കിനു നിറച്ചോ നിറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയോ കൊഴിച്ചോ വേറൊരുവനോ മേല്പടി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം താൻ വേലക്കാരിയിലോ കല്പനപ്പെട്ട കൂലിയാളിലോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ താൻ അധികാരത്തിൻ കീഴിലാകട്ടെ നടക്കുന്ന വല്ല ജോലിയിലോ പണിയിലോ മറ്റും ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ തക്കതായി ശീതിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിലും,

ആറു ശ്രമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

തിരക്കു നിറയ്ക്കുന്ന അളവു കുറയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ.

33. 32-ാം ചട്ടത്തോടു ചേർത്ത ക്ലൗസിലെ (c) (i) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ചെറു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മരുന്നുതിരക്കു നിറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു താഴെ പറയുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു; അതായിതു:—

(a) അങ്ങനെ നിറച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഓരിയിൽ ശ്രദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തിരകളാകട്ടെ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം വെടിമരുന്നോ മറ്റിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മരുന്നോ ഇരുനൂറുത്തലിനു അധികമോ ഒന്നു വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും തൽക്ഷണത്തിനു ഇതിനടുത്തു നിൽക്കുന്നിടത്തു ഏകയിൽ അധികമോ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കരുതു.

(b) തിര ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു പണിയും അങ്ങനെ നിറച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേല്പടി ഓരിയിൽ നടത്തുകയും അരുതു,

(c) അങ്ങനെ നിറച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേല്പടി ഓരിയിൽ തീയോ വല്ല ജ്വലിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചമോ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കരുതു. എന്നാൽ വല്ല തിരയോ വെടിക്കലോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതല്ലാതുള്ള പണിയുടെ സ്വഭാവത്തിലും സ്ഥിതിയിലും പ്രകൃതത്തിലും ഉള്ള വെളിച്ചം ഉണ്ടായാൽ വിരോധമുള്ളതല്ല.

(d) മരുന്നോ ഉണ്ടയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു നിറയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മേല്പടി ഓരി മരുന്നായ്ത്തീരുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി അതിനു വേണ്ടുന്ന അളവോ സ്ഥലമോ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനും അനുവാദ

പക്ഷം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ദൂരത്തിൽ കുറയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയും.

(d) ഈ ചട്ടത്താൽ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം നിറുപ്പാൻ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊണ്ടു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന വിവരം തനിക്കു അനുവാദപത്രം നല്കിയ അധികാരസ്ഥനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ചിലർക്കു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ നന്നാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ.

34. 10 - ം ചട്ടത്തോടു ചേർന്ന ഫാറത്തിലെ (a) (ii) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ നന്നാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരാളും താഴെ പറയുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിക്കേണം. അതാവിതു —

(a) അങ്ങനെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ നന്നാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന വേലശാലയിൽ പെടിമരുന്നു 100 റാത്തലിൽ അധികമോ മാറ്റു വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും താങ്കൾ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ഉദ്ദിന്നായി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഇടയിൽ അധികമോ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കരുതു.

(b) അങ്ങനെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ നന്നാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു പണിയും കൂടാതെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ നന്നാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മേല്പടി വേലശാലയിൽ നടത്തുകയും അരുതു.

(c) മേല്പടി വേലശാല അല്ലാതെയിൽനിന്നോ അനുവാദപത്രമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നോ വേർപെടുത്തി അവിടെ വച്ചു ഒട്ടുത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന ദൂരത്തിൽ അതിലധികം അകലെ കുയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയും.

(d) ഒരു തരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം മറ്റൊരു തരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമാക്കി മാറ്റിത്തീർക്കുന്നതാകരുതു. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അഴിക്കുകയോ അതിന്റെ ഉള്ളടക്കം വെവ്വേറെയായി വേർപെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയും അരുതു.

(e) അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ ഈ ചട്ടത്താൽ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുക്കുന്നതു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ നന്നാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു തനിക്കു അനുവാദപത്രം നല്കിയ അധികാരസ്ഥനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും വേണം.

കൈവശം വെക്കൽ.

35. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനം കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരവും നിബന്ധനകളുടെ അനുസരിപ്പും അല്ലാതെ അതിനെ കുയല്ല കൈവശം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടുനടക്കുന്നതുമല്ല:

കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ എടുപ്പാൻ അനുവാദപത്രം വേണ്ടതെ ന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഈ ചട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള യാതൊരു അനുവാദപത്രവും—

(a) വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെ പ്രാപ്തപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ 8 - ം ആദ്ധ്യായത്തിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കുയ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കുകയോ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന്നു വേണ്ടി മതകടത്തുകാരനോ മറ്റാരെങ്കിലോ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിന്നും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) കച്ചവടക്കപ്പലുകളിലെയോ കുടുകപ്രകാരം തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പുള്ള വല്ല കല്പനയിലെയോ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും കുയുദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെയോ നിറവേറ്റുന്നതിൽ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും വല്ല കപ്പലിലും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിന്നും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(c) 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കറുപ്പധാരണ അൽഫം വിധിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള തരം വെടിമരുന്നിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതല്ലാതെ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ മേലുടി ആരുടെയെങ്കിലും അനുവാദപത്രം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ നിയമാനുസരണം അധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല ആളും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു ആരുടെയെങ്കിലും പേരുള്ളതായി നിന്നിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഭൂകയിലെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെ യാതൊരു തുകയും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ തന്റെ സ്വന്തം ഉപയോഗത്തിനു ന്യായമായ തുകയിലധികമുള്ള ആയുധ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(d) 68, 69, 70, 71 ൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഏതെങ്കിലുപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒരു അനുമതിപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരവും അവയെ അനുസരിച്ചും വല്ല ആളും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(e) ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ വല്ല ആളും വിപ്പാനല്ലാതെ ഉടനെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി വാങ്ങുകയും പതിനാലു ദിവസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കും സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾമാത്രം പെപ്പാനായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു എടുപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരം അടച്ചു ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തിയതും ആയി ഉറപ്പായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല പാത്രത്തിനകവുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും—

(i) ഒരു ഗനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിൽ അമ്പതു റാത്തലിൽ അധികമില്ലാതെയും,

(ii) മറ്റു വല്ലടത്തും ഇരുനൂറു റാത്തലിൽ അധികമില്ലാതെയും,

ഉള്ള തുകയിൽ ബോയിൽ മുല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വല്ലേടത്തും വല്ല ആളും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(f) വിപ്പാനല്ലാതെ സ്വന്തം ഉപയോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വല്ല ആളും—

(i) ഒപ്പതു റാത്തലിൽ അധികരിക്കാത്ത വല്ല തുകയിലും വെടിമരുന്നും,

(ii) വെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയതും ആകപ്പാടെ നൂറമ്പതു റാത്തൽ വെടിമരുന്നിൽ അധികരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയി ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തിയ തിരകളും,

(iii) വെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയതും ആകപ്പാടെ അമ്പതു റാത്തൽ വെടിമരുന്നിൽ അധികരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയി ചുവടെ നോക്കുകൂടാതെ (ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്താത്ത) തിരകളും,

(iv) വെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയതും സ്വതേ തിരിച്ചിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തതും ആകപ്പാടെ ഒപ്പതു റാത്തൽ വെടിമരുന്നിൽ അധികരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയി വലിയ തേക്കിന്നോ പാറപിളർപ്പാനോ ഉള്ള തിരകളും,

(v) ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കായി നൈട്രോകൂട്ടുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയതും ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കായി നൈട്രോപൂട്ടിൽ ആകപ്പാടെ പത്തു റാത്തലിൽ അധികരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയ ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തിരകളും,

(vi) പത്തു റാത്തലിൽ അധികരിക്കാത്ത വല്ല തുകയിലും ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള നൈട്രോകൂട്ടും,

(vii) വെടിക്കുന്ന കേപ്പുകളും,

(viii) പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തിയ തിരകളും,

(13) തെ റെയിൽവെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു മാ റെയിൽവെ കമ്പനിവെച്ചു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്ന റെയിൽവെ ഫോഗ് സിഗ്നലുകളോ തിളങ്ങുന്ന വെളിച്ചമോ,

കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പാധ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല :

എന്നാൽ (6) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം വല്ല ആളും വെക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിനോടായും ഇക ആയാൾ അങ്ങിനെ വേണമെന്നു വിചാരപ്രകാരം വെക്കുവാനുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെയും തൂക്കത്തിൽ അതുപോലുള്ള ഇരട്ടി പ്രകാരമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിനെ ഇക അപ്രകാരമുള്ളതെന്നു കാണേണ്ടതും തുകനും. എന്നാതുമല്ല ഈ ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം സ്വന്ത ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി അങ്ങിനെ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ചെറു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തിരകളുടെ മാതിരിയിലെ അല്ലാതെ വേറെ വല്ല മാതിരിയിലും ആയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇക അങ്ങിനെ കാണേണ്ടതാകുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയ ഉണ്ട തിരകളിൽ അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ആയിരിക്കേണം.

ലൈ അനുജ്ഞകളിൽ അധിക വിലകിന ഈടാക്കിയിരുന്നു.

36. 32 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലോ 35 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലോ പറഞ്ഞതായ ഏതാനും ആളുകൾ 6 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതും അക്കാലം നിലവിലുള്ളതും ആയ വല്ല വിലകിനും ലഭമെന്നായി ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

വിലക

വിലകിനായി അനുജ്ഞകളും ഏർപ്പാടും ആയുക്തനെ.

37. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വിലക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത അനുജ്ഞാപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളും പ്രകാരവും നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചും അല്ലാതെ ആയതു വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതല്ല :

എന്നാൽ വല്ല ആളുടെയും സ്വന്ത ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി കൈവശപ്പെടുവാൻ ആയാൾക്കു ന്യായമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥയുള്ള ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ആയാൾ ആയതു കൈവശപ്പെടുവാൻ ന്യായമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥയുള്ള വല്ല ആൾക്കും വിൽക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ ചട്ടം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

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6 - ാം അനുബന്ധം.

ഫോറങ്ങൾ.

ഒരു എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഈ ലൈസൻസിനെ അനുസരിക്കാതെ നടക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

38. (5 - ാം ഏപ്രിലിനേറത് അവസ്ഥയിലെ ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ (വെള്ളത്തിൻമീതെ പൊങ്ങി കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു മരുന്നായല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു) ഒരു മരുന്നായിട്ട സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും അതിൽനിന്നു വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു ഒരു ഹരജികൊടുക്കുന്നു ആയാൾ 3 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ ജി - എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു ഹരജി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥനു അയച്ചു കൊടുത്തും അതിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടതും തുകനും.

തക്കതെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ ലൈസൻസിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ അനുകൂലമായി നടക്കുക തന്നെ.

39. മേപ്പടി ഹരജി കിട്ടിയാൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ആ ഹരജിയെപ്പറ്റി വിചാരണചെയ്വാൻ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തും സമയത്തും തയ്യാറായിരിക്കുകയും ആ സമയത്തും സ്ഥലത്തെയുംപറ്റിയുള്ളതും അങ്ങനെ സ്ഥാപിപ്പാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളോടും ഹരജി

വിചാരണചെയ്യാനായി നിശ്ചയിച്ച ദിവസത്തിനു മുമ്പ് ദിവസത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ മുമ്പായി ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനും ഹാജരിക്കാനുള്ള ആ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരം പറയിച്ച അറിയിപ്പും അതോടുകൂടി ആരോപണം ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയും കുറ്റാരോപണത്തിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളുടെ മുഖ്യമായ ഒരു വിവരവും കൊടുപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും ആയ അറിയിപ്പ് ഉടനെ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഹാജരായി വിചാരണചെയ്യാനുള്ള ദിവസം 41 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു മാസകാലം കുറഞ്ഞതായിരുന്നാൽ ഉടനേവേണ്ടുന്നതു ഒരു കിഴിസമായിരിക്കേണം.

കുറ്റം അധികരണക്കാരനു അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.

40. ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മുന്നറക്കുള്ള സ്ഥലം വല്ല ഉൻസിപ്പൽ അധികാരത്തിന്റെയോ ഛന്നാധികാരത്തിന്റെയും അധികാരസ്ഥലത്തിനുള്ളിലോ അധികാരസ്ഥല അതിരുകടക്കുപുറത്തു 1 നാഴികക്കുള്ളിലോ കിടക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഹാജരിയെയും മേപ്പടി വിചാരണ ദിവസത്തെയുംപറ്റിയ അറിയിപ്പു ആവക അധികാരത്തിന്റെമേൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതിനു ഹാജരിക്കാൻ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടാകേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

അറിയിപ്പുകൊ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തലും നടക്കേണ്ടതു.

41. മേപ്പടി വിചാരണ ദിവസത്തിനു ഒരു മാസത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ മുമ്പായി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ഹാജരിക്കാനുള്ള നിലവിനുള്ള 89 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പ് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും 40 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പ് നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

തുടരെപ്പണികളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണയിനുശേഷം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

42. വിചാരണക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവസമോ ആവക വിചാരണ അപ്പോൾ നിന്നിടത്തുവച്ചു വല്ല ദിവസമോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടധികാരസ്ഥൻ 89 - ാം ചട്ടം അനുസരിച്ചും 40 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥനാലും ബോധിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളും വിചാരണ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും അതോടൊപ്പം ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണം പിന്നീടാക നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷണയിനുശേഷം പുതിയയാൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു.

43. അന്വേഷണം പിന്നീടാക പൂർത്തിയായാൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ഹാജരി (3 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 22 - ാം നമ്പർ മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു കരടു അന്വേഷണസഹിതം) എസ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും അതോടൊപ്പം ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ—

(a) ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെ അംഗീകരിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെ ക്ലപ്തരഹിതമായോ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല വണ്ടിത്തങ്ങൾക്കോ ഉൻകരുതലുകൾക്കോ ഉപയുക്തമായോ അംഗീകരിക്കുകയോ,

ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പറയുന്നതായ ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

നിർദ്ദേശം കിട്ടിയാൽ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ മോന്നയൊ ആയതും കാണിക്കുന്നതായി 3 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ എച്ച് - എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ് ആയാൾ ഹാജരിക്കുന്നതും അയക്കുന്നും. ആ മുതൽ സാധ്യനുയായി രണ്ടു ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടവയായിരിക്കേണം.

ഹാജരിയെപ്പോലും കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

45. മേപ്പടി എച്ച് - എന്ന മാതിരി അതിലെ 3 - ാം കളത്തിയിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളും ക്രമമായി ചേർത്ത് ഹാജരിക്കുവാൻ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഉടനെ അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആയാൾ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ പരിശോധിയോടുകൂടിയും കരടു അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തോടു

കൂടിയും എച്ച് - എന്ന മാതിരി ആയാൾക്കെ മടക്കി അയക്കുമ്പോൾ ഹരജിക്കാരൻ ബോധിപ്പിച്ച വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവും ആലോചിച്ചശേഷം മുന്നറയുടെ പുറവും എന്തുകൊണ്ട് ഫെറിംതി തിരക്കെന്നതെന്നു ആയാൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് ആ ദൂരം കാണിക്കുന്നതായി മെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിത്ത ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റോടുകൂടിയും അന്വേഷിപ്പും കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനു അയക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷിപ്പും നല്കൽ.

46. തനിക്കിട്ടിയാൽ അന്വേഷിപ്പും കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചപ്രകാരമുള്ള അന്വേഷിപ്പും ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ വിധിതക്കെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാവുന്ന (വല്ല) മേലധികാരിയോടൊ ഏജന്റിനോടൊ കൂടി നല്കുകയൊ അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷിപ്പും നല്കിയതിൻ മേലുള്ള നടപടി.

47. 46 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തിന്റെയും ഒരു പ്രതി എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് അയക്കേണ്ടതും ലൈസൻസിംഗ് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ നല്കീട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അസ്സൽ അന്വേഷിപ്പും ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനു അയക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തെഴുത്ത്.

48. മുന്നറയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകളും അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ഉടനെ അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തു എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെ പുറത്തെഴുതാത്തപക്ഷവും പുറത്തെഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നവരെയും ആ അന്വേഷിപ്പും പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടവനാണെന്നു ആകുന്നു.

ഒരന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തെഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ഉടനെ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെയും അന്വേഷിപ്പും കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടധികാരസ്ഥനല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അന്വേഷിപ്പും കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനും അറിവു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

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7 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം,

അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും ആ രജിസ്റ്റരും.

അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും കൊടുക്കൽ.

49. (1) ആ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസ്ഥാനം ഉറക്കികൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനും വിൽക്കുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും ആ ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ള മാതിരികളിൽ II - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അന്വേഷിപ്പും കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ അവയിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു വിധേയപ്പെട്ടും ഫീസ്സ് അടച്ചാലും കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒന്നിലധികം അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചുള്ള അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും കൊടുക്കുവാൻ അധികാരസ്ഥനു ഫീസ്സും.

അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തിന്റെ പ്രാബല്യം.

(2) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ നിയമങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും II - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 7-ാം കളത്തിയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാലത്തേക്കു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും മറ്റു നിയമത്തിപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഈ നിയമത്തെ.

50. (1) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത എല്ലാ അന്വേഷിപ്പുത്തും അതിന്മേൽ പടത്തിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) ആവക നിബ്ബന്ധനകളിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടുള്ള മാതിരിയിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ നിബ്ബന്ധനകളും—

(a) (കെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ കെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ ഉള്ള ഒരു മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ) മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥാനം ചുമത്തുവാനുള്ള അധിക നിബ്ബന്ധനകളും, ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും

(b) (ഐ-എന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ) വെടിപ്പാട്ടസ്ഥാനം ഇറക്കുകയും, കയറിക്കുകയും, ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും, കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തിന്റെയും സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പൊതുജന ക്ഷേമത്തിന്നു സാക്ഷാൽ ഗുണത്തിന്നു യുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥാനം വിചാരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു നിബ്ബന്ധനകളും,

ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) വല്ല വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനവും വല്ല ഇടയിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആവക നിബ്ബന്ധനകളിൽ ഒരു ചുങ്കപ്പിരിവുകാരും ആവക വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനം ആവക ഇടയിൽ ഒരുവശം വെച്ചാനുള്ള മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രത്തിന്റെ മാതിരിയിലും നിബ്ബന്ധിക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ നിബ്ബന്ധനകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ 2 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലൊ, 3 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലൊ പറയുന്നതിനെ അടിയിടുന്നതും മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രത്തെ നിബ്ബന്ധിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിബ്ബന്ധനകളിൽ വല്ലതും അന്യായ സംഗതിപോലെ തള്ളേ ഗവർണ്ണരോ ആലോചനസഭയിലെ ഗവർണർ ജനറലൊ എക്സ്പ്പോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ശിപാർശിയിന്മേൽ പ്രവർത്തനം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചുകൊടുത്തൽ.

51. (1) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ വേറൊരുപ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത എല്ലാ മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രവും മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥാനം തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) തന്റെ മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം തിരിച്ചെടുത്തു കിട്ടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രക്കാരൻ തിരിച്ചതിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തെയും അതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെയും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഹരജി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥാനം അയക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥാനപ്പുറത്തുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥാനം മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രവും ഹരജിയും തന്റെ ശിപാർശിയോടുകൂടി മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥാനം നേരിട്ടോ തിരിച്ചെടുത്തതായ മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം കെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ കെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ ഉള്ളതായിരുന്നാൽ എക്സ്പ്പോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മുഖാന്തരമൊ അയക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥാനം ആക്കിക്കൊടുത്ത കെ-എന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുന്നതിനുമുമ്പെ എക്സ്പ്പോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു മദ്യവ്യാപാരപത്രം തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു ഫീയും ചുമത്തിടുന്നതല്ല.

അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കൽ.

52. പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല അനുവാദപത്രവും അതേ നിബന്ധനകളനുസരിച്ചു, കേടുപോക്കുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധനകളോടെ, ശ ഗവർന്റെ അതായതു സമയം പുതുക്കിയുനൽകാവുന്നതാകുന്നു;

ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ കൊടുത്ത അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കൽ.

എന്നാൽ അതു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല:—

(i) അങ്ങിനെ പുതുക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായ വല്ല പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതാകുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും;

(ii) അങ്ങിനെ പുതുക്കുന്നതിലും ഒരു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാകേണ്ടതും;

(iii) അങ്ങിനെ പുതുക്കുന്നതിലും ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും;

തുടർന്നും.

53. (1) ജെ-എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ആ അനുവാദപത്രം അതേ നിബന്ധനകളനുസരിച്ചോ കേടുപോക്കുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധനകളോടെ പുതുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ജെ-എന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കൽ.

(2) അങ്ങിനെ പുതുക്കുവാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ എല്ലാ പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും കേടുതീർത്തുവെപ്പാനായി ആയാൾ തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രം പതു ദിവസമെങ്കിലും മുമ്പായി ആയാളുടെ ഇഷ്ടവും തരവും കാണിക്കുന്ന എഴുത്തുള്ളതായ ഹരജി അനുവാദപത്രത്തോടു കൂടി 56-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിൽ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് മീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മുമ്പാകെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) അങ്ങിനെ ഹരജി കിട്ടിയാൽ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് മീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ വിവരങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല മാറ്റവും ചെയ്വാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു പക്ഷവും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ആയാൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷവും അനന്തരം ഉടനെ ചുരുങ്ങിയതു ഒരു മാസം ഒഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണമെന്നു തന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു ഉടനെ കാണിക്കുന്നതായി ഇതിനോടു ചേർത്ത 3-ാം പട്ടികയിലെ ഫോം-എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു നോട്ടീസ് ഹരജിക്കാരനു അയക്കേണ്ടതും.

(4) 45 മുതൽ 48 വരെ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടി സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം മുമ്പുള്ള പിന്നെ അനുസരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടേ അതു ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

54. പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയോ വില്ക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു 52-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലോ 53-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലോ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടവയല്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ അനുവാദപത്രവും ഒരു പുതിയ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തരുണം ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയതല്ലാതെ വകിടക്കയോ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുവോളം വിചാരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതല്ലാതാകുന്നു.

55-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലോ 53-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലോ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടവയല്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങളും പുതുക്കൽ.

എന്നാൽ അപേക്ഷകൻ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷയനുസരിച്ചു കേടുപോക്കുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധനകളോടെ അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതിനു 56-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്വാൻ പുതുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പരിഷ്കരിച്ചതായ പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ അനുവാദപത്രവും ആവക അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ പുതുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

56. ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ അപേക്ഷയും കൃത്യത്തെ

ഒരു അധികാരപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം.

അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുന്ന തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പ് സമയത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉടനായ ഒരു തീയതിയിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും കൃത്യകാരം അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ പുതുക്കിയ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തീയതിയെയോ അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ച വിവരം അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനെയോ മുമ്പായിട്ടൊ സ്ഥലത്തിനെയോ ക്രമമായി അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കയാകട്ടെ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയാണുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രം ക്രമമായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

57. വല്ല അനുവാദപത്രവും പുതുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പേ

അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുമ്പോൾ ചുമത്തേണ്ടുന്ന ഫീ.

ടുക്കുന്ന ഫീ ഈവക അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു നാം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം ആർക്കും ചുമത്തേണ്ടുന്ന ഫീ തന്നെ ആയിരിക്കും.

അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾ കൈമാറ്റം.

58. വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനൊ കൈവശംവെപ്പാനൊ വില്പാനൊ വേണ്ടി അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരാൾ തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുകയൊ അതു ദുർബ്ബലമാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ തൻറ കൈവശത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനത്തിന്റെ തന്തെയും ഇകയയുപറവി ഉടനെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥനു അറിവു കൊടുക്കേ നടതും ആയാളു കൈവശംവെക്കുകയൊ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പുനരു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ കൊടുപ്പാൻ യുക്തമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല കാലത്തെയും അനുസരിച്ചുനടക്കേണ്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുകയൊ അതു ദുർബ്ബലമാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ.

59. (1) 58-ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഒരു അറിവു കിട്ടിയാൽ ഉടനുള്ള സംഗതിപോലെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുകയൊ ദുർബ്ബലമാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിയിൽ അധികാരിക്കാത്ത ഒരു കാലാന്തരം ഒരു താല്കാലിക അനുവാദപത്രം ഈവക അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശംവെക്കുകയൊ വിൽക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മേപ്പടി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരസ്ഥൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈവക അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനേൽ മുമ്പേഅടച്ചുള്ള ഫീസ്സ് താല്കാലിക അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഒരു മുഴുവൻ കൊല്ലത്തിന്റെ ഏതു വിധമായി വരുന്നുവൊ അങ്ങിനെ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞതൊ ദുർബ്ബലമാകിയതൊ ആയ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു പുതുക്കുന്ന ഫീസ്സിന്റെ വീതക്രമം ഉള്ളതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുകയും നശിപ്പാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

60. (1) ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം കൈവശമുള്ള വല്ല ആളും മരിക്കുകയൊ നിശ്ശക്തനാകുന്നതിനായൊ തീരുന്നായൊ തീർപ്പുപ്പെട്ടുത്തുകയൊ ഏതു പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിയമപ്രകാരം അയോഗ്യനായിവരികയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന വല്ല ആളും ആ കാര്യത്തെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ ചുഴിഞ്ഞുപോകാതെ ഉള്ളകാലത്തേക്കു തന്റെ സ്വന്ത പേരിൽ മതിപ്രതിയായ അനുവാദപത്രം നല്കുവാൻ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശിപായ് അധികാരസ്ഥനോടു ഉടനെ അപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നയാളുടെ മേൽ ആകുകിടെ നിയമങ്ങളും ഒരേ ചട്ടങ്ങളും വേറെപ്രകാരം ആയാൽ അനുസരിച്ചു

നടപടി സംബന്ധിച്ചും ആയാൾക്കു തീർപ്പാക്കൽ ചെയ്വാൻ ന്യായമായി വേണ്ടുന്ന കാലത്തും അപേക്ഷ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തും ആ അന്വേഷണപത്രപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതിനും അപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും ആർക്കുപ്രകാരമൊ ഒരു കുറ്റങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമൊ വല്ല കിമ്പത്തെ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിവരുന്നതുമല്ല.

(3) ആയക പുതിയ അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തിനു പകരത്തുചെയ്യുന്ന ഫീസ് ഒരു ഉപ്പുകയായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ 3-ാം പട്ടികയിലൊ 2-ാം മാതിരിയിലൊ ഇ-എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പുതിയ അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തിനു യാതൊരു ഫീസും മുൻപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

അന്വേഷണപത്രങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചെടുക്കൽ.

61. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ അന്വേഷണപത്രവും അതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥാനവും അന്വേഷണപത്രക്കാരന്റെ കൈവശം അന്വേഷണപത്രം നിൽക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം വിധേയമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു വല്ലപ്പോഴും വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനും തിരിച്ചെടുപ്പാൻ ഉടയുള്ളതായിവരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷണപത്രക്കാരിൽനിന്നു സംഖ്യ നിശ്ചയിക്കൽ.

62. (1) ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒരു അന്വേഷണപത്രം കൈവശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയൊ അപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒരു അന്വേഷണപത്രപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരാളും ആ അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തെ അടയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തിലൊ സ്ഥലത്തൊ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാരിന്റെ സാമഗ്രിപ്പെട്ടിയിൽ ഒരു പകർപ്പൊ ഫാരത്തിനേപ്പറ്റി ഒരു എസ്സ്പ്ലോസിവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരൊ വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടൊ ഒരു പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷന്റെ ചാർജ് വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പോലീസ് ആഫീസറുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ താഴെയല്ലാത്ത വല്ല പോലീസ് ആഫീസരൊ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്വാൻ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) 3-ാം പട്ടികയിൽ 2-ാം മാതിരി ഒരു അന്വേഷണപത്രം ഉള്ളതു നൊക്കൊടുത്ത ഒരു പാസ്സുപ്രകാരം പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ കയക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ചാർജ് വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളും ആ പാസ് ഹാജരാക്കുവാൻ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ വല്ല പക്ഷം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്വാൻ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) വല്ല അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തിന്റെയും പ്രതികം മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ വല്ലവരൊ ആ അന്വേഷണപത്രം കൊടുത്ത അധികാരസ്ഥനൊ ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു ഫീസും വാങ്ങാതെ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷണപത്രങ്ങളുടെ കാലാവധി കഴിയുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രമാണം.

63. ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു അന്വേഷണപത്രംകൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥനും ആ അധികാരസ്ഥന യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ അതിനു 1878 ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധാഭ്യാസപ്രകാരം ഒരുപോലുള്ള അധികാരസ്ഥനാൽ നല്കപ്പെടുന്നതുപോലുള്ള ഒരു അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ആ അന്വേഷണപത്രത്തിന്മേൽ എഴുതുന്ന ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ ഖണ്ഡിക്കാം. 1878 ലെ 11.

അന്വേഷണപത്രം പോലുള്ള അംശങ്ങളിൽ അതിനെ വകമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുക.

64. ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത വല്ലന്വേഷണപത്രം അന്വേഷണപത്രക്കാരന്റെ കാര്യം യാതൊരു മുടക്കുമുണ്ടാകാതെ പോയ്പോകയൊ നശിച്ചുപോകയൊ ചെയ്യാൻ അന്വേഷണപത്രക്കാരൻ എന്നെ ഫീസ് ഒടുക്കിയാൽ അതിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പ് കൊടുക്കാം.

ചീട്ടുകൾ അടക്കുന്ന വിധം.

65. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ചുമത്താവുന്ന എല്ലാ ഫീസുകളും ഒരു രൂപടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെമുമ്പിൽ വസൂലാക്കുന്നതും:

എന്നാൽ ആയക ഫീസുകൾ വല്ല തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥനും എല്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നേടം ഒഴികെ ആ തദ്ദേശാധികാരസ്ഥൻ അപ്പപ്പോൾ കല്പിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ വസൂലാക്കുകയും വേണം.

അനുമതിപത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുകയോ പുതുക്കുകയോ പുതുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

66. ഒരനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുപ്പാനോ തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുവാനോ പുതുക്കുവാനോ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട ഏല്പോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ തന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ—

(a) ആയക അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുകയോ തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുകയോ പുതുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) താൻ വല്ല ശവസ്തംഭിനും കിഴ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ആ ശവസ്തംഭിന്റെ കല്പനക്കായി അപേക്ഷ അയയ്ക്കുകയാകട്ടെ,

ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മേലധികാരിക്കുള്ള അധികാരം.

67. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കീഴധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരും തങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിനടത്തുന്നതു തങ്ങളുടെ മേലധികാരിക്കു ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ മേലധികാരിക്കുടെയും ആ ദേശ ശവസ്തംഭിന്റെയും ചൊൽപടിയിൻ കീഴിൽ വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പൊതിപ്പെടുത്തിയതായാൽ അല്ലാതെയുള്ള അനുമതി പത്രങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി പത്രം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തേ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ.

68. (1) ബെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലെ, കെ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലെ ഓരോ അനുവാദപത്രം ഉള്ള ആൾക്കു തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ ചേർത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ജോലിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ വല്ല ജോലിയും (ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉഴികെ) തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചും ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ അധികമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കു തന്റെ മുഴുവനായിട്ടു ചേരിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ ഒരു അനുമതിപത്രം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ആയക അനുമതിപത്രം അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുത്ത അധികാരസ്ഥനോടും അധികാരിയിൽ ചേരിച്ചുവെച്ചിട്ടു ഉണ്ടുണ്ടോ അറിവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത അവസ്ഥകൾ വെളുപ്പെടുന്നു തനിക്കു തൃപ്തിയാകേണ്ടതിനു തെളിയിക്കുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമേ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ചെടിയിലുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ലതും അപ്പോൾ വാങ്ങുകയിൽ കുഴിക്കുന്നതും ഇതരരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ കുഴിയാതെയും ഉള്ള വല്ല ജോലിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ പതിനാലു ദിവസത്തിൽ കുഴിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കു ഒരു ട്രഷറിയിൽ കൈവശംവെപ്പാൻ വല്ല ആൾക്കും ഒരു അനുമതിപത്രം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

69. ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെ മറ്റു വല്ലേടത്തും അപ്പോൾ വാങ്ങുകയിൽ കുഴിത്തും ഇതരരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ കുഴിയാതെയും ഉള്ള വല്ല ജോലിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ പതിനാലു ദിവസത്തിൽ കുഴിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കു ഒരു ട്രഷറിയിൽ കൈവശംവെപ്പാൻ വല്ല ആൾക്കും ഒരു അനുമതിപത്രം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ആയക വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ വില്പാനല്ലാതെ ഉടനെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ആയാൾ വാങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ മാത്രം വെപ്പാനായി കുഴിയുള്ളതും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെടാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു ഭൂമിയിൽ കടന്നുചെന്നു എടുപ്പാൻ കഴിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടച്ചു ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തിയതും ആയ ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പാത്രത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയിരിക്കേണം.

ആയക അനുമതിപത്രം ഒരു സൈന്യത്തിന്റെ ക്ലാസ്സ് ജിസ്സുകളോ പോലീസ് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് സൂപ്രണ്ടിന്റെയൊ ഡിപ്പുട്ടി സൂപ്രണ്ടിന്റെയോ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ താഴെയല്ലാത്ത ഒരു പോലീസ് അധികാരിക്കൊ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

70. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യാ രാജ്യത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉള്ള വല്ല തുകയിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ പതിനഞ്ചു ദിവസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്ക് കൈവശംവെപ്പാൻ വല്ല ആൾക്കും ഒരു അനുമതിപത്രം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആപത്കരമായ വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ വിലുവാനല്ലാതെ ഉടനെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ആയാൾ വാങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതും വെടിപൊട്ടുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾമാത്രം വെപ്പാനായി കരുതിയതും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ആളുകൾക്ക് അതിൽ കടന്നുചെന്നു എടുപ്പാൻ കഴിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഭദ്രമായ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുസ്ഥലത്തിലും ആയ ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പാത്രത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും അധികരിക്കണം.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യാപ്രദേശത്തിലുള്ളവർ വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെപ്പാനുള്ള അനുമതിപത്രം.

ആയാൾ അനുമതിപത്രം ഒരു ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് പോലീസ് സൂപ്രഡേണ്ടിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ താഴെയല്ലാത്ത ഒരു പോലീസ് ആപ്പീസരോ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

71. ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ ആയിരം റാത്തലിൽ കവിയാത്ത വല്ല തുകയിലും (1000 കാട്ടിഭാരത്തിലൊഴികെ) തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളനുസരിച്ചു കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ എ - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലും, ബി - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ, സി - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലും, ഡി - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലൊ ഒരനുവാദപത്രമുള്ള ആൾക്ക് ഒരു അനുമതിപത്രം,—

അധികാരപ്പെട്ട കൈകളിൽ കവിയാത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ കൈവശം വെപ്പാനുള്ള അനുമതിപത്രം.

(a) കിരാതി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു—

ഏഴു ദിവസകാലത്തേക്കു—

വല്ല ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടിന്റെയോ സൂപ്രഡേണ്ടിന്റെയോ ഡിപ്പുട്ടി സൂപ്രഡേണ്ടിന്റെയോ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ താഴെയല്ലാത്ത വല്ല പോലീസ് ആപ്പീസരും;

(b) ബൊമ്പായി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ—

ഏഴു ദിവസകാലത്തേക്കു—

ഒരു ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബൊമ്പായി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പോലീസ് കമ്മിഷണറും;

(c) ആഗ്രയും ഔധും ചേർന്നുള്ള ഏകോപിപ്പിച്ചുള്ള സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ—

ഏഴു ദിവസ കാലത്തേക്കു—

ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു;

കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

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8 - ാം ഭാഗ്യായം.

വെടിക്കോപ്പുസംബന്ധമായ കുറ്റങ്ങളുടെയോ അതുസംബന്ധമുള്ള ഉൽക്കണങ്ങളുടെയും.

1 - ാം ഭാഗം.—സാധാരണ.

ബാധിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

72. യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും 73 മുതൽ 77 വരെ വകുപ്പുകളിലെ നിയമങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചും (24 - ാം വകുപ്രകാരം അധികാരമുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിലല്ലാതെ) കയറ്റി അയക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ഏകോപിച്ച രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടപ്പുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചും പൊതിഞ്ഞകെട്ടി അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം കൊണ്ടുപോകാനായി കൊടുക്കുകയോ കൊണ്ടുപോകയോ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ലിഖിതമായി പൊതിഞ്ഞകെട്ടി മുദ്രയടുത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അയക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതും ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ പെരിങ്ങാതെ.

78. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എതു പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ളതായിരുന്നാലും അതു ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ളതായിരുന്നാലും താഴെ പറയുന്ന സാധാരണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ശരിയായിട്ടു നടക്കേണം:—

(1) എല്ലാ ചിപ്പുതിന്റെയും തരക്കേടു മണലും തരിയും കൂടാതെയും മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ വെടിപ്പായും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) 4 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ വല്ല ഇരുമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ ഒരു വിധേനയും വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കരുതു വിധം തക്കതായ വസ്തുക്കൊണ്ടു നല്ലവണ്ണം പൂട്ടാത്ത പക്ഷം യാതൊരു ഇരുമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ വല്ല ചിപ്പിലും ഉണ്ടോന്നതിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും അരുതു.

(3) യാതൊരു ചിപ്പിലും ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊടിഞ്ഞു കെട്ടുവാൻ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മറ്റു തരത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമൊ മറ്റു വല്ല സാധനമൊ, വസ്തുവൊ പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുവാനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കയും അരുതു:

എന്നാൽ ഒരു ചട്ടം ഒരു പ്രകാരം അടങ്ങിയ അകച്ചിപ്പുകളും, വെടിമരുന്നോ മറൊരു പ്രകാരമൊ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന അകച്ചിപ്പുകളുള്ള ഒരു പുറച്ചിപ്പുതിൽ പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുന്നതു വിരോധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല:

എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, തീപ്പുപ്പുതിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയൊ വെടിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ളതല്ലാതൊരു തീപ്പിടിപ്പിക്കുവാനൊ വെടിക്കുവാനൊ ഇടയില്ലാത്തതൊ ആയ വല്ല സാധനവും 1 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വെടിക്കോപ്പു ഒന്നിച്ചു ഒരു ചിപ്പുതിൽ പൊതിഞ്ഞു കെട്ടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) അകച്ചിപ്പുമൊ പുറച്ചിപ്പുമൊ ആയി ഒരു ചിപ്പുവും കൂടി ഒറ്റിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിലെ യാതൊന്നും വിരോധിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല; എന്നാൽ ആയുക ഓസ്സി ചിപ്പു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ലീഡ് ഇൻസ്റ്റെർ എഴുത്തുമൂലം വിരോധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാതിരിയിലുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

വിവരണം.—പൂപ്പുപരവാടകത്തിനുകൊണ്ടു പോകുമ്പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാത്ത പക്ഷം—

"പുറത്തെ ചിപ്പു" എന്നു പറയുന്നതു മരംകൊണ്ടൊ ലോഹംകൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റു ഉറപ്പുള്ള സാധനംകൊണ്ടൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഇടത്തുപോകയൊ തിരുമ്പിപോകാൻ ഇടവരികയൊ ഉരസുവരികയൊ കേടുവരികയൊ ചെയ്യാത്തതും വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും പോലെന്നൊ മറൊരു പുറത്തുവരുവാൻ കഴിവില്ലാത്തതും ആയ വിധത്തിൽ ഉറപ്പിച്ചും നിർമ്മാണത്തിലും പ്രകൃതത്തിലും ഉള്ള ഒരു പെട്ടിയൊ പിപ്പയൊ ഡബ്ബിയൊ പറയൊ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"അകത്തെ ചിപ്പു" എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും പോലെന്നൊ മറൊരു പുറത്തുചാടുവാൻ കഴിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കി മൂടി അടച്ചു ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പെട്ടിയൊ സഞ്ചിയൊ ഡബ്ബിയൊ മറ്റു പാത്രമൊ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"പ്രേരകം" എന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം വലിയ തോക്കിലൊ ചെറിയ തോക്കിലൊ തള്ളുശക്തിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുമാത്രം യുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട മൈട്രോക്കുട്ട തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എന്നാകുന്നു.

PRESERVED IN TAMIL ARCHIVES

അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ സ്വന്തമാക്കുക.

74. പ്രസ്തുത അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലുള്ള അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തലുകളിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വെടിക്കുപൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുന്നതു വിധവും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു കൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന അധികരിച്ചു ക്രമവും 4-ാം പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുക.

75. അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമല്ലാത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ എക്സ്പ്ലോസിവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രത്യേക ഇൻകരുതലുകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടേണ്ടതാണു.

കെട്ടുകൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന അടയാളങ്ങളിടുക.

76. (1) എല്ലാറ്റിനും പുറത്തുള്ള മിപ്രത്തിന്മേൽ "വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനം" എന്ന വാക്കും അതിന്റെ പേരും അതു ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന തരത്തിന്റെയും ഭാഗത്തിന്റെയും നമ്പരും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയവന്റെയോ അയക്കുന്നവന്റെയോ പേരും തെളിവായി വലിയക്ഷരത്തിൽ മുദ്രകരിച്ചിട്ടോ അതെഴുതിയ കടലാസിട്ടോ പുറമേ അടയാളമിട്ടോ ഭദ്രമായി പതിച്ചിട്ടോ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

(2) ഒരു മൈലെങ്കിലും കുടിനെറയോ ഒരു ട്രാമെറ്റ് കപ്പലിന്റെയോ കാപ്പുത്തിൽ അവ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ തീയതിയെ "വെടിശാലയിൽനിന്നു പുറത്തയച്ച തീയതിയോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ എക്സ്പ്ലോസിവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറാൽ അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന തീയതി കാണിക്കുന്ന അടയാളമോ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം:

എന്നാൽ—

(a) വലിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കോ വലിയ തോക്കിന്റെ ഉണ്ടകൾക്കോ, (ബാധ) മൈൻസ്എന്നു തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകാൻ പിടിക്കലിനോ മറ്റു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അവർക്കുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ഉടൻ സമയം തിരിച്ചിടുന്ന ശക്തിയില്ലാത്ത തരത്തിലുള്ള തിരകൾക്കോ തിരകൾക്കോ സംശയിയിൽ ആവശ്യമായ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമ്പോൾ അടയാളമിടേണ്ടതില്ലാത്തതും അടയാളമിടേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു;

(b) (ഭദ്രമായുള്ള വെടിവെപ്പു തിരികൾ ഒഴികെ) 1-ാം ഷെഡ്യൂളിലെ ചേർന്ന വെടിമോപ്പുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ "ഇതു പുടിയായുള്ളപ്പോൾ വെടിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം;

(c) കൈത്താക്കിന്നുള്ള പിൻഡയർ തിരികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ "പിൻഡയർ തിരികൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണു;

(d) ഭദ്രമായ വെടിവെപ്പു തിരികളുടെയോ വെടിമരുന്നിന്റെയോ സംഗതിയിൽ "വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം" എന്ന വാക്കു തരത്തിന്റെയും ഭാഗത്തിന്റെയും നമ്പരും വിട്ടുകളയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു:

(3) ഒരു പൊതിച്ചിലിന്റെ മേലിലധികം വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അടയാളം അങ്ങിനെ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഓരോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിലും പ്രത്യേകം പതിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുമ്പോഴുള്ള കുഴപ്പം നിമിത്തം കാക്കുക.

77. പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികളുടെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു 73 മുതൽ 76 വരെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുപുറമേ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സിഫ്രയക്കാരുടെ വല്ലതിന്റെയും നിർദ്ദേശം തനിക്കു ചുമതലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നുകൊണ്ടു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല നിബന്ധനകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ എക്സ്പ്ലോസിവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കിയ കല്പനയാൽ കഴിയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനെ വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിൽ നിന്നു തടയുക.

78. (1) യാതൊരാളും വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അയച്ചുവാങ്ങുകയോ തന്റെ വിചാരത്തിലുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പുറമെ പാണ്ടികശാലക്കാരനെന്നോ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനെന്നോ അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കുകയും ആ പാണ്ടികശാലക്കാരനെന്നോ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനെന്നോ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതിനു തക്കവണ്ണം ഏതെങ്കിലും അടയാളം കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം അതിനെയുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ആരുടെ പാണ്ടികശാലക്കാരനോ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനോ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയുമരുതു.

(2) ആരുടെ അറിയിപ്പിൽ—

(a) കൊടുത്തയപ്പാനുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ പേരും തുകയും,

(b) മനസ്സു ചെല്ലുന്നവന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും,

കാണിക്കേണം.

കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ മിക്കതെടുക്കുക.

79. യാതൊരു പാണ്ടികശാലക്കാരനോ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനോ താൻ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈക്കൊള്ളുവാനായിട്ട്

(a) അതു ഉടനെ അയക്കുകയോ,

(b) അതു അധികാരപ്പെട്ടതിപ്പെട്ട ഒരു മാസ്സറയിലെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യമായ പത്രം വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തെങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടുപോകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ,

തൊട്ടുമുമ്പിലത്തെപക്ഷം 78 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അങ്ങിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതതിടങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ.

കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു പകൽ മാത്രമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശം.

80. യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും വല്ല വണ്ടിയിൽ നിന്നോ ഉരുവിൽനിന്നോ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുസ്ഥാനത്തിനും സൂക്ഷിപ്പുസ്ഥാനത്തിനും മറ്റൊരു കയറ്റുകയോ ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

81. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കയറ്റുകയോ ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നവനോ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ സമീപത്തു വല്ല തീയോ (കരിതീപ്പെട്ടി, കിട്ടിപ്പുല്ല എന്നിങ്ങിനെ) തിപ്പിടിക്കലോ വെടിക്കലോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള വല്ല സാധനമോ ക്രമകേടോ വന്നുപോ (വെളിച്ചം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവന്നാലൊഴികെ) വല്ല വെളിച്ചമോ യാതൊരാളും കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയോ അരുതു. വല്ല ആളെയും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല:

എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ കയറ്റുകയോ ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു വേണ്ട വെളിച്ചം കൂടാതെ കഴിയാത്തപ്രകാരം ആ വെളിച്ചം അടച്ചിക്കൊണ്ടോ വെടിപൊട്ടാതിരിക്കാനോ യാതൊരുപായവും വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക നിർമ്മാണത്തിലും പ്രകൃതിയിലും സ്ഥിതിയിലും ഉള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പുകയിലയുള്ള വിലക്കു.

82. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കയറ്റുകയോ ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ ആരുടെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉള്ള വണ്ടിയിലോ ഉരുവിലോ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ വണ്ടിയിലൊ അടുത്തായാതൊരാളും പുകയിലയുടെ തീയോ പുകയിലയോ കത്തിക്കുവാനോ വലിക്കുകയോ അങ്ങിനെ വലിപ്പാൻ യാതൊരാളെയും അനുവദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സൂചി ശ്രദ്ധയുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങൾ.

83. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കയറുകയോ ഇറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേലിൽ വല്ലോ തലക്കിലൊ ഇങ്ങിപ്പോണിയൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നിയൊ പാടൊ തറച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സൂചി ജോഡൊ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ളയാതൊന്നും ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനംകൊണ്ടു പെരുമാറുകയൊ യാതൊരാളെയും പെരുമാറാൻ അനുവദിക്കുയൊ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുന്നതും പോകുന്നതും ദിവസം.

84. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കയറുകയൊ ഇറക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു അടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പീപ്പകളൊ പെട്ടകളൊ കൈമാറി നീക്കുചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാതെ തുറയിൽകൂടി ഉരുട്ടുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. അവയെ എടുത്തു എറികയൊ ഇട്ടുകളകയൊ ചെയ്യുവാനും പാടില്ല. എന്നാൽ നല്ലവണ്ണം സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെക്കണം.

കയിനൽ.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ അപായമുണ്ടാകാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട വിധം.

85. (1) തീപ്പിടിച്ച ഒരുവിധേനയും അപായപ്പെടാതെ ഇരിപ്പാനും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ നല്ല ശ്രദ്ധയായി ഇരിപ്പാനുതകുവണ്ണം നാലുപുറവും മറച്ചുകൊണ്ടൊ ലോഹംകൊണ്ടൊ അടച്ചു ഒരു വണ്ടിക്കുള്ളിലൊ അതുകാരനുതന്നെ അടച്ചു ഒരു കപ്പലിൽ ചരക്കിട്ടുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊ പാട്ടുള്ളപ്പോഴെല്ലാം കൊണ്ടുപോകണം.

(2) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അപ്രകാരം കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ കഴിയാത്തപ്പോൾ അതിനെ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും തീപ്പിടിക്കാതുകണ്ടു വെക്കേണ്ടതിനു തുണികൊണ്ടൊ കീൽപായകൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റു തക്കതായ സാധനംകൊണ്ടൊ മൂടുവനും മൂടുകയും വേണം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അപായമുണ്ടാകാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട വിധം.

86. വല്ല ഒരു വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ തുക രണ്ടായിരം റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ 65 - ാം ചട്ടം 1 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ തുക രണ്ടായിരം റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുവുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ഒരു റെയിൽവേയിൽ വല്ല ഒരു വണ്ടിയിലും പത്തു തണ്ണനിലൊ മറ്റു വല്ല വണ്ടിയിലും രണ്ടു തണ്ണനിലൊ വല്ല ഒരു ഉരുവിലും ഇരുപതു തണ്ണനിലൊ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

പ്രത്യേകത്തരത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

87. സ്വതേ തീപ്പിടിച്ചുകത്തുകയുള്ള യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അതേ തരത്തിലും ഭാഗത്തിലും ഉള്ളതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ കൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടുതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ആവക ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊട്ടുന്നതിനാൽ മറെറാന്നിനു തീപ്പിടിക്കലൊ വെടിക്കലൊ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനു മതിയാകുവണ്ണം വേർപിരിച്ചുവെച്ചാൽ അപ്രകാരം ഒരേ വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ചെയ്യാം.

തീയിൽനിന്നും വെള്ളത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള അപായങ്ങളെ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിലേക്കു.

88. വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതും തീപ്പിടിക്കലൊ വെടിക്കലൊ ഉണ്ടാവാനിടയുള്ളതുമായ മറ്റു വല്ല സാധനമൊ വസ്തുവൊ തൊട്ടടുത്തിൽനിന്നൊ അവകൊണ്ടു അപായംവരാതെ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതിന്നൊ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഒരു പ്രകാരവുമൊകൊണ്ടും നല്ലവണ്ണം അടക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടും തുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകാതെ വേണ്ടുന്ന ഉൻകരുതലുകൾ വേണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടും. വീടിനിപ്പാടു സാധനം വെളുത്തു തൊട്ടാൽ അപായംവരുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിനു വെളുത്തുതൊടാതെ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടുന്ന ഉൻകരുതലുകൾ ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം.

89. വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഉള്ള കെട്ട കൊണ്ടുനടക്കുന്നതൊ തൊട്ടുപോവാൻ ഇട യുള്ളതൊ ആയ വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ ഉപകാര ത്തെ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ ജനിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവാദം തോല്പുകൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റെ ന്തെങ്കിലൊ കൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റു തക്കതായ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടൊ നല്ലവണ്ണം മൂടിയിരിക്കേണം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയിലെ ഉരുവിലെ ആളിന്നു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയ്യൊടെ കൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതു.

90. പൊതുവിൽ യാത്രക്കാരായി പോകുവാനുള്ള ആളുകളിൽ ആരെയെങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടുപോകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

വണ്ടിയുടെ ഉടയവൻ തന്റെ അനുവാദത്തൊടെ ആളുകളെ കയറ്റുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പിൽ അവരുടെ ദേഹപരിശോധനയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണം.

91. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ പരിപാലനം തക്കതായ വല്ല ആളെയൊ തക്കതായ വേറൊരു ആളോടുകൂടെയൊ വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അതിൽ അധികം ആളുകളൊ ആളുകളെ ഇടവിടാതെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

കടിച്ചുലഹരിയായിരിക്കുന്ന ആരാകട്ടെ വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ മേൽവിചാരം വഹിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയാകട്ടെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളെ അതിലൊ അതിന്മേലൊ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയൊ അതിൽ വരുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ ആരെയാകട്ടെ സമ്മതിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

92. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഒരു വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ മേൽവിചാരം വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളും ആയുക്ക വണ്ടിയൊ ഉരുവൊ അപായകരമായൊ ഉപദ്രവമായൊ ഉള്ള ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ ഓട്ടുകയൊ നടത്തുകയൊ ഒടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുകയൊ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

വണ്ടി നടത്തുകയൊ ഉരു ഓടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സൂക്ഷ്മത്തോടെ കഴിക്കണമെന്നു.

93. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ മേൽവിചാരം വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളും ആയുക്ക വണ്ടിയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ മേൽവിചാരം വഹിച്ചുരിക്കുന്ന ആളൊ ആളുകളൊ ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യമായിരുന്ന സമയത്തേക്കു മറ്റു വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും നില്ക്കയൊ താമസിക്കയൊ എങ്കിലും നില്ക്കുന്നതിനാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു അപായം വരുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും അനാവശ്യമായി നില്ക്കയൊ കിടക്കയൊ ചെയ്തുപോകയും അരുതു.

കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വഴിയിൽ തങ്ങിനിന്നുള്ള വിരോധം.

94. വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനത്തിന്റെ ഇരുമ്പു വാതകിത അധികമാണെങ്കിൽ ആ വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ മേൽവിചാരം വഹിച്ചുരിക്കുന്ന ആളൊ ആളുകളൊ ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യമായിരുന്ന സമയത്തേക്കു മറ്റു വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും നില്ക്കയൊ താമസിക്കയൊ എങ്കിലും നില്ക്കുന്നതിനാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു അപായം വരുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും അനാവശ്യമായി നില്ക്കയൊ കിടക്കയൊ ചെയ്തുപോകയും അരുതു.

തീയാലൊ മറ്റൊ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അപായം കഴിക്കുക.

95. ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോയൊഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനത്തിന്റെ കയ്യുത്തിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കലൊ വെടിക്കലൊ ഉണ്ടാവാനിടയുള്ളതും അതുയുക്ക കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതിലേക്കൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു തൽക്കാലം വേണ്ടുന്ന പണിക്കൊ ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളതുപ്പാത്തതും അതുയുക്ക വല്ല ക്രിയയൊ മറ്റു വല്ലതുമൊ യാതൊരാളും ചെയ്വാൻ പാടുള്ളതും അല്ല.

വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ തീവണ്ടി പാലങ്ങളോടൊക്കൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോയി കൂടുന്നതല്ലെന്നു.

96. വല്ല തീവണ്ടി പാലത്തിന്മേൽക്കൂടി തീവണ്ടി മാർഗ്ഗമായി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതിന്നു നെയിൽവേ കാര്യവിചാരിപ്പുകാർ ന്യായയുക്തമായ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അതിന്മേൽക്കൂടി തീവണ്ടി മാർഗ്ഗമായി കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല:

ഏന്നാൽ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും—

(a) 1 - ാം പിരിവു 6 - ാം തരത്തിൽ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ വെടിക്കോപ്പു വല്ല ഇടക്കൊ,

(b) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെയൊ ഒരു മൈത്രോക്കുട്ടിന്റെയൊ 2 - ം, 3 - ം പിരിവുകളിൽ 6 - ാം തരത്തിൽ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ വെടിക്കോപ്പിന്റെയൊ വല്ല ഇടയും, അല്ലു നാത്തലിൽ കവിയാത്തതിന്നൊ,

(c) പന്ത്രു നാത്തലിൽ കവിയാത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പിന്റെ വല്ല ഇടക്കൊ,

സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

മരിവുകളും നടകളും.

97. 50 മുതൽ 89 വരെയുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും (1 - ാം പിരിവിലെ) വെടിക്കോപ്പിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ വെടിപൊട്ടൽക്കുടാതെ കഴിപ്പാൻ ക്രമമായ എല്ലാ മുൻകരുതലുകളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുപാടില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലം.

ചില ഇടയിലങ്ങളിൽ നടപടിയില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലം.

98. 78 - ം, 79 - ം, 96 - ം ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും—

(a) ഒരു ഫുഡിനെറെനൊ (3 - ാം പിരിവിലെ) വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളൊ (1 - ാം പിരിവിലെ) വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളൊ അല്ലാത്ത വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെയും അല്ലു നാത്തലിൽ കവിയാത്ത വല്ല ഇടയും,

(b) ഇന്നതു എണ്ണത്തിൽ കവിയാതെയും ആകപ്പാടെ ഫുഡിനെറ് മുന്നു ഔണ്ടിൽ എന്നതെയും ഉള്ള ഒഡറനേറുകളും,

കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല :

എന്നാൽ—

(i) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതിനു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ വണ്ടിയുടെയൊ മൃതവിന്റെയൊ മേൽവിചാരം വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കു മുൻകൂട്ടി അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കേണം ;

(ii) തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്നതിനാലൊ വെടിപൊട്ടലിനാലൊ അപായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ കഴിപ്പാൻ ക്രമമായ എല്ലാ മുൻകരുതലുകളും ചെയ്തിരിക്കേണം ;

(iii) മറ്റു യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അതേ വണ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല ;

(iv) (ഡെലവനേറുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ) ചരക്കയക്കുന്നതിനോടുകൂടി ആ ചരക്കിൽ ഫുഡിനേറിന്റെ ഇടം (b) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഇടയിൽ അധികരിച്ചില്ലെന്നു ചരക്കയക്കുന്നവൻ ഒപ്പിട്ട ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

റെയിൽവേയിലൂടെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെ പറ്റിയ നടപടി.

99. 78, 79, 90, 91, 94 ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും റെയിൽ മാർഗ്ഗമായി വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ചരക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നവന്റെയും അതു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവന്റെയും മറ്റാളുടെയൊ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായ പ്രവൃത്തിയാലൊ ഉപേക്ഷയാലൊ വീഴ്ചയാലൊ ആകട്ടെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഏറെറടുപ്പാൻ ചരക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നവനും, മറ്റാളും അവിഹിതമായിട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാലൊ ആകട്ടെ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നതിനു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനൊ ഉടമസ്ഥനൊ മറ്റു മുതവിന്റെയാളുകൾക്കു കഴിയാതെവരുമ്പോൾ ആരുടെ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായ പ്രവൃത്തി

യൊ ഉപേക്ഷയൊ വിചാരിയൊ കൂടാതിരിക്കയൊ ചെയ്തതായ കവറൊ ചൂണ്ടപ്പെട്ട ചരക്കയക്കുന്നവനൊ ചരക്ക ചെല്ലുന്നവനൊ മറ്റൊരാളൊ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ മുടക്കം വരുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനൊ ഉടമസ്ഥനൊ മറ്റുള്ളൊരാൾക്കൊ അവകാശിയായിരുന്ന ആളെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനൊ അവകാശിയായിരുന്നാൽ അവനെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കൊണ്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവന്റെയൊ ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെയൊ മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെയൊ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള വല്ല ശിക്ഷയിലുംനിന്നു ഒഴിവുള്ളതാകുന്നതല്ല.

2-ാം ഭാഗം.—റെയിൽവേകൾ.

ചരക്കയക്കൽ.

ചിലതരം വഴിയായി കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

101. 102 മുതൽ 136 വരെ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ തിരുമനസ്സിലുള്ളതായി ഒരു വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിച്ചു നടപടികൾ.

ചില വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതു.

102. ഒരു റെയിൽപ്പെ വിചാരിപ്പുകാർ തങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു തങ്ങളാൽ പ്രബലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പരസ്യത്താലൊ നിബന്ധനയാലൊ ശരിയിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനവും ആ വിചാരിപ്പുകാരുടെ വല്ല റെയിൽവെയിലൊ റെയിൽവെയിന്മേൽ കൂടിയൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകയൊ അയക്കുകയൊ കൊടുത്തയക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകയുമില്ല.

പൊതിയും കെട്ടിയതിനെ പറഞ്ഞ നഷ്ടിയിടേണ്ടതു.

103. വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനം ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലൊ രൂപ്പിലൊ ഇന്ത്യയിലൊ നടപ്പുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം പൊതിഞ്ഞു കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ചരക്കയക്കുന്നവൻ സമ്മതപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെയും.

ചരക്കയക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു.

104. വല്ല ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രമാണിച്ചുള്ള കൂടിയും വല്ല വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനവും അയപ്പാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരാളും—

(1) താൻ അങ്ങനെ അയപ്പാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന വിവരത്തിനും അതു കയറ്റുന്ന റെയിൽവേസ്റ്റേഷൻ മാസ്റ്റർ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനവും,

(a) കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനത്തിന്റെ ശരിയായ പേരും തരവും രൂപവും മിപ്പും തെറ്റിയവിധവും,

(b) തന്റെ സ്വന്തപേരും മേൽവിലാസവും, ചരക്ക ചെല്ലുന്നാളുടെപേരും മേൽവിലാസവും,

കാട്ടിത്തന്നിട്ടു എഴുതിയുള്ളതു തന്നിയിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷവും; (ചരക്കയപ്പാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന വിവരത്തിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അറിയിപ്പു റെയിൽവേ വിചാരിപ്പുകാരുടെ മനസ്സുപ്രകാരം 48 മണിക്കൂറിൽ കവിയാത്ത നേരത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കൊടുക്കയും വേണം).

(2) ഒരു ചരക്കവാതുക്കലുള്ളതാണെന്നു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു റെയിൽവേ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ എഴുത്തുള്ളതായ രീതി തനിക്കു കിട്ടാത്തപക്ഷവും;

അതു മുതൽ ആ വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനം ആ ഇങ്ങനുപ്രമാണിച്ചുള്ള കൂടി കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻവേണ്ടി അയപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമല്ല.

ചരക്ക സൂക്ഷിക്കൽക.

105. വെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴുംനിന്നു അയക്കുന്നവരൊ ആ മാസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്കു സൂര്യോദയത്തിനും സൂര്യാസ്തമാനത്തിനും ഇടയ്ക്കു റെയിൽവേ വിചാരിപ്പുകാർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന സമയങ്ങളിൽമാത്രമൊ ആയതു കെട്ടി അയപ്പാനും റെയിൽവേ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആയതു വാങ്ങുവാനും പാടുള്ളതു.

തോക്കു ഉണ്ടക്കുകളുടെയും ക്ലോറേറ്റുകളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ വല്ല നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമെന്ത്.

105. ചരക്കയക്കുന്നവൻ (തെങ്ങോട്ടുകളുടെയും ക്ലോറേറ്റുകളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ)—

(1) അവ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ തീയതി പുറത്തെ ചിഹ്നത്തിന്മേൽ കാണിക്കുകയും,

(2) (a) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ക്രമാനുസൃതം ശുദ്ധമായ സാധനമാണെന്നും,

(b) (വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഡൈനാമിറേറാ വല്ല തൈട്രാഗ്ലിസറിൻ കൂട്ടോ ആണെങ്കിൽ) തൈട്രാഗ്ലിസറിൻ കനിഞ്ഞു പുറപ്പെട്ടതായോ ഉണങ്ങിയോ അലിഞ്ഞോ പുറപ്പെട്ടതായോ യാതൊരടയാളവും കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലെന്നും,

ഉള്ളതായി എക്സപ്ലോസീവ് ഇഷ്യ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഒരു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഒപ്പിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറോ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ് വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ നല്ലിയതാണെടിങ്ങ രസതന്ത്രപരീക്ഷകനോ ഉപപരാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ പിരിച്ചുറിയുന്നാളോ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ (ശ്രീലങ്കാ ഗവൺമെന്റിനായി ജസ്റ്റൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കെട്ടുകളെ തിരിച്ചുറിയുന്നതു തിന്മയാക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവയെ വിപരീതമാക്കുന്നതായ) അപ്രകാരം ഒപ്പിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറിന്റെ പകർപ്പോ മാത്രം കരിമ്പോട്ടുടി ഒട്ടിക്കുകയും,

വേണ്ടതാണ്.

(3) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറോ സാധാരണഗതിയായി അതിലെ തീയതിമുതൽ മുപ്പതുദിവസത്തോളം സാധുവായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ 73-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരം ശ്രേണികളാക്കി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഡൈനാമിറിന്റെയും മറ്റു തൈട്രാഗ്ലിസറിൻ കൂട്ടുകളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ—

(a) ആയക സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറിന്റെ കാലം ജൂലായി 31നു കഴിയുന്നതും,

(b) അത്രത്തോളം സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ് മാർച്ച് 31 നുശേഷം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ഏപ്രിൽ 1നു മുതൽ ജൂലായി 31നു വരെ (രണ്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ഉള്ള കാലത്തേക്കു അതിനെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഒരു പുതിയ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ് സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട നെയിത്തലേ മേൽവിചാരിപ്പുകാരുടെയുത്തരവോലെ അവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതും,

ആകുന്നു.

ഇടിയിലധികമിരുന്നു കെട്ടിയുള്ളതുമായ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമോ ഫുൾമിനേറ്റുള്ള പോലുള്ള സ്ഫോടകവസ്തുവോ കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള നിരോധം.

107. ഒരു തുറമുഖത്തുനിന്നു മറ്റൊന്നിലേക്കു കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി പൊതിഞ്ഞു കെട്ടിയതോ അയക്കുന്നതോ ആയ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു നെയിൽവേ കാര്യവിചാരിപ്പുകാർ സംശയിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ചിഹ്നത്തും സ്പർശിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു അവർ പറയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അയക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റേഷനിലെത്തിയാൽ ചരക്കുകൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

108. വല്ല നെയിൽവേയിൽക്കൂടിയും കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനവും കെട്ടിയ എല്ലാ ചിഹ്നവും സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ എത്തിയ ഉടനെ സ്റ്റേഷൻ വിചാരണയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പ്രത്യേക കല്പനപ്രകാരം ആയാൾ ഇറക്കി ബന്ധോബസ്സായ ഒരേടത്തു വെക്കുകയും വേണം. ആ ചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ വെയിലത്തു കിടക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

മഴയത്ത്.

കടവണ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കണക്ക്.

109. എതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വഴിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കായതൊരു സമതിയിലും 86-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കണക്കിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതുകൂടാത്തതും (ഒരു വഴിയിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോവാനായി പ്രത്യേകം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും നെയിൽ

തീവണ്ടി ബോഡ്ഡ് അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം) ആ ഇടയ്ക്കു വണ്ടിയിൽ ക്രമമായി കയറുന്ന കാലത്തിലെ 3 ൽ 2 അംശത്തിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതും ആകണം :

എന്നാൽ (114 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ പാരന്തു തരംതിരിച്ചുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയ്ക്കു—

(a) ആ ചട്ടത്തിലെ 1 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ ആവുക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഇന്നു ടണ്ണിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതും,

(b) ആ ചട്ടത്തിലെ 2 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുപ്രകാരം ആവുക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അഞ്ചു ടണ്ണിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതും,

ആകണം.

തീപ്പെട്ടിയോടുകൂടി വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തോടുകൂടി വല്ല തീപ്പെട്ടിയും കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

110. ഒരേ വണ്ടിയിൽ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തോടുകൂടി വല്ല തീപ്പെട്ടിയും കൊണ്ടു, മറ്റു കത്തുന്ന കോലുകളോടു, തിരികളോടുകൂടെ കൂടെ വെളിച്ചമുള്ളോരുകളോടു, ദ്രാവകങ്ങളോടുകൂടെ, നാപ്ത (naphtha) എന്ന എണ്ണയോടുകൂടെ, പാരഫിൻ (paraffine) ആകട്ടെ, കല്ലെണ്ണയോടുകൂടെ, വേഗത്തിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു പുറപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ തനിയെ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ തീപ്പിടിക്കലോ വെടിക്കലോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ തടുക്കുകയോ ആയ മാലു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല മുതലുമാനമാകട്ടെ കൊണ്ടുപോകയും അരുതു.

വണ്ടിയുടെ സവിശേ.

111. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുവാൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വണ്ടികൾ തിരുപ്രതികം കടുപ്പമുള്ളവ എന്നും അവ നല്ലവണ്ണം വെടിപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അവയിൽ ഭാരം കയറ്റുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ നിശ്ചയിപ്പാൻ പരിശോധിക്കേണം. വണ്ടിയുടെ തട്ടിലും ഓരോ തട്ടി ചിപ്പുകളുടെ ഇടയിലും നോമ്പുനീരിയോ തോലോ മറ്റു തക്കതായ സാധനമോ വിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചിപ്പുകൾ ചാക്കുകൊണ്ടോ നോമ്പുനീരികൊണ്ടോ പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടിയതോ ചെറിയ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള ഭദ്രാവയുള്ള തിരകൾ ഉള്ളിൽ തകരംകൊണ്ടു മൂടിയ സബ്ബിസ്സുമായുള്ള പെട്ടികളിൽ അടുക്കിക്കെട്ടിയതോ ആണെങ്കിൽ ഇതു ആവശ്യമില്ല.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കിവെക്കേണ്ട വിധം.

112. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ ചിപ്പുകളും വണ്ടി പോകുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ തട്ടി ഉടഞ്ഞിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തി വെക്കേണം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കിയെന്ന ഭാഗം.

114 - 113.ം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അടങ്ങിയ ചിപ്പുകൾ നേട്ടിയിൽ—അധികം മേലുമേലെയായി കൂട്ടിവെക്കരുതു. എന്നാൽ ചിപ്പുകൾ ചണച്ചരടോ ചീവലുചരടോ ആയ ഒരേ മടിപ്പുമായും ഉള്ളതായാൽ അവയെ (അവ ഇരട്ടിച്ചിപ്പുകളായിരിക്കുകയും കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഇളകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവയെ ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം) വേല മേൽ അഞ്ചു അടിയിൽ കവിയാതെ എത്രയെങ്കിലും ഉയരത്തിൽ അടുക്കിക്കൂട്ടാം :

എന്നാൽ ഉള്ളിൽ തകരംകൊണ്ടു മൂടിയ സബ്ബിസ്സുമായുള്ള തീപ്പെട്ടികളിൽ ആക്കി പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടിയ ചെറുതോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള ഭദ്രമായുള്ള തിരകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ ചട്ടം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

തനിയെ തീപിടിക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ അടുക്കിവെക്കുന്ന വിധം.

114. (1) നൈട്രോമൈനും 3 - ാം (nitro-compound) നൈട്രോ കൂട്ടുതരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായി പ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള പിളർപ്പാണ്ടുള്ള മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും 4 - ാം (chlorate-mixture) ക്ലോറേറ്റ് കലർപ്പു തരത്തിലോ 5 - ാം (ഫുൾമിനേറ്റു) തരത്തിലോ 7 - ാം (വെടിമരുന്നു)

തരം 1 - ാം ഡിവിഡിലൊ ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളൊ ആയവയും ഉള്ള വണ്ടി അഥവാ നല്ല അടിവാരത്തായി പണ്ടകശ്ശിയിൽനിന്നെങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഇടകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :

(2) എന്നാൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന മില്ലെങ്കിലും ചെറുതായൊ കിഴ്പെരുതായൊ കെട്ടുകയും കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഇടകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ചേർത്തുപോലെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു ടത്തിവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവ അഞ്ചു അടിയിൽ കവിയാതെ എത്രയെങ്കിലും അടി തരായി അടക്കിവെക്കാം.

115. വണ്ടികളിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റിയിരിക്കുന്ന എങ്കിൽ അവ എപ്പോഴും സൂക്ഷിയിലും പൂട്ടി വെക്കണം.

വണ്ടികൾ പൂട്ടൽ.

ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുകൾ.

116. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ചരക്കുചെല്ലുന്ന ആൾ തന്റെ എജന്തിയ സ്റ്റേഷനിൽനിന്നു അതു എത്തിയതിന്നോ ശേഷം പകൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടുമണിക്കുമുമ്പുള്ളിൽ നീക്കം ചെയ്യണം.

കീ.

ചരക്കുചെല്ലുന്ന ആൾക്കു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുകൾ.

117. 116 - ാം ചട്ടത്താൽ സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ചരക്കു ചെല്ലുന്നവൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം നീക്കംചെയ്യാതെ ഇരുന്നാൽ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അതു അയച്ചുവന്ന നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലും അവന്റെ ചെലവിന്മേലും അവനെ വിടുകി അയക്കാം.

ചരക്കു ചെല്ലുന്നവൻ പുറപ്പെടുവാൻ വിളംബിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

118. ചരക്കു ചെല്ലുന്നതും നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതും അയച്ചുവന്ന ടെക്കി അയക്കുയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നവനെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ സ്റ്റേഷൻ പുരുഷനിന്നു അപായകരമായി വരുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ വെപ്പിക്കയും (ഇനിക്കി കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം) ആയതു മുഴുവനും കിൽപായകൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റു തക്കതായ സാധനംകൊണ്ടൊ മൂടിവെപ്പിക്കയും ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം അതിന്നു തക്ക പൊലിസുകാർ വെച്ചു രക്ഷിക്കയും വേണം.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നവനെ കുറിച്ചു.

ചില്ലറക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി.

119. വല്ല റെയിൽവേയിന്മേലും ഇടിക്കുന്നതും പോരുകൂട്ടുന്നതിനും ലക്ഷ്യമായി ചില്ലറ കെട്ടുകയൊ അയക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നവൻ വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അടങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ആയ വല്ല ചില്ലറയും അയച്ചുവന്ന നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലും അവന്റെ ചിലവിനുമേലും റെയിൽപെരുവഴി വിചാരിപ്പുകാർ വല്ലുപ്പോഴും ഇറക്കുകയൊ ഇറപ്പാനായച്ചുകൊടുക്കയൊ ചെയ്യാം.

സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ചില്ലറകൾ ഇറക്കൽ.

120. വല്ല ചില്ലറയും ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിന്നും ലംഘനമായി പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുകയൊ അയക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ കാണപ്പെട്ട അതിനിടയിൽപ്പെട്ടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ റെയിൽവേ വിചാരിപ്പുകാർ ചരക്കയച്ചുവന്റെ നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും അവന്റെ ചെലവിന്മേലും അവനെ ടെക്കി അയക്കാം.

ഇന്നപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചില്ലറകളെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുകൾ.

കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ദുർന്നടപ്പുകൾ.

121. 80 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും അപ്പുറം ഇടയിലായിരുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷ്മമായതിന്നും സൂക്ഷ്മമായതിന്നും മറ്റും ഇറക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയം.

ഈ ചട്ടത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്കു മുക്കു ചെയ്യിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വണ്ടി ഭാരത്തിൽ അധികമായി കയറ്റുന്നതായോ ഇതിലും ഒരു കനത്ത ഇതായിട്ടു കയറ്റുന്നതായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ.

122. 80 മുതൽ 121 വരെ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഒരിക്കൽ ആരംഭിച്ചാൽ പിന്നെ അതു തീരുന്നതുവരെയും ജാഗ്രതയായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയും വേണം.

കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലം.

123. വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടച്ചിയ വണ്ടികളിൽ കയറ്റുകയും അവയിൽ നിന്നു ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു സ്റ്റേഷൻ പൗരകളിൽനിന്നു ഒരു പാടു കലയിലിരിക്കാത്ത ഒരു ദൂരത്തു പാർശ്വവഴികളിൽ (sidings) വെച്ചു വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ശവർമ്മെന്റുവക വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യൽ.

124. ശവർമ്മെന്റുവക ആയുധശാലയിൽനിന്നോ ലൊപ്പോവിൽനിന്നോ വേലായുധയിൽനിന്നോ അയക്കേയാകട്ടെ അവിടെക്കു വരികയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ആവക ആയുധശാലയിലൊ ലൊപ്പോവിലൊ വേലായുധയിലൊ മറ്റൊരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ശവർമ്മെന്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കയറ്റുകയൊ ഇറക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

മറ്റേതിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന വണ്ടികളുടെ കയിൽ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതു.

125. വല്ല റെയിൽവേ സ്റ്റേഷനിലും വല്ലപ്പോഴും അല്ലാതെയും വണ്ടികളിൽ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറ്റുകയൊ അവയിൽനിന്നു ഇറക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ഒരു വണ്ടിയിൽനിന്നതിനെ മറ്റൊരു വണ്ടിയിൽ കയറ്റുന്ന സംഗതി.

126. വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ (ജങ്ക ക്കാൻ) സംഗമസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽവെച്ചു ഒരു വണ്ടിയിൽനിന്നു മറ്റൊരു വണ്ടിയിൽ കയറ്റുന്നതു സംബന്ധമായ എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും പകൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇരട്ടപ്പൂട്ടുകയും മുദ്രിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യൽ.

കരുതലിയിനിന്നിൽ ഒരൊന്നുകൊണ്ടു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുപോകാവുന്ന വണ്ടികളുടെ കയിൽ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതു.

127. വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള അഞ്ചിലധികം വണ്ടികൾ ഒരേ നിവണ്ടിനിരയിൽ ഒരേ സമയത്തു കൊണ്ടുപോയിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

അധികം വെടികൊള്ളുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളുടെ അംശതിയിൽ വ്യത്യാസം.

128. 5 - ാം (ഫൈഫിത്തേറ) തരത്തിലൊ, 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 3 - ാം പിരിവിലൊ, 7 - ാം (വെടിക്കെട്ടു) തരത്തിലൊ, ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന യാതൊരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഒരേ വണ്ടിനിരയിൽ ആവക വല്ല വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിൻെറയും തരത്തിലൊ പിരിവിലൊ ഉള്ളതുപ്പോലുള്ളതോടുകൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകയും പാടുള്ളതു. എന്നാൽ ആവക ഏതെങ്കിലും തരം വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊട്ടുന്നതിനാൽ മറെറാന്നിനു തീപ്പിടിക്കുവാനൊ വെടിക്കുവാനൊ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചുവെച്ചാൽ അവയെ ഒരേ വണ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ചെയ്യാം.

മിശ്രമായ വണ്ടികളുടെ ഏതിലെ കെട്ടുണ്ണേണ്ടതു.

129. വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള വണ്ടികൾ മറ്റൊന്നൊടുവിൽ വണ്ടിയിൽനിന്നു കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരു ചെയിനിൻെറ ദൂരത്തായിരിക്കുകയും അവയുടെ അടുത്തായിട്ടും മുമ്പിലും പിന്നിലുള്ള വണ്ടികളോടുകൂടിയും കൊളുത്തുകയും മുമ്പിലും പിന്നിലും വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനമൊ വേഗത്തിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല സാധനമൊ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒന്നോ വണ്ടികൾ കൂട്ടിക്കെട്ടുകയും വേണം :

എന്നാൽ—

(a) ഡാർജിലിങ്ഹിമാലയ റെയിൽവേയിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ വണ്ടികളും അതിന്നടുത്തുള്ള വണ്ടികളും തമ്മിൽ കൊളുത്തേണ്ടതല്ലാവശ്യമില്ല.

(b) നീലഗിരി റെയിൽവേയിലും കാരിക്കൽ പ്രേരളം റെയിൽവേയിലും ഓരൊന്നിന്റെയും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ വണ്ടികളുടെയും ഇടയ്ക്കു നാല വണ്ടിമാത്രം ഉണ്ടായാൽ മതി.

ഷണ്ടിങ് ചെയ്യൽ.

130. ട്രെയിൻ പ്രയാണത്തിനൊരിക്കലും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കയറിയിരിക്കുന്ന വണ്ടികൾ എഞ്ചിനിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമോ എടുപ്പതിന് തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന സാധനമോ ഇല്ലാത്തതായ ഉന്നിത കയറാതെ വണ്ടികൾക്കു പിന്നാലെ ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അവയെ പ്രോക്കൊമോട്ടീവ് എന്ന വണ്ടിയാൽ പാശ്ചവഴികളിലേക്കു തള്ളിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല:

എന്നാൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോവാനായിട്ട് പ്രത്യേകം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായ വണ്ടികൾ തള്ളുന്നതിനു നേരെ മുമ്പത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഷണ്ടിങ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ വേഗം.

131. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വണ്ടികൾ ഷണ്ടിങ് ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവ നടത്തുന്നതിന്റെ വേഗം മണിക്കൂറിൽ അമ്പതുമൈലിൽ അധികം പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ഈ ഷണ്ടിങ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിലക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഷണ്ടിങ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരം.

132. ഷണ്ടിങ് അധികാരപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽവിചാരത്തിൽ കീഴിലല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു ഷണ്ടിങ്ങും നടത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല. ആയാൾ 130 മുതൽ 131 വരെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

തള്ളുകൽ.

തള്ളുകൽ.

133. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന്നുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വണ്ടികൾക്കു ഇരിമ്പുകൊണ്ടുള്ളതല്ലാത്ത നിൽപ്പുയന്ത്രം (ബ്രേക്ക്) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ആ വണ്ടികൾ ഒരു വണ്ടിനിരയോടുകൂടി ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ അല്പമെങ്കിൽ ആ വണ്ടികളുടെ മേലെ മുമ്പിലും പിന്നിലും ഉള്ള വണ്ടികളിൽ ഇരിമ്പുകൊണ്ടുതല്ലാത്ത നിൽപ്പുയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഒട്ടുപോലും പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ല.

യാത്രക്കാരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

യാത്രക്കാരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടിയിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

134. 135 – ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം ഒഴികെ—

(a) ഉരുപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയ ഉരുണ്ട തിരികളും വെടിക്കുണ്ട കേപ്പുകളും (പാറപിളപ്പാനുള്ള) ഉരുപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയ തിരികളും ഇരുമ്പുപാത്രപ്രയോഗത്തിനുള്ള സ്പോഞ്ച് സിഗ്നലുകളും (ഉടൻ വെടിയുണ്ടയുള്ളതും);

(b) തന്നെ ഉറയിൽ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ കൊണ്ടുപോകാത്തപക്ഷം 5 റാത്തൽ വരെ തിരകൾ (ഗ്രനേഡുകൾ ഒഴികെ) രൂപമായി പ്രേരകങ്ങൾ അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു (ഗൺകോട്ടൺ ഒഴികെ) തരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ;

(c) ഉഴക്കു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ മിപ്പുത്തിലോ മിപ്പുണ്ടിലോ ഉള്ള (fulminate of mercury) രസംചേർന്ന ഫുൾമിനേറ്റിന്റെ തൂക്കം ഒട്ടുക്കു 8 ഔൺസിൽ അധികമാവാതെ (മുക്കയക്കുന്ന തരം അതു തൂക്കത്തിൽ അധിക

മില്ലെന്നു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു) ഇരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷവും അതു ഉറിയിൽ മറ്റു ചരക്കുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൊണ്ടുപോകാത്തപക്ഷവും ഉഴക്കുവെടിസാധനങ്ങൾ 200 എണ്ണവും;

(ii) അഞ്ചു റാത്തലിനു അധികം പിടിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത തകര ഡബ്ബികളിൽ അല്ലാതെ ഡബ്ബികൾ ഒട്ടും തിരുപ്പുവികടക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം തകരംകൊണ്ടോ ഇത്തരംകൊണ്ടോ പുറമെ മൂടിയ തടിച്ച മരപ്പെട്ടിയിലോ എസ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഗ്രിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അംഗീകരിച്ച മാതിരിയിൽ അകത്തു ലോഹംകൊണ്ടു മൂടിയ പെട്ടികളിലൊഴിച്ചു പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോ ലൊക്കെയും 4 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ നിയമിച്ചുപ്രകാരം ഇഴച്ചിപ്പുള്ളാകി കെടിയ (sporting gunpowder) വെടിക്കുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നോ (non-safety cartridges) കരുപ്പെട്ടതായതു മരുന്നു തിരകളോ എന്നാൽ പുറമെയുള്ള യാതൊരു പെട്ടിയിലും 25 റാത്തലിൽ അധികം മരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കരുതു. ഈ വണ്ടിനിരയിൽ തുകെ അയക്കുന്ന മരുന്നോ കരുപ്പെട്ടതായതു തിരകളോ 80 റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുപോകയും അരുതു.

ഒഴികെ യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും യാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റികൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ട്രെയിനിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ട്രെയിൻ നടുവിനിന്നു വലിച്ചു പൊട്ടുപദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.

135. വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും :—

(1) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അടക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വണ്ടിയിൽ ഒന്നിലധികം തരം കാലത്തു കെട്ടികൊണ്ടുപോയി കൂടുന്നതും;

(2) ആ വണ്ടി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോവാനായി പ്രത്യേകം നിർമ്മിച്ചു നെയിൽവേ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു അംഗീകരിച്ചതായിരിക്കേണമെന്നും;

(3) ആവക വണ്ടിയുടെ എല്ലുവിനും ഇടയും ആ വണ്ടിക്കും യാത്രക്കാർ കയറുന്ന വണ്ടികൾക്കും ഇടക്കും ഉള്ള വണ്ടിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ദൂരമായിരിക്കേണമെന്നും;

(4) ആ വണ്ടി അതിനു തൊട്ടു വണ്ടികളോടു മുറുക്കെ കൊളുത്തിയിരിക്കേണമെന്നും;

(5) സാമാന്യവണ്ടികൾ ഓടുന്ന ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ കടന്നാലുടനെ ആ വണ്ടി വണ്ടിനിരയിൽനിന്നു പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകേണമെന്നും;

ഉള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു സാമാന്യ വണ്ടികൾ ഓടുന്നതല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ലയിനിലോ സ്റ്റേഷനിലോ മിക്സഡ് ട്രെയിൻ എന്ന വണ്ടിനിരകൾക്കുമായി അയക്കാം.

ചില കേസുകൾ.

പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള തിരകളുടെ പരിധി.

136. 102, 125, 127 നം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും ചെറു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള കരുപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയ തിരകൾ പ്രത്യേകമായി ചില്ലറകെട്ടി അയക്കുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

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9 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം,

പുകവണ്ടി വകുപ്പിനെ.

പരിശോധിക്കയും നശിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതു.

137. (1) (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ വല്ലവരും ആ ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ആക്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ ആ ആക്ടിലേയും അതുപ്രകാരം തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പുള്ള വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങളിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു,—

(a) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒരു ജന്മവാരപത്രപ്രകാരം ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാകട്ടെ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയാകട്ടെ വിൽക്കുകയാകട്ടെ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയാകട്ടെ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു വരികയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നതെ അതല്ലാതെ 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടസാധന അക്കിയോ (1884 ലെ 4 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കൊ ലൈസൻസായി ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയാ വിൽക്കുകയാ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകയാ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരികയാ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന എന്നാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നാകട്ടെ വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻ തനിക്ക ന്യായമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയാ ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തൊ വണ്ടിയിലൊ ഉരുവിലൊ കടന്നുചെന്നു നോക്കി പരിശോധിക്കയും 24 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ കൂട്ടി വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല മിന്നയിലൊ സ്ഥലത്തൊ കടന്നു നോക്കി പരിശോധിക്കയും ;

(b) അതിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ശോധനചെയ്കയും ;

(c) അതിൽ കാണപ്പെട്ട വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളുടെയും മതിയിടം അവയെ എടുക്കുന്ന സമയം അവയുടെ വിലകൊടുപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു കൊടുത്തുകൊടുക്കയും ;

(d) മേപ്പടി ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയൊ അതിലേയൊ നിയമങ്ങൾ വല്ലതും ലംഘിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു തനിക്കു വിശ്വാസിപ്പാൻ ന്യായമുള്ളതായി അതിൽ കാണപ്പെട്ടുന്ന വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനവും പിടിക്കുകയും തടഞ്ഞു വെക്കുകയും നീക്കംചെയ്കയും ആവശ്യമെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ നശിപ്പിച്ചു കളകയൊ പേരെ വിധം അപകടമില്ലാത്തതാക്കിത്തീർക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്കയും ;

ചെയ്യാം.

(2) (1) എന്നു ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുപരഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പ്രദേശങ്ങളും താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആകുന്നു :—

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ.	പ്രദേശം.
എക്സ്പ്ലൊസിവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും.	ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ എല്ലാ വിശേഷ.
എല്ലാ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരും ...	അവനവരുടെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ.
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു കീഴായ എല്ലാ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരും.	അവനവരുടെ അധികാര അതിർത്തിക്കകത്തുള്ളിൽ.
പൊലീസ്സ് കമ്മിഷനരും അദ്ദേഹം തന്റെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ പ്രത്യേകം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെയൊ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മുകളിൽ ഉള്ള ഏതൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയൊ അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെയൊ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു താഴെ അല്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ പൊലീസ്സുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും.	സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ അയൽപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും നടുനിലും.
ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെയൊ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മുകളിൽ ഉള്ള ഏതൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയൊ അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെയൊ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു താഴെ അല്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ പൊലീസ്സുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും.	അവനവരുടെ അധികാരത്തിനു കീഴിലുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ.

(3) എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറോ ഒരു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു കീഴായ വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ വല്ല പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടോ ഒരു പട്ടാപ്രകാരം വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയോ നീക്കംചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും ആയാൾ ആ വസ്തുത ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരത്തിനു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം.

(4) എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറോ ഒരു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു കീഴായ വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ വല്ല പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടോ കാര്യം അടിയന്തരമെന്നും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കുള്ള കരിനമായി അപായകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അധികാരത്തിനോടു മുൻകൂട്ടി അനുവാദം വാങ്ങാതെ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും നശിപ്പിച്ചുകളകയെങ്കിലും വേറേവിധം അപായകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതാക്കിത്തീർക്കയെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതല്ല.

(5) വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും നശിപ്പിക്കയോ വേറേവിധം അപായകരമല്ലാതാക്കിത്തീർക്കയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും ആയാൾ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു മാതിരി എടുത്തു സൂക്ഷിക്കയും അപേക്ഷിപ്പെട്ടാൽ ആ മാതിരിയിൽനിന്നു കുറെ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ശിക്ഷകൾ.

ശിക്ഷകൾ.

158. താഴെ കാണുന്ന പട്ടികയിലെ ഒന്നാം കളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല കാര്യവും ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരാളെയും ആ കാര്യത്തെ ആ പട്ടികയിലെ രണ്ടാം കളത്തിൽ കാണിച്ച സംഖ്യയോളം വരുകയുള്ള ഒരു പിഴ ശിക്ഷയെ അഥവാ ഇവയിലധികമായ ശിക്ഷകളും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

1	2
(1) 11-ാം, 13-ാം, 32-ാം, 33-ാം, 35-ാം, 36-ാം ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമായി കണ്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എവിടെയെങ്കിലുമയക്കുന്നതിനു.	ഉറുപ്പിക ഇരുപതു.
(2) ലൈസൻസുകൂടാതെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത 12-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെയോ 31-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെയോ 32-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെയോ നിയമങ്ങൾ വല്ലതും ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു.	അമ്പതു ഉറുപ്പിക.
(3) 27-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു ലംഘനമായി വന പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വല്ലതും കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു.	അമ്പതു ഉറുപ്പിക.
(4) 28-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു ലംഘനമായി ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു.	ഇരുനൂറു ഉറുപ്പിക.
(5) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള 28-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെയും 34-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെയും നിയമങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു.	അമ്പതു ഉറുപ്പിക.
(6) 41-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു ലംഘനമായി ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനു.	അമ്പതു ഉറുപ്പിക.
(7) 37-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു ലംഘനമായി ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വിൽക്കുന്നതിനു.	അഞ്ഞൂറുറുപ്പിക.
(8) 3-ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 2-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 3-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 12-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ കൊടുത്ത ലൈസൻസിലുള്ള ഒരു നിബന്ധം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു.	ഉറുപ്പിക ഇരുപതു.
(9) 2-ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 4-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 5-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 6-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 7-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 8-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 9-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 10-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 12-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ കൊടുത്ത ലൈസൻസിലുള്ള ഒരു നിബന്ധം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു.	അഞ്ചു ഉറുപ്പിക.

1	2
(10) 2-ം പട്ടികയിലെ 3-ം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമുള്ള 11-ം നിബന്ധന പ്രകാരമോ 12-ം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 13-ം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 14-ം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ 15-ം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമോ കൊടുത്ത കാലാപരിധിയിലെ ഒരു നിയമം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു.	തുടർന്നു ശിക്ഷിക്കുക.
(11) ഈ കമ്പിപ്പൊതുസ്ഥലം തൊട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി 58-ം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത വല്ല ആജ്ഞയും ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു.	തുടർന്നു ശിക്ഷിക്കുക.
(12) 81-ം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം കാലാപരിധികൾ (അതിന്റെ സബ്സെക്ഷനുകളിലുള്ള ഒരു പരിധിയും ഫോക്കോടതി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുപ്രകാരം ഇതിനു ചെയ്യാൻ വിധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.	ഇപ്രകാരവിധിക്കുക.
(13) ഡൈനാമൈറ്റ് കടത്തുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള 5-ം സബ്സെക്ഷനിലെ നിബന്ധനയിൻ വരുത്തിയ ലംഘനത്തിനു.	തുടർന്നു ശിക്ഷിക്കുക.
(14) 17-ം, 21-ം, 22-ം, 98-ം, 103-ം, 106-ം, 114-ം ചട്ടങ്ങളിലുള്ളതിലെ ഒരു സബ്സെക്ഷനിലെ ലംഘനത്തിനു	ഇതുപോലെ.

കരിയുകൊണ്ടു.

138. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു ലംഘനമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിക്കും വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ മാസ്റ്റരേയോ തുടർന്നു വല്ല കടത്തുകാരനെയും മാർഗ്ഗദർശിയായിരുന്നാലതിനെയോ കൂടെ വല്ല വണ്ടിയുടേയും ചുമതലയുള്ള വല്ല ആളെ തുടർന്നു തുടരാം കാരണത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഒഴിപ്പാൻ കഴിയാത്തതായ ഇടപെടലിനെയോ മറ്റു താദിയന്ത്ര സംഗതിയാലോ ആയക പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതു അവസ്ഥകളാൽ ആവശ്യവും വിഹിതവും ആയിത്തന്നു എന്നു തെളിയിക്കുന്നതായാൽ വല്ല ശിക്ഷകളും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായതൊന്നും അവനാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

അല്പിന്നെ ആവശ്യത്തിലും വെടിമരുന്നു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുള്ള ഒഴിവാക്കൽ.

1-ാം പട്ടിക.

നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പരീക്ഷകൾ.

[14-ാം ചട്ടം നോക്കുക.]

I.—മൈനേഴ്സ്റ്റർനും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഉപശോധനപ്രമാണം.

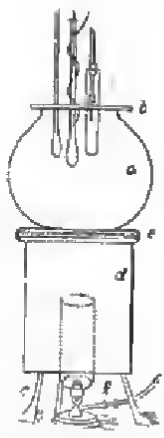
സാധാരണ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ.

ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ.

1. ഗ്ലാസ്സുകൊണ്ടോ ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടോ ഉരുട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും വ്യാസം കുറഞ്ഞ സുമാർ 6 അംഗുലം ആഴമുള്ളതും സുമാർ 5 അംഗുലം വായുള്ളതുമായ ആയ [1-ാം ത്രുപത്തിൽ (a) എന്നു] ഒരു പാത്രം. ആ പാത്രത്തിന്റെ വക്കിൽനിന്നു കാൽ അംഗുലം താഴെ വരെ അതിൽ വെള്ളം ചേർക്കേണം. സുമാർ 6 അംഗുലം നേരെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്ന ചുറ്റളവായ ചെമ്പുതകിടിനാൽ തട്ടത്തിയായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ (b) എന്ന മേൽമൂടി ഇട്ട അതു ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഇരിമ്പു കമ്പിയിൽ ഘടിപ്പിച്ച (c) എന്ന കീറിനാൽ മേൽപോട്ടു മൂടി (d) എന്ന നേരിയ തകരത്തകിടിനാലൊ ചെമ്പുതകിടിനാലൊ അടച്ചു മൂടി എകദേശം 14 അംഗുലം ഉയരമുള്ള (e) എന്ന മുക്കാലിയിന്മേൽ നിർത്തേണം. ആ മുക്കാലിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഗ്ലാസ്സു ചിമ്മനിയായതുമൂടിയ (f) എന്ന (Argand burner) അഗ്നിദീപം വിളക്കു വെക്കേണം. (b) എന്ന മൂടിയിൽ II എന്ന ത്രുപത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന ക്രമത്തിൽ നാലു ചാലുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കേണം. 4-ാം നമ്പർ (regulator) വെള്ളലോനമായ 3-ാം നമ്പർ ശീതോഷ്ണമാനവും 1-ം, 2-ം നമ്പറുകൾ ശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതു വെടിപ്പുണ്ടായിരിപ്പാനുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളും ഇതു ശോധനപ്രമാണകർമ്മങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടുന്ന വെപ്പാനുള്ളവയാകുന്നു. 1-ം, 2-ം ചാലുകളുടെ ചുറ്റിലും മൂടിയുടെ

കീഴ് പുറമായി (3 - ാം രൂപം) അല്പം വളരെ ഉനകമുട്ടുകിയ 8 ചിപ്പുകണ്ടി ഇണ്ടരുക്കം വിളക്കിച്ചേർത്തിരിക്കണം. രസകമ്പികം വിഴുങ്ങിയാലെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതാകയാൽ ശോധനപ്രയോഗക്കാരുകം എപ്പോഴുത്തിൽ ഒരു നിലയിൽ ബാഹ്യാനം അതിനിന്നു രക്ഷപ്പാനം ഉണ്ടാകം.

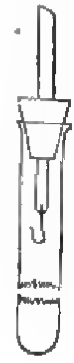
രൂപം I.



രൂപം II.

രൂപം III.

രൂപം IV.



* 2. (Schebler's) മെക്സ്പ്പെരുതെയോ Lചങ്കിനെറ്റയോ ശീതോഷ്ണം രൂപപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു യന്ത്രം (റെഗുലേട്ടർ).

* 3. (Le Clanche's battery) ലി ക്ലാഞ്ചിനെറ 1 - ാം നമ്പർ ബാറ്ററിക്കുള്ള രണ്ടു സെല്ലുകം. } മെക്സ്പ്പുടെ റെഗുലേട്ടർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു.

* 4. മെറൊസ്നിറേറ്റും തൊട്ടതെ പ്രത്യേകമായി പുറനിറയിരിക്കുന്ന കൊ വാം നിളത്തിൽ ചെമ്പു കമ്പി. }

5. 5½ ഗ്രൈൻ 5½ ഔംസും വരെ നിളമുള്ളതും ½ ഔംസിലും കൊണ്ടാൽ വെള്ളം നിറയ്ക്കാത്ത 20 മുതൽ 22 വരെ ക്ലാഡിക്ക് സെന്റിമീറ്റർ വെള്ളം പിടിക്കുന്ന വിധം കുഴിവുള്ളതും തുല്യ ശോധനപ്രയോഗക്കാരുകം.

8. ശോധ / ദ്രവങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളതെ വാല്യ ശരിയായി പിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ശോധനകളിലെ കടലാസ്സുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു എപ്പോഴുള്ളതും തുയി ഇല്ലാ നല്ലകൊഴുപ്പുള്ള അരപ്പുകം; തുല എപ്പോഴ് എന്തെന്നാൽ, (4 - ാം രൂപത്തിനു) കാട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം അരപ്പിന്റെ നടുവിൽക്കൂടി കടന്നു പുറത്തേക്കു നീണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കൊമ്പുള്ളതും തലഭാഗത്തു ചുട്ടിനം (Platinum) കമ്പികെ കുത്തിയുള്ളതും. തുയ നേരിയ ഒരു കണ്ണാടിക്കഴൽ.

7. ഫാരൻഹീറ്റ് 38 ഡിഗ്രിക്കു കുറയാതെയും 212 ഡിഗ്രിക്കു അധികമാവാതെയും ഉള്ള അളവു കാണിക്കുന്ന ശീതോഷ്ണമാനം.

8. നിമിഷങ്ങളിലും കാട്ടുന്ന ഒരു നാഴിക ഘണ്ടി.

ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാമഗ്രികൾ.

(a) പരിശോധനകളുടെ കടലാസ്സ്.—പരിശോധനയിലുള്ള കടലാസ്സു താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രകാരം 2തരമാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു :—ഒന്നുതന്നെ പച്ചവെള്ളംകൊണ്ടു കഴുകിയ 45 ഗ്രെയിൻ

* ചിലപ്പോൾ കണ്ടിന്നതിൽ ശരിയായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ പോലും എപ്പോഴും കൂടെക്കൂടെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ മാത്രമേ ശുദ്ധമായി കഴിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

വെള്ളത്തിലോ പശയായ 8½ ഔൺസ് വാറ്റിയെടുത്ത വെള്ളത്തിൽ കലക്കി തിളക്കുന്ന വരെ ഇളക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു ചൂടാക്കി 10 നിമിഷംവരെ പതുക്കെ തിളപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവെക്കുക. 15 ഗ്രെയിൻ ശുദ്ധമായ പൊട്ടാസ്യം അയോഡൈഡ് (അതായിതു, ആല്ക്കഹോളൊന്നു മുണ്ടാകാത്ത പ്രാവശ്യം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയതു) 8½ ഔൺസ് വാറ്റിയെടുത്ത വെള്ളത്തിൽ കലക്കി അലയിച്ചിച്ചു ചേർക്കുക. ഈ രണ്ടു കഷായങ്ങളും നല്ലവണ്ണം നന്നായി ഇളക്കിച്ചേർന്നു ഒരുവാൻ വെക്കുക. കാറൽമുള്ള് ഓരോ 100 ചതുരശ്ര ഇഞ്ച് 4·1 മുതൽ 4·6 ഗ്രാം വരെ തൂക്കമുള്ളതും മുമ്പേതന്നെ വെള്ളംകൊണ്ടു കഴുകി ഉലർത്തിയതും ആയ അരിപ്പാനുള്ള ഏറ്റവും നല്ല ഇംഗ്ലിഷ് വെള്ളക്കടലാസ്സു തുണ്ടുകളും കീറിയ കടലാസ്സുകളും മേല്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെച്ച കൂട്ടിൽ ഇട്ടു നനച്ചു 10 സെക്കണ്ടു നേരത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ അതിനു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുക. പിന്നെ അവ ദ്രവത്തുനിന്നു കരിശാലയിലെ പുകയും പൊടിയും തട്ടാത്ത സ്ഥിടത്തിൽവെച്ചു ഉലർത്തുക. ആ ഇണ്ടുകളുടെയും കീറിയ കടലാസ്സുകളുടെയും മേൽവക്കം കീഴ്വക്കം അരുത്തു കളഞ്ഞു ആ കടലാസ്സു നന്നായി ഞരുടായി അടച്ചുപ്പെടാവുന്ന കാക്കാ ഇടുകപ്പികളിൽ ഒരുക്കി അടച്ചു ഇരുട്ടുള്ളസ്ഥലത്തു ഭദ്രമായി സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെക്കുക. ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്ന ശോധനക്കടലാസ്സു ഇണ്ടുകളുടെ അടുപ്പു സുമാർ ¼ അംഗുലം (10 മില്ലിമീറ്റർ) നീളം ½ അംഗുലം (20 മില്ലിമീറ്റർ) അകലം.

(b) പ്രമാണമായി എപ്പോഴുമെടുക്കേണ്ട പുണ്ണടലാസ്സു—(Standard) മുട്ടുനീരു പഞ്ചസാരക്കട്ടി നല്ലവണ്ണം വെള്ളത്തിൽ കലക്കി നന്നായി അലിവാൻ പാടുള്ളതു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ 10 ക്യൂ സെന്റിമീറ്റർ ഒരു ലിറ്റർ ആക) വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ നൂറു പങ്കു പൊങ്ങുന്നേടം ഇങ്ങിനെ പൊങ്ങിയ ഇടിനുവണ്ണം 0·000075 ഗ്രെയിൻ അമോനിയാ എന്നതോ 0,000%8685 ഗ്രെയിൻ അമോനിയാ ക്ലോറൈഡ് എന്നതോ ചേർന്ന 100 ക്യൂ സെന്റിമീറ്റർ വെള്ളത്തിൽ (Nessler test) നെസ്സർ ടെസ്റ്റ് ശോധനയാൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വർണ്ണത്തിനു സദൃശമായിരിക്കും. ഈ മുട്ടുനീരു പഞ്ചസാര കലക്കിയ ദ്രവമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു പാത്രത്തിൽ † വെള്ളത്തിലേക്കു ഇണ്ടുകളിൽ ഒഴുക്കുന്ന തുവലിനാൽ വരയ്ക്കേണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ വരച്ച രേഖകൾ ഉപയോഗം മുമ്പെ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ശോധനക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെ അരുവിനു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കടലാസ്സിന്റെ ഓരോ ഇണ്ടിന്റെ വീതിയെ നടുക്കായി വിധിപ്രകാരം പുരുഷനിരയായ ഒരു രേഖ വരത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഓരോ കടലാസ്സു ഇണ്ടുകളായി മുറിക്കേണം. ഏതെല്ലാ ഇണ്ടുകളിൽ പുരുഷനിര മുറിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ മുകളിൽ ഒരു മില്ലിമീറ്റർ മുതൽ ഒരു മില്ലിമീറ്റർ (½ അംഗുലം മുതൽ ½ അംഗുലം വരെ) അകലമുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതൊ ഒരു ഇണ്ടുകളെ മാത്രം എടുത്തു ഭദ്രമായി വെക്കേണം.

II—ടൈഫോയ്ഡ് പനിയുടെ പ്രധാനലക്ഷണമായുള്ള പൊട്ടിപ്പോകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ചുവന്ന പൊട്ടുകളുടെ തുടക്കത്തിലെ രണ്ടാം പിരിവിനു വേണ്ട രക്തം വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു ശോധനചെയ്യുമാറു.

ഏ.—ടൈഫോയ്ഡ് രോഗലക്ഷണം

പൊട്ടുകൾ പുറപ്പെടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള രോഗത്തിന്റെ ഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു വിവരിക്കുകയാണു പൊട്ടുകളുടെ പിരിവിനു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന രക്തം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഏറ്റവും മുമ്പുള്ള ഘട്ടത്തിൽ കഴിയുന്നതായിരിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ ഏതു രോഗം പനിയുടെ

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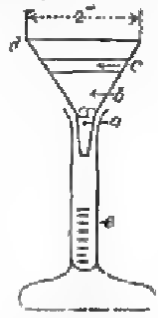
* കടലാസ്സു പുള്ളയായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു നൂലുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഇടങ്ങളുടെ അതിൽ തുടുപ്പുള്ള രേഖകളുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി (ലൈറ്റ് മാർ) അവയിൽ തുടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെ ഒരു ഉണ്ടി ഉറപ്പിക്കാൻ വയ്ക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കടലാസ്സിന്റെ കടലാസ്സിനെ ഒരു ഉണ്ടി ഉറപ്പിക്കാൻ വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു തുടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു ഉണ്ടി വഴുവഴുപ്പുള്ള സ്ഥലമല്ലാതെ ഉപയോഗമായി കണ്ടാൽ (മേൽപ്രകാരമെന്നിരുന്നാൽ രേഖകൾ തുടച്ചു മായിപ്പോകുന്നതിനു കാരണമാകുന്നു.) ഇങ്ങനെ കടലാസ്സുപുള്ളയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു കടലാസ്സു ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു. ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന രക്തം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെയുള്ള മുറയായി ഒരു ദിവസമോ രണ്ടു ദിവസമോ മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഇടിയുടെ സൂക്ഷിപ്പു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഒരുമാതിരിയെല്ലാം ഭദ്രമാക്കിവെക്കേണ്ടതു, പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തുതന്നെ ഇടിയുടെ മാത്രമായി ഒരു ദിവസമോ രണ്ടു ദിവസമോ മുമ്പുള്ളതിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണം, പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തുതന്നെ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരൻ മരിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുള്ള മാതിരിയുള്ള ഒരു സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരനെ ഇടിക്കും, പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തുതന്നെ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരൻ മരിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുള്ള മാതിരിയുള്ള സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരനെയും

ശോധനയിൽ ഇപ്പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോൾ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ശുദ്ധമായി ഉള്ളതെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും നൈട്രോമ്യൂറിസിന് കലർപ്പില്ലാതെ ശുദ്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൽ ഇതു നൈട്രോമ്യൂറിസിൻ തൂക്കി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വസ്തുതിൻറെയും മാതിരി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ പട്ടികയിലെ വിവരണത്തിനു ഒത്തിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു സ്ഥാപിപ്പാൻ ഇപ്പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അനേകം പരിശോധനയിൽ ഒന്നുമാത്രമാകുന്നു.

ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ.

2 അംഗുലം വായവിസ്താരമുള്ള ഒരു നാളം (d) നീണ്ടു ഗ്രേഡിനകളായി കാഗിക്കപ്പെട്ട കഴലിനാളത്തിയിലുള്ള ഒരു അളവു (e) (ശ്രദ്ധ നോക്കുക).



പ്രയോഗിക്കേണ്ട വിധം.

ഘകമേശം 380 ഉം 400 വരെ ഗ്രെയിൻ നൈനാരോൺ (b) നന്നായി പൊടിയാക്കി നാളത്തിൽ ഇടണം. ഇതു ഇടുന്നതിനുമുമ്പെ ആ നാളത്തിൽ പുതുതായി ചുട്ടു കഴിക്കുന്നതിനെ (a) തിങ്ങാതെ ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

അപകടമുള്ള ഒരു പുളകോത്തകാരണമോ അടപ്പുകൊണ്ടോ മീതെ പറഞ്ഞ അളവുള്ള നിറയെ സമമാക്കുകയും വിശേഷമായി കുഴി വെടിപ്പാക്കി ഉലർത്തിയ കിസിൽഗർ (c) എകദേശം $\frac{1}{2}$ അംഗുലം കനത്തിൽ അതിന്മേൽ പരത്തിയിടുകയും വേണം.

പിന്നെ ഒരു കിസിൽഗുറിന്റെ മീതെ ഒരു കൂപ്പിയിൽനിന്നു പുളിക്കാത്ത വെള്ളം പകരേണം. വെള്ളം താണു തുടങ്ങുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോൾ നനഞ്ഞശേഷം പിന്നെയും വെള്ളം പകരേണം. വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം നൈട്രോമ്യൂറിസവിൻ ഗ്രെയിൻ അടയാളമുള്ള തായി താഴെയുള്ള (e) എന്ന അളവുകഴലിൽ ഒന്നായി ഇട്ടുവരുവാൻ ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണം.

നൈട്രോമ്യൂറിസറിനോടുള്ളടെ എത്രവേണം വെള്ളവും കലർന്നിരുന്നാൽ ആ വെള്ളത്തെ ഒപ്പുടലാസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ഒപ്പി എടുത്തുകളയേണം. ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം ഉലർന്ന ഒരു കടലാസ്സു അടിപ്പുകൊണ്ടു നൈട്രോമ്യൂറിസവിൻ അടിക്കുകയും വേണം.

പരീക്ഷണത്തെ ഉപസംഹരിക്കൽ.

ശീതോഷ്ണമാനം (ഫ്രഹ്രൻഹീറ്റ് * 160 ഡിഗ്രി ഉള്ളപ്പോഴായി വെയ്ക്കേണ്ട) വെള്ളത്തിൽ ഏതു പ്രകാരം വെള്ളം കൂടിച്ചേർത്തു വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട പാത്രത്തിന്റെ അടപ്പിൽകൂടി ഉള്ളിൽ കടക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം 2½ അംഗുലം ഉള്ളിലേക്കു കടത്തി നിർത്തണം. ശോധനചെയ്യേണ്ടതും നൈട്രോമ്യൂറിസവിനുള്ളിലെ 50 ഗ്രെയിൻ

* ഫാരൻഹൈറ്റ് ശീതമാനിയുടെ പന്തുപോലെയുള്ള കുഴൽ മെഴുകുകൊണ്ടു സമ്പർക്കമുണ്ടാകാതെ വെള്ളത്തിൽ മുക്കിവെച്ചാൽ അതിലെ പാദരസം 32 ഡിഗ്രിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നതിനെയാകുന്നു 32 ഡിഗ്രി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു.

പരിശോധനയ്ക്കായി തുക്കി എടുത്തു ഒരു ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കട്ടയിൽ അതിന്റെ പുറ
ങ്ങളിൽ നല്ലി കനപ്പെടുത്തെ ഇടണം. ഒരു ശോധനക്കടലാസ്സു കണ്ണാടിപ്പാത്രത്തിന്റെ
കൊഴുത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടു കഷലിന്റെ അകത്തേക്ക തിരുകിയാൽ നേരെ കത്തനെ ഇരിക്കേ
ണം. പാനീയത്തുള്ള വെള്ളം പാതിയും ഗ്ലിസറിൻ പാതിയും ആയിചേർന്ന കൂട്ടിന്റെ
പേരേടത്തോളം ശോധനപ്രമാണ കടലാസ്സിന്റെ മേൽഭാഗമായുള്ള പാതി നനയും
വണ്ണം മുകരോമംകൊണ്ടോകിയ തൂലികകൊണ്ടു ശോധന പ്രമാണക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെ മേൽ
ഭാഗത്തെ വരിന്നു പൂശേണം. കോലും കടലാസ്സും പിടിപ്പിച്ചു കാൽക്കൊണ്ടു ശോധനപ്രമാ
ണക്കട്ടയിൽ അടയ്ക്കേണം. ഈ കടലാസിന്റെ താഴത്തെ വക്കു കഷലിന്റെ പാതി ആഴം
വരെ എത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തേണം. പിന്നെ മേല്പടിയിലുള്ള പോരണ്ടിൽ
ദ്രവിൽകൂടി ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കട്ടയെ ഇടണം. ശോധന പ്രമാണക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെ നനഞ്ഞ
ഭാഗത്തെ താഴത്തെ വക്കു മുടിയുടെ മേൽ പുറത്തുനിന്നു മേലോട്ടു ഏകദേശം $\frac{1}{10}$ അ. ഉയരം
ഉണ്ടായിരിപ്പാൻ എന്തു ആഴം വേണമൊ അത്ര ആഴത്തിൽ കഴൽ കാണേണം. കടലാ
സ്സിന്റെ ഉലന്ന ഭാഗത്തിന്നും നനഞ്ഞ ഭാഗത്തിന്നും മദ്ധ്യേ അല്പനേരത്തിന്നശേഷം
ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വ്യത്യാസം പ്രമാണമായി എടുപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വർണ്ണക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെ
നിറത്തിന്ന സദൃശമായിവരുമ്പോൾ ശോധന പൂർത്തിയാക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

ദ്രവിപ്രവർത്തനപ്പെടുകയും പ്രമാണമായി എടുപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വർണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ട
തിന്നു ആവശ്യമുള്ളസമയം കുറഞ്ഞതു 15 നിമിഷം പിടിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ശോധനചെയ്യ
പ്പെടുന്ന നൈട്രേറ്റിസറിൻ പരിശോധനയിൽ തൃപ്തികരമായിട്ടുള്ളതായി വിചാരിക്ക
പ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

ബി.—ചില്ലുപ്പാനുള്ള ജിലാറ്റിനും ലിഗ്നിൻ നൈട്രേറ്റും
തമ്മിൽ ചേരുവാനുള്ള യോഗ്യതകൾ

അമ്പതു (50) ഗ്രെയിൻ, ചില്ലുപ്പാനുള്ള ജിലാറ്റിൻ 100 ഗ്രെയിൻ തിപന്തിരീസ്സു
വണ്ണമാക്കുടി പൊടിച്ചു നല്ലവണ്ണം യോജിക്കണം. ഈ കൂട്ടു ഡൈനാമൈറ്റിനുള്ള
ഉണ്ടശോധനപ്രമാണത്തിനു മേൽ നിറ്റുയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അളവുള്ള ഒരു ശോധനപ്രമാണക്ക
ട്ടിയ അല്പമായി ഇട്ടു അപ്പോൾത്തന്നെ യോജിയാത്ത പക്ഷത്തെ തട്ടിത്തട്ടി നനയ്ക്കണം. അ
ങ്ങിനെ ആ കൂട്ടുഴവസ്തം കഷലിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചാൽ അതു കഷലിൽ $1\frac{1}{2}$ (ഒന്നരക്കൊല്ല) അ. ഗ്ര
ഹം ഉയരത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകണം. പിന്നെ ശോധനക്കടലാസു നിറുകെ ഡൈനാമൈറ്റിനുപറ
ഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഉണ്ടശോധന പ്രമാണത്തിനു മേൽ നിറ്റുയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരത്തിൽ മൂടപ്പിടി
പ്പിക്കേണം. ഡൈനാമൈറ്റിനുള്ള ഉണ്ടശോധനയിൽ നിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഫലത്തെ അ
റിഞ്ഞു നിറ്റുയിപ്പാനായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പ്രമാണമായ വർണ്ണശോധനയിലുള്ള
വർണ്ണത്തിനു മുപ്പായതിനാ ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കടലാസ്സിനു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ പറയു
ന്നിടത്തോളം ഫാറൻഹീട്ട 160 ഡിഗ്രി ഉഷ്ണം തട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ചെയ്താൽ അതു മൂട്ട
നാലഞ്ചു മണിക്കൂറായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ചില്ലുപ്പാനുള്ള ജിലാറ്റിൻ മുതലായതു കണ്ടിഞ്ഞു പുറപ്പെടുവിപ്പാനും ഉരുക്കുവാനും
ഉപായം നോക്കുക.

കുറിപ്പു—ജിലാറ്റിൻ ഉലക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിലിന്റെ കൊഴുപ്പുകുറയിപ്പാനും തണുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ഉറപ്പു കുറയിപ്പാനും ഒരു വിധത്തിലും ഒരു ദോഷം വരാതെ ഇരിപ്പാനും ചില ദ്രവകം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു പതിവുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ശോധനയ്ക്കുപയോഗിച്ച (163 ഫാറൻഹീട്ട്), അതിലും കുറഞ്ഞ (?) നിലയിലും.

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* ഈ രണ്ടു ശോധനപ്രമാണങ്ങളും മതിയാകാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ രണ്ടിന്റെ ഇടയ്ക്കുള്ള ഉഷ്ണക്രമത്തിലുള്ള ഓരോ ശോധനപ്രമാണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.

പരിശീലിപ്പിച്ച മണ്ണുവെട്ടുകാരെക്കൊണ്ടു അതു വെടിയുണ്ടയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു കഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി നിലത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. ദൂരത്തിൽ 6 കണ്ടു ഇടവകകളിലായിരിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടു ദ്വാരങ്ങളുള്ള ചെമ്പുതകിടിനു നടുക്കായിട്ടുള്ള ചെമ്പുകമ്പിയുടെ അളവുകിടക്കുള്ള പാത്രത്തിനെ കാൽ ചെമ്പെങ്കിലും. അതു പിന്നെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ കൂടിവിട്ടു അല്പം സൂക്ഷിക്കേണം. ദ്വാരങ്ങൾക്കു സൂക്ഷ്മത്തെപ്പറ്റി ദൂരത്തിനു 6" എന്ന അളവു വരിപ്പാനിപ്പാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു.

സി.—ക്രൊക്കെയ്റ്റും മറ്റുമിനുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ.

1. ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ.

ഗോൾഡൈറിനെ ഉത്തമപ്രയോഗത്തിനുപയോഗിപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി തൈയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതും പെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതുതന്നെ ആകുന്നു. * എന്നാൽ ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഒരു പെടിക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രവും പരിശോധനക്കു കോൾഡൈറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടതായ മുഖ്യമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ട്ടം അരിപ്പയും † വേണം. (താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നോക്കുക.)

2. യന്ത്രങ്ങളും അതിനുള്ളവകളും.

ക്രോക്കെയ്റ്റ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട എപ്പോഴും ഒരു അരേത്തുനിന്നു മറ്റൊരേത്തിലേക്കു നീക്കുമ്പോൾ കുലുക്കണം. രണ്ടാമതായി കോൾഡൈറിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ മറ്റു ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പോ കുലുക്കണം പിന്നെയും ഏകദേശം നാലായി ഭാഗിക്കേണം. ഇങ്ങനെ മുറിച്ചു കുലുക്കുകയും പൊടിക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ ഇട്ടു പൊടിക്കേണം. രണ്ടാമതു ഇട്ടുപൊടിപ്പിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടി വരുന്ന സാധനവും യന്ത്രത്തിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ ചേർത്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കുലുക്കുന്നതായി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണം. പൊടിച്ചു പൊടിയുക്കിയതു അരിപ്പകൂടിൽ മേലേയുള്ള അരിപ്പയിൽ ഇട്ടു അരിക്കേണം. മേലേയുള്ള അരിപ്പയിൽ കൂടി പോരുന്നതു താഴത്തെ അരിപ്പയിൽ തങ്ങിനില്ക്കുന്ന ഭാഗം പരിശോധനക്കായി എടുക്കേണം. പൊടിക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രം ക്രമത്തിലായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ പൊടിച്ചുപൊടിയുടെ അധികം ഭാഗവും ക്രമത്തിലായ വലിപ്പത്തിനു ആയിരിക്കും.

പെടിപ്പാട്ടസാധനത്തിലെ ആവി ഉയിർപ്പിക്കുന്ന സാധനം 100 ന് 0·5 കണ്ടു അധികമായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ വിധം 100 ന് 0·5 കണ്ടു അധികരിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുവരെ അരിച്ചുസാധനം 140 ഡിഗ്രി ചൂടാറ്റിൽ ഉണക്കുകയും ചെയ്തേണം.

മറ്റേതു മാതിരി എടുത്തായ പൊടിച്ചുശേഷം യന്ത്രം വെയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഭാഗം ഭാഗമായി തിരിച്ചിരിപ്പു നല്ലവണ്ണം വെടിപ്പു ചെയ്തുവെക്കുകയും വേണം.

3. പരിശോധനപ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതു.

ശിരസ്ത്രാണം I എന്നതിനെ കീഴിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായി വെള്ളം ആക്കിയ പാത്രത്തിന്റെ അടപ്പിൽകൂടി ഉള്ളിൽ കടത്തി 2½ അംഗുലം ആഴത്തിൽ വെള്ളത്തിൽ താഴ്ത്തി നാട്ടിനിർത്തേണം. വെള്ളം എപ്പോഴും ഫാരൻഹൈറ്റ് 150 ഡിഗ്രി തന്നെ ചൂടുള്ളതായിരിക്കേണം. ഇരുമ്പുപെടിപ്പിച്ചരിച്ചുകോൾഡൈറിൽനിന്നു 25 ഗ്രെയിൻ എടുത്തു ശോധന പ്രമാണക്കടലാസുകളിൽ ഒന്നിനു ഇട്ടു പതുക്കെത്തട്ടി അടയിലേക്കു കൂട്ടേണം. ഒരു ശോധന പ്രമാണക്കടലാസ്സു കണ്ണാടിക്കോലിന്റെ കൊളുത്തിൽ പിടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കേണം. ഇങ്ങനെ പിടിപ്പിച്ച ഉള്ളിലേക്കു തിരികിയാൽ അതു കത്തലും നിലത്തുകവണ്ണായിരിക്കേണം. ഡാറിയെടുത്ത ജലവും ഗുഹ (കൊമ്പ്രസ്സിന്റെ) ശ്ലിസറിനും സമം ചേർത്തു

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* ഡൈനമൈറ്റിൽ (11-ാം ഖണ്ഡം നോക്കുക) അടപ്പിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം നൂലായിട്ടു നേരെ ഭാഗത്തെ പുറമേയിട്ടു ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം എപ്പോഴും പുറമേയിരിക്കണം.

† കോപ്പയുടെ വട്ടവിസ്തൃതി ഉള്ളതുക്കിട്ടുള്ള അരിപ്പയുടെ കണ്ണി അരിപ്പുടയിലിരിക്കണം. മേലെ ഉള്ള അരിപ്പയുടെ ഉള്ളളവു മേലെ 14 B.W.G. അയിരിക്കണം; താഴത്തെയിന്റെ ഉള്ളളവു 21 B.W.G. യും ആയിരിക്കണം.

പെടിയുറ്റ തിരി പെടിപ്പാൻ ക്രമമായപ്രകാരമിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനു തിരിയുടെ മേറ്റുകയും ഉയർത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും ചെയ്തതിനു ശേഷം തിരി അടപ്പൊടു ആവശ്യമായി ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ഇതു മുമ്പിലുണ്ട് അയിരുന്നു കൊടിയുണ്ടാക്കിയ ഇട്ടു പെടിപ്പാൻ കഴിയാതെവിടെ വിവരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇതു കഴിയുന്നുവരുകയില്ല. ഒരുവനെ ഒരുമിച്ചു നാലുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യമുള്ള പ്രത്യേക കുലുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

ഏകദേശം ജിയറിൻ ഉത്തമ ഗോൾഡിയൽ കൊടുത്ത അടക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ഏകദേശം ഉദ്ദേശം നൈട്രോ ഗ്ലിസറിൻ കൊടുത്ത അടക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഓരോ തരം കുലുക്കുകൾ ഉദ്ദേശം 15° മുതൽ 100° വരെ ഫാരൻഹൈറ്റ് ഡിഗ്രി ചൂടുള്ളതായി അതതു ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ കാണിച്ച അടിയിലിട്ടു ചൂടാക്കുന്നതു ചെയ്യുക.

തെയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഒരു കലപ്പ് ശോധനപ്രാണക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെ മേൽഭാഗമായുള്ള പാതി മുഴുവനും നനയുവാൻ വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം ഒട്ടകരോമം കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയ തൂലികകൊണ്ടു എടുത്തു ശോധനപ്രാണക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെ മേൽഭാഗത്തെ വക്കിന്മേൽപൂശേണം. കോലും കടലാസ്സുംപിടിപ്പിച്ചു അടുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു ശോധനപ്രാണക്കൂടെ ഉടനടക്കേണം. ആ കടലാസ്സിന്റെ താഴത്തെവക്ക കഴലിന്റെ പാതി മുഴുവനുമെടുപ്പുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. വേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരത്തിൽ നന്നിൽകൂടി ശോധനപ്രാണക്കൂടെ പിടിച്ച ശീഘ്രത്തിൽ മാനം ചെല്ലുന്ന ആഴംവരെ കടത്തേണം. കടലാസ്സിന്റെ നനഞ്ഞഭാഗത്തെ അമ്ലത്തെ വക്ക അപ്പോൾ പൂടിയുടെ മേൽഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു ഒരു അംഗുലിയുടെ എട്ടിൽ രണ്ടംശത്തോളം മീതെ ഇരിക്കേണം. അല്പനേരം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം ശോധനകടലാസ്സിന്റെ നനഞ്ഞഭാഗത്തിനെ. ഉപരി ഭാഗത്തിനെ. ഇടക്കുള്ളവക്കിൽ മുട്ടുകുത്തിയ പിഗ്മെന്റ വർണ്ണരേഖ പ്രമാണമായെടുത്ത വർണ്ണകടലാസ്സിൽ വരച്ച പിഗ്മെന്റവർണ്ണരേഖയുടെ നിറത്തോടു തുല്യമായിരുന്നാൽ ശോധന പൂർത്തിയാകും.

4. ശോധനപ്രാണക്കടലാസ്സിനെ കടത്തിയതു മുതൽ പരിശോധന പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതുവരെ കഴിയുന്നസമയം 15 നിമിഷത്തിൽ കുറയാതിരിക്കേണം.

കുറിപ്പു.—ബബിലിയന്റെ എന്നതിനാൽ സംശയിയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മുഖകരണങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടും ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും കറിയ മണികളെയിലുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു മാറ്റിച്ചു കൊടുപ്പാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടില്ല

III.—ഗൺകോട്ടൻ എന്നു പറയുന്നതും സ്ലൈഡ്സിന്റെ വൈരിയുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതും ഇ. സി. പൌഡർ എന്നു പറയുന്നതും നൈട്രോക്ലൂട്ടറേറ്റ് 2-ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്നതുമായ വെടിപ്പാട്ടുസാധനത്തെ പരിശോധിക്കുക.

എ.—ശുദ്ധമായുള്ള ഒരു നൈട്രോസ്സ്യുലോസ്സ് കൊണ്ടാവാതു മുമ്പായതു.

രണ്ടോ അധികമോ പ്രകാരം പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം സാധനം തിരയുടെ മൃദുത്വത്തിൽനിന്നു പാളുകൊണ്ടു മുറത്തു എടുക്കേണം. ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം അഴുക്കില്ലാത്തതും പദാർത്ഥത്തെയും ഒരുമയ സ്പ്രഷ്കൊണ്ടു ഉരച്ചു അതിപ്പുയിൽകൂടി പിഴിഞ്ഞയച്ചു ഉണക്കിയെടുക്കേണം.

ഇപ്രകാരം തയ്യാറായ ഉടനടിയാകിയ മുന്നു 6 അംഗുലം നീളവും 4½ അംഗുലം അകലവുമുള്ള ഒരു കടലാസ്സുതുണ്ടിന്മേൽ പതുത്തി കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം ഫാറൻഹീറ്റ് 120 ഡിഗ്രി ചൂടാക്കിയ നീരടുപ്പിന്നരുത്തു വെക്കേണം.

അടുപ്പിൽ ഉള്ള കമ്പി ഓരോന്നു തട്ടുകൾ 3 അംഗുലത്തോളം ഇടവിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാകണം. മതിയായ ഒരടുപ്പിൽ 15 നിമിഷനേരം അനക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കേണം. അതിൻറെ വാതിൽ നന്നായി തുറന്നുവെക്കേണം.

15 നിമിഷം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം തട്ടു പുറത്തെടുത്തു രണ്ടുമൂന്നു നേരത്തോളം അതു മറിയിലും വായു കൊള്ളിക്കണം. അതു മാതിരി ആ സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ തട്ടിയുടച്ചു സ്പ്രഷ്കൊണ്ടു ഉരയ്ക്കണം. ഇതു രണ്ടാമതും നേരിയ പൊടിയാവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാകുന്നു ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

ശോധന പ്രാണത്തെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.

വെളുത്ത മെഴുകിട്ടുള്ള പാത്രത്തിന്റെ മൂടിയിൽ ഗ്ലാസ്സ് നൈട്രോമീറ്റർ എന്ന സൂത്രം പിടിപ്പിക്കേണം, രണ്ടു സൂത്രം മദ്ധ്യഭാഗം (4 : 20 സെന്റീ) അതിൽകൂടി കടത്തേണം. ശീഘ്രമാകുമെന്നതുകൊണ്ടു 3-ാം നമ്പർ ഫോത്തിൽ പിടിപ്പിക്കേണം. പാത്രത്തിലെ വെള്ളം പിന്നെ ഫാറൻഹീറ്റ് 175 ഡിഗ്രിയെത്തുന്നതുവരെ ചൂടാക്കേണം. രണ്ടു മൂന്നു നിലനിൽക്കുവാൻ തെർമോമീറ്റർ എന്ന സൂത്രംവെക്കേണം. ശോധനക്കുള്ള മാതിരിയിൽനിന്നു ഇരുപതു

ട്രൈയിൻ തൂക്കി എടുത്തു ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ ഇട്ട് അതു വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട വലിപ്പമുള്ള ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ 1A മെഷ്ടുണ്ടിൽ ഘടിപ്പിക്കാൻതക്കവണ്ണം പാളുകൾ കുട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കേണം. ഒരു ശോധന പ്രമാണക്കല്ലാസ്സ് കണ്ണാടിക്കോചിന്റെയോ കുപ്പിന്റെയോ കൊമ്പത്തിൽ കൊളുത്തി പിന്നെ ഈ കല്ലാസ്സിന്റെ മീത്തലെ വക്കിനു മുറിന്നു 50 പ്രകാരം പ്രൈസിന്റെ സ്പിസറിന്റെ ചേർന്ന ഒരു ഉനൽ വാറിയെടുത്ത ജലം തേക്കേണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു മുമ്പ് ഈ കല്ലാസ്സിന്റെ പാതിവരെ നനയുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം മുയിത്തിക്കൊടു. കോടും ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലാസ്സും പിടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കമ്പിക്കൊണ്ടു ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ അടക്കേണം. പിന്നെ ശോധന പ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ പൊളിച്ച പാത്രത്തിന്റെ മൂടിയിൽനിന്നു മുറിച്ചെടുത്ത മുഴുവനെ കടലാസ്സും, വെള്ളത്തിൽ ഘനം സൂക്ഷിച്ചു ശിരോഷ്ണമായതുപോലെ പിഴിഞ്ഞ തുണിയിൽനിന്നു ഒരു മുഴുമടക്കായിട്ടു മൂന്നു കടലാസ്സും കടലാസ്സിന്റെ മേൽ കടലാസ്സും വിരിക്കേണം. ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ ഏകദേശം അതു നിറയുന്നതോളം മുറിച്ചിടുക്കുന്നവരെ ശോധനക്കടലാസ്സു കാൽക്കൊടാന്റെ കഴിവിന്റെ അടുത്തടുത്തിരുന്നു അടുക്കായിരിക്കുകയും. ഇതിന്മേലുള്ള കൂട്ടുകടലാസ്സിന്റെ മേൽ മൂടിയുടെ അല്പം ദൂരത്തെ ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ വെള്ളം പോലെ പിടിപ്പു പൊടിഞ്ഞിരിക്കും. കടലാസ്സിന്റെ നനഞ്ഞഭാഗത്തെ താഴത്തെവക്കു കടലാസ്സു മുറിയുടെ അടിയിൽ വെള്ളം എത്തുന്നവരെ പിന്നെ കണ്ണാടിക്കോൽ താഴ്ത്തുകയും. താഴിയുടെ ഒരു കടലാസ്സു സൂക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളുകയും. കടലാസ്സിന്റെ ഉലർന്നഭാഗത്തിനും നനഞ്ഞ ഭാഗത്തിനും ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന മഷിയ പിശുക്കുവള്ളം പ്രമാണമായി എടുപ്പുതക്കപ്പെട്ട വണ്ണം കടലാസ്സിന്റെ നിറത്തിനു ശോധനയായി വരുമ്പോൾ ശോധന പൂർത്തിയാകയും ചെയ്യും.

ശോധന കഴിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയ ഗൻകോട്ടൻ എന്ന സാധനം ഉടനെ 170 ഡിഗ്രി ചൂടുള്ള പൊളുത്തിൽ ഒന്നാമതുപ്പെടുത്ത പ്രമാണമായി എടുപ്പുതക്കപ്പെട്ട വണ്ണമേ ഉണ്ടാവുന്നവരെ വേഗത്തിൽ സാധാരണ ശോധനയാകുന്നു. ഒരു സമയം 10 നിമിഷത്തിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കണം. അതു മുങ്ങിൽ മാത്രം ശോധനയിൽ ഇറ്റുപിടുതമായി വിലാതിരിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

ബി.—ഷിമറോൻ അസെറ്റേറ്റും പോലെ ഒരു ദ്രവത്തിൽ അല്പം ലയിയുള്ള അതു തെറ്റിച്ചു സെല്ലുലോസ് ട്രിനൈട്രേറ്റ് സാധനങ്ങൾ.*

ഡൈനാമൈറ്റിന്റെ ഉണ്ടുശോധനപ്രമാണത്തിനു നിന്ന്യിക്കപ്പെട്ട ശോധനപ്രമാണക്കല്ലിൽ 8 ഇരിപത്തു ട്രൈയിൻ ഇടേണം. പിന്നെ പാറമേലായതു പൊളിപ്പാനുള്ള തിലാറിന്റെ തലായതിന്റെ കാല്ക്കത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുക. ഇതിനു പുട പാരൻഹീറ്റ് 180 ഡിഗ്രിയാകുന്നവരെ വേണ്ടതു. സമയം 15 നിമിഷമെങ്കിലും വേണം.

സി.—മറ്റു തിലൊ ബിയിനൊ ഉൾപ്പെടാത്ത മറ്റെല്ലാ അസറ്റേറ്റുകളും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നു പൊതുവിൽ ഇ. സി. കാരയർ മുതലായതു.

വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം മാറിയിട്ടുള്ള പിന്നെ പൊടിക്കാതെ മേല്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അടുപ്പിൽ വെച്ചുകൊള്ളണം. പിന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയുടനേതന്നെ കാറ്റു തട്ടിക്കേണം. കട്ടിയായുള്ള നൈട്രോ സെല്ലുലോസുകൾ മുതലായതിന്റെ കാല്ക്കത്തിൽ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം പരിശോധന പ്രമാണം പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നു. പരിശോധനക്കു പിടിക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും മതിയായ സമയം 10 നിമിഷമത്രെ.

* കൂടുതലായ വിവരങ്ങൾക്കു കോർഡൈറ്റ്, നാലിലൊന്നു പേജ് വിലാസങ്ങൾ ഇതുപോലെയാണെന്നു കാണുക.

ഡി.—ഫ്ലാഷ് പോയിന്റ്.

(1) ഒരു സാധനം ഫാറൻഹൈറ്റ് 160 ഡിഗ്രി ചൂടിൽ ഉരുത്തിയതായിരിക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ ഇളക്കത്തിൽ വായുവിനു 0·2ൽ ഏറെയോ കുറയുകയോ തീപിടിക്കുന്ന സാധനമൊ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

(2) മണ്ണിൽ രേയും എന്നെയും ലിയുമായ മറ്റൊല്ലാതെ ഘടികമായി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

(3) ഉരുത്തുള്ള സാധനത്തിൽ വായുവിനു 0·3 കണ്ടുള്ളതിൽ അധികമായി ആകെ (ചേർത്തോ അല്ലാതെയോ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതും അല്ലാതെയും) ഗന്ധകദ്രാവകം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇതിൽ തന്നെ ഗന്ധകദ്രാവകം 0.1നു മീതെ ഉണ്ടാകയും അരുതു.

(4) അതു ഉത്കലനം ചെയ്താൽ 242-ം, 253-ാം ഡിഗ്രിക്കു മദ്ധ്യേ ആയിരിക്കണം.

ഇ.—ഓർമ്മോക്രൈസിൻ, ബിഷ്ഫെനിൻ, നഫ്തലൈറ്റ്, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചുവപ്പു ചായം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന മറ്റു പദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ.

ഇവയെല്ലാം കടുപ്പമായ നൈട്രസൈല്ഫ്യൂറസ് എന്നതിനെ നിർത്തുമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉണ്ടു പരിശോധനകളുപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

IV.—ടാറിന്റെ കലർപ്പു പരിശോധന.

സാധനം അധികം ചൂടുള്ള അവസ്ഥയിലൂ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ ചൂടുള്ള അവസ്ഥ അധികരിപ്പാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒഴിയിരിക്കുന്നതു.

ഈ സാധനത്തിൽ ടാറിന്റെ കലർപ്പാൻ ഇടകൊള്ള പ്രകൃതം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

പൊട്ടാസ്സും ടാറായി കണക്കാക്കിയ ടാറിന്റെയുകൂടെ 100നു 0.5ൽ അധികരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു.

ആ സാധനത്തിന്റെ ഏ അസിഡിറ്റിയോ ഫ്രീ അസിഡ് മണമായാനിടയുള്ള വസ്തുവൊ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

നൈട്രാക്കിട്ടാൽ തുടങ്ങിയ രണ്ടു തരത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപ്പൊടി സാധനങ്ങൾ രണ്ടാം III എന്ന തരത്തിനു ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ എന്നുള്ളതിന്റെ 22 അനുകാരം ഉള്ള പരിശോധന കൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യും.

V.—വെടിക്കോപ്പു (2 – ാ, 3 – ം ഭാഗങ്ങൾ) പരിശോധന.

പട്ടികയിൽ പരിശോധനയായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട (1 – ാം ഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളുടെ വല്ല വെടിപൊടി സാധനവും അതിനെ കുഴിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ എന്നുള്ളതിനെ അനുസരിച്ചു താഴെ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഉപാധികൾ.

പിളർപ്പാനുള്ള മിലാനിനും മിലാനിനു ചൈനാമെറ്റൽ അയുധങ്ങളുടെ മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങൾക്കും കനിഞ്ഞുപ്പിനും ഉള്ളവസ്തുക്കളുടെ ശ്രേഷ്ഠസ്പ്രോണങ്ങൾ.

ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട രീതിയുടെ വിവരണം.

* പരിശോധനചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന തിരകളിൽനിന്നു പിളർപ്പാനുള്ള മിലാനിൽ പിടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കമ്പിക്കോലായി വെടി എടുക്കണം. ആ കമ്പിക്കോലിന്റെ നീളം അതിന്റെ അടിയുടെ കുഴലുടനിന്നു സാധാരണ സമ്പർക്കമിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനു, അതിന്റെ അടി അല്പം നല്ല പരുപ്പായിരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

* (വിള്ള നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ) വലുപ്പമുള്ള കമ്പിക്കോൽ വെച്ചു പൂട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു ചെമ്പിനെ തുരന്നതിനാൽ അകത്തായി കടക്കിയും ഒരിക്കൽ പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതു അധികം പരുപ്പമായി വിചാരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

[illegible]

മേപ്പടി കക്ഷണം ആ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഇടവിടാതെ നൂറു നാഴ്ത്തിനാഴ മണിക്കൂർ നേരം (തണ്ടു നാഴുകൾ) വരെ ഫാരൻഹീറ് 65 ഡിഗ്രിമുതൽ 90 ഡിഗ്രി വരെ (രണ്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ചൂടിലിരുത്തിവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചൂടേല്പിച്ചു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ കക്ഷണം അതിനകത്തായിരുന്ന നാളത്തിൽ ഒരൽ പങ്കിൽ അധികമായി നിലം കന്നുപോകാതിരിപ്പാൻ.* അതുമല്ല, ഉരിച്ച അതിനെ മുൻഭാഗം പരുപ്പായിട്ടതന്നെ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതു കൂടാതെ വക്കിൻകൂമ്പുകയും മാറരം കൂടാതിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

* കുറിപ്പ്—പിരിച്ചുവെച്ചിരുന്ന ജിലാറിൻ ജിലാറിൻ ഒഴുകിപ്പോകയും കട്ടപിടിച്ചുപോകയുമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ വീണ്ടുമൊരു വട്ടമുരുക്കി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയെടുക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം ഓരോന്നായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാണു ഭേദം.

കനിയുടെ ഉപയോഗം എന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി വിശദമായ വിവരണം.

ഏതു സ്ഥിതിയിലെങ്കിലും കൂട്ടിവെച്ചിരുന്നാലും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതായിരുന്നാലും ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനുതകയും കയ്യുള്ള ഇടുപ്പുകയായി ഉള്ള പ്രാവശ്യം ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ. പിന്നെ അടിയിക്കുകയും ഇങ്ങിനെ തൊഴിലന്നാലും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കാര്യസംബന്ധമായി ഇനിപ്പറയുന്ന വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ശോധനകൾപ്പെട്ടതിയാലും ചിലപ്പോൾ ജിലാറിനെ ജിലാറിൻ വെടിമരുന്നെന്നോ എന്തു വസ്തുക്കളെക്കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ലക്ഷണത്തിനു കാരണമെന്നുള്ള ആ വസ്തു മറ്റു ഭാഗത്തിൽനിന്നു വേർപെട്ടു പുറത്തു പുറപ്പെട്ടുകയില്ല.

2 – 20 പട്ടിക.

കാലാവധിപ്പണ്ടം (49 – ാം ചട്ടം നോക്കുക).

നമ്പർ	കാലാവധിപ്പണ്ടത്തിന്റെ തരം (1–ാം പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ളത്)	ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ ലൈസൻസ്	ഏതു വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനാണോ ഈ ലൈസൻസ് ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടത്	അവയുടെ എണ്ണം	രജി.	അവയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിവരം
		ഇറക്കുമതിക്കാരന്റെ വകയായുള്ളത്.				
1	1	കൈപ്പിടിയോടുകൂടിയതും ഇരുവശത്തും വെടിയുണ്ടകൾ നിറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതുമായ ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രം.	ഈ വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്.	ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രം.	10 രൂപ.	അധികപക്ഷം ഈ ലൈസൻസ് നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇറക്കുമതിക്കാരന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ലൈസൻസുകളുടെ നമ്പരുകൾ.
2	2	കൈപ്പിടിയോടുകൂടിയതും ഇരുവശത്തും വെടിയുണ്ടകൾ നിറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതുമായ രണ്ടിൽ കൂടുതൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ.	മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്.	രണ്ടിൽ കൂടുതൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ.	10 രൂപയും ഓരോ അധികം വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രത്തിനും 1 രൂപ വീതവും.	
		കടത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോകൽ.				
3	1	ഏത് പണ്ടത്തിന്റെയെങ്കിലും ഏതു പങ്കിന്റെയെങ്കിലും ഏതു പങ്കിന്റെയെങ്കിലും ലൈസൻസുള്ള കൈവശക്കാരന്റെ കൈവശത്തിൽ നിന്നു പണ്ടം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും ഏതു ലൈസൻസുള്ള കൈവശക്കാരന്റെ കൈവശത്തിലേക്കും ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള ലൈസൻസ്.	ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നയന്ത്രവും യഥാക്രമം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനോടുകൂടി ഈ ലൈസൻസ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ലൈസൻസ് ഉണ്ടായിര

നമ്പർ.	ഏതുവരെയുള്ളത് (ഉൾപ്പെടെ)	ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള കരുതൽ നിരക്കുകൾ.	ഏതു ഘടനയിലും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കരുതൽ നിരക്കുകൾ.	ഏതൊക്കെയാളുകൾക്കുള്ള കരുതൽ നിരക്കുകൾ.	ഫീ.	ഏതൊക്കെയാളുകൾ ഫീസടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ബാധ്യസ്ഥരാകുന്നു.

നമ്പർ.	അവയവപ്പേരിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം മാത്രം (3-ാം വിധം നോക്കുക).	ഏത് വിധത്തിലെ കെടുതിലേക്കായാലും ഉള്ള വിധം.	ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രകാരം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ തടയുന്നതിനുള്ള കല്പന.	അവയവപ്പേരിന്റെ സമ്പൂർണ്ണമായുള്ള അധികാരം.	ഡി.	അവയവപ്പേരിന്റെ പ്രയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാലം.
		ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്കയും വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ.				
7	ഡി	(മരണത്തിനോ മറ്റു നഷ്ടപ്രയാസത്തിനോ) ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന അധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന സബ്ബ് ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ കോടതികളിൽ ഡിവിഷൻ കോടതിയിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഒരു അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നടപടികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും.	ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ബാദിക്കപ്പെട്ട അവയവങ്ങൾ തുടർന്നുള്ള ഇതിന്റെ നിലയോ അവയവപ്പേരിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഡിവിഷൻ കോടതിയിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും.	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജി കല്പന.	1, 8 എന്ന കാലം നിശ്ചയങ്ങളിൽ അതേ ഉപകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അവ വെടിവെപ്പ് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ... രണ്ടാമതും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിനെ പകരി കാര്യം, അല്ലാതെ വേറെ ഉപയോഗം വെച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്നതും ഡിക്ക് 5-ാം ഡിവിഷനായി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കല്പന.	
8	ഇ	കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുവാൻ (ഉടമസ്ഥൻ മരിച്ചുപോയ സമയം അവകാശികൾ പോലെയുള്ളവർക്ക് ആയുധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെ അവയവപ്പേരിനെ കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഉടമസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുന്നതിനും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനും കൊടുക്കുന്നതും).	ഒരു വസ്തു വെടിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അവയവപ്പേരിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഡിവിഷൻ കോടതിയിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഒരു ഡിവിഷനായി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും.	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജി കല്പന	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജി തന്നെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും കോടതിയിലെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ കൊണ്ടോ പ്രത്യേകമായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ആയ മറ്റു നടപടിക്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതും.	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതിക്രമം.	
10	ഇതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തുന്ന നിയമം.	ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെ [1-ാം, 7-ാം നിയമങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു മിനക്കെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഒഴികെയുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നും യുദ്ധോപകരണങ്ങളും ഒഴികെ ഇതിൽ.]	ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനും ഒരു ഇതിനും.	ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സമയത്ത് ഓഫീസർ അഥവാ അതിനു മേലധികാരി	ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിന് ഓഫീസർ മുമ്പാകെ നിന്നുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ദിവസം.	അവയവപ്പേരിനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കല്പന ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് 61-ാം നടപടി.
11		മറ്റെന്തെങ്കിലും കാര്യം.	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്			
12	എന്ന്.	(1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 എന്ന കാലം നിയമങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നിലെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ) അവയവപ്പേരിനെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരം അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമം.	(അവയവപ്പേരിനെ) വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനും ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിൽ കഴിയുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ചും.	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജി കല്പന.	6 മാസം.	
13	ഡബ്ല്യു	(4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 എന്ന കാലം നിയമങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നിലെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ) അവയവപ്പേരിനെ കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും.	(അവയവപ്പേരിനെ) വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനും ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതിനും.	കാര്യം നോക്കുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ.	12 മാസം.	
14	ഡബ്ല്യു	(5-ാം നിയമങ്ങളിലെ 5-ാം നിയമങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നിലെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ) അവയവപ്പേരിനെ കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും.	ഡി.	ഡി.	12 മാസം	

നമ്പർ.	അപേക്ഷയുടെ തീയതി (ദിവസം, മാസം, വർഷം).	എന്തിനുവേണ്ടി കരം ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം.	ഏതു വിധം ഏതുവരെ കരം ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം.	അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള അധികാരി.	തീരുമാനം.	അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ ചുമത്തുവാൻ പോകുന്ന കരം.
			ഉത്പാദകർക്കും കൈ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നും വില്പനക്കും—തുടർച്ച.			
16	കെ	വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ പമ്പിങ്ങിനുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തുന്ന കരത്തിൽ (ചുങ്കത്തിൽ) ഒരു വർഷം വേണ്ടതിനു.	(കർഷകർക്കിതിനെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല പരിചയപ്പെടുത്തലും ഉണ്ടായാൽ ഉള്ളതു മതിയാകും.	കളക്ടർ മുഖാന്തരം.	18 ഫെബ്രുവരി	അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന തീരുമാനത്തിനെതിരായി ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചുള്ള തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.
17	ഏപ്രി	ചില വർഷങ്ങളിലും വിളവുകൾ ആവശ്യം പോലെ വെള്ളം കിട്ടുന്നതിനായിട്ടു കരം ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു.	വല്ലപ്പോഴുമുണ്ടാകുന്ന കുറവുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും ഉള്ളതിനു കരം ചുമത്തുന്നതിനു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.			
18	ഏപ്രി	16-ാം, 17-ാം നിബന്ധനകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അപേക്ഷകൾ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു താലൂക്കിലെയും ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിലെയും വിവരത്തിനു.	പുതുതായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ കരങ്ങളുടെ മൊത്തം കൂടാതെ (16-ാം മാസം) പുതിയതായി ചുമത്തിയ കരങ്ങളുടെ മൊത്തം ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഉള്ളതിനും.	ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കളക്ടർ.	6 ഫെബ്രുവരി	അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന തീരുമാനത്തിനെതിരായി ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചുള്ള തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3-ാം പട്ടിക.

ഗ്രാമീണപ്പെട്ടി മാതിരികൾ.

1-ാം മാതിരി.

(3-ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 1-ാം, 2-ാം നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

[ഫീസ്—പൗണ്ടുറുപ്പിക ഒന്നുമായി.]

ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊടുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ.

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേർ, ഉദ്യോഗം, താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം തുടങ്ങിയവയും.	ചെലവുകൾ വരുന്നതും.	ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റുകളുടെ അളവ്.			എന്നത്തേക്കു വേണ്ടി എന്നു.	എവിടേക്കു എന്നു.	അപേക്ഷകനു സാധുവായിരിക്കുന്ന കാലം.
		അടക്കം.	ഉള്ളടക്കം.	നമ്പർ.			
							19 മു ഉടൻ 19 മു വരെ.

19 മു

(4-ാം)

നിബന്ധനകൾ—

1. 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിമരുന്നുസംബന്ധ ആക്ടിലെയും അതുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കി 1884 ലെ 4.
പ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമേ ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

2. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം ഇതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അവധി കഴിഞ്ഞതിനെത്തുടർന്നു പുതുക്കുന്നതുവരെയും അസാധുവായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

3. ഓരോ ചില്ലറവിൽപനയിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തു വ്യാപാരമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടോ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഉപയോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയോ ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

4. ഓരോ ചില്ലറവിൽപനയിലും പുറത്തു വ്യാപാരമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടോ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഉപയോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയോ ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അതിൽനിന്നു വല്ലതും പൊട്ടുകയോ കളയുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ അതിനുപകരം മറ്റൊരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അപേക്ഷ

അയക്കുന്നു എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ ഭാവമുള്ള ഉപജീവനക്കാരനെ ഇതിനാൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു: എന്നാൽ—

1884 ലെ 3.

(i) 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈ പറ്റുവാൻ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നവൻ ഒന്നാംവകുപ്പു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കയും;

(ii) ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ചു അയക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടകലർച്ചയും കൈവശപ്പെടുവാൻ താമസവുള്ള ഇടയിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കയും;

(iii) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനോടുകൂടി ഇതിലേ ചേർന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു പാസ്സു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയും (വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വെടിമരുന്നുശാലയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ) ആയവ പാസ്സ് (അതാതു സന്ദർഭമനുസരിച്ചു) വേണ്ടിയിൽ ഒന്നിച്ചോ ഇൻവോയ്സ് ഒന്നിച്ചോ തുന്നി കെട്ടിയിരിക്കയും;

(iv) ഓരോരിക്കലായുണ്ടാകുന്ന ചരക്കിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പാസ്സിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു അതാതു വാടകയും കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനും (വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യം അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ അധികാരസ്ഥലമല്ലാതിരിക്കുകിൽ പുറത്തുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു എന്നു സംശയിക്കുന്നതിനു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ എടുത്ത

ഫ - എന്നാ മാതൃക.

(3-ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ 4-ാം നിബന്ധന)

[ഫീസ് ഇല്ലാതെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിന്]

ചെലവുകണക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഭാഗം (വലിയക്ഷരം) അനു. 1-ാം വിവിധിക്കാൻ ഈ ചെലവ് പൊതുധനത്തെ (അക്കൗണ്ടിലെ മറ്റു നടപ്പുവർഷത്തിലെ അല്ലാത്ത പ്രവർത്തനം) 1-ാം (ചാടിക്കൊള്ളുക) അനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഈ ചെലവുകണക്കുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതെന്നും ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെലവുകൾ വിലയിരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പും ഇതിനോടൊപ്പം ചേർക്കുന്നു.

[ഈ സംഘടനാപട്ടണത്തിലെ അതിന്റെ അയൽപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലോ നഗരപരിധിയിലോ പോലീസുകമ്മിഷണർ മറ്റു പ്രദേശത്തെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു.]

അനുവദിച്ച തുകയിൽ ചെലവഴിക്കാതെ ബാക്കിയുള്ളതുക.	ചെലവുകൾ നടത്തിയ കാലത്തിന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന തുക.	അനുവദിച്ചതിൽ നിന്നും ചെലവുകൾക്കായി പിൻവലിച്ച തുക.	അനുവദിച്ചതിലെ തുകയിൽ നിന്നും ചെലവുകൾക്കായി പിൻവലിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ബാക്കിയുള്ള തുക.	അനുവദിച്ച തുക.	അനുവദിച്ച തീയതി.
					191 ഡിസം 31-ാം.

(ഒപ്പു) _____

_____ ന _____

191 _____

_____ പട്ടണത്തിലെ ജില്ലാകളക്ടർ.

ഉത്തരവിന്റെ നമ്പർ.

നിബന്ധനകൾ.

1. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ട്രഷറി ചട്ടങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകുന്നു. 1884

2. ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ ചെലവുകൾക്കുള്ള തുകയും ഇതിലുള്ള എല്ലാ മണിയോർഡറുകളും വിറ്റ വകയിനത്തിലുള്ള രസീതുകളും അനുവദിച്ചതുകയിൽ നിന്നും തുക ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ഖജനാവിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗത്തിലൂടെ ഉടനടി അടയ്ക്കുകയും വേണം.

3. അനുവദിച്ചതുകയിൽ നിന്നും ചെലവഴിക്കാതെ ബാക്കി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും വിറ്റ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളുടെയും രസീതുകളുടെയും മണിയോർഡറുകളുടെയും കണക്കുകൾ ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫാറത്തിൽ കൃത്യമായി തയ്യാറാക്കി ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തീയതിക്കുള്ളിൽ തന്നെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു അയയ്ക്കുകയും വേണം.

എന്നാൽ അനുവദിച്ചതുകയിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപയിൽ കുറവുള്ള ബാക്കിയും ചെലവുകൾ വിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷവും സർപ്പസ്സിലുള്ള തുക ഒരു സമയത്തു ചെലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുവാദത്തിനപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഈ 50 വാക്കുകളിൽ കുറയാതെ തിരിച്ചുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു

സംഗതിയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേക റിക്കാർഡുകളോ കണക്കുകളോ വെപ്പാനോ കാണിപ്പാനോ അന്വേഷപത്രക്കാരനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

4. (1) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു ഒരു തപ്പിലൊ അതിനായിട്ടുള്ള ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ലൈസൻസായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല പുരയിലൊ വെച്ചായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ പാർക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഡീലിൽനിന്നോ രാജവീഥിയിൽനിന്നോ തെരുവിൽനിന്നോ പൊതുവഴിയിൽനിന്നോ പരസ്യമായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നോ—

(a) വെടിമരുന്നിൻറെയൊ ചെറിയതോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൊട്ടാടിൻറെയൊ സംഗതിയിൽ 100 വാരയും,

(b) 6 – 30 (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 – 30 പിസ്തോലൊ 7 – 30 (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരത്തിലൊ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിൻറെ സംഗതിയിൽ 50 വാരയും,

ദൂരത്തോളം അകലെ കൂടെ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ചെറുതരം തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തിരകൾ നിറക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ നടന്നതു, തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ആ പണി ദൂരത്തെ പ്രതി (1) – ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ സംബന്ധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു പുരയുടെ മുകളിൽ ഒറിയിൽവെച്ചു നടത്തുന്നതും:

എന്നാൽ ആ പണി നടത്തുന്ന ഒറിയിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനം (ഉദ്ദേശമുള്ള തിരകളിൽ അടക്കിയതൊഴികെ) 5 റാത്തലിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയും അരുതു.

(3) മൈനർപ്പാ സംഗതികളിലും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു ഒരു നിലയായുള്ള പുരയിൽവെച്ചു ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

5. വല്ല ഒരു പുരയിലൊ ഒറിയിലൊ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനായി ഓരോ സമയത്തു ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 6 ൽ കവിഞ്ഞുപോകരുതു. യഥാർത്ഥമായി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവരെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു മേൽവിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ ഇതു ആളുകളുടെയുള്ളിൽ കൂട്ടുവാൻ അരുതു.

6. ഇരിമ്പുകൊണ്ടോ ഉരുക്കുകൊണ്ടോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ യാതൊരു പണിക്കോപ്പുകളും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടോ തോലുകൊണ്ടോ ലോഹകൊണ്ടോ തടികൊണ്ടോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ പണിയായുധങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേ സമ്മതിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ.

7. ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ എല്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അതു ശേഖരിച്ചുവെപ്പാനുള്ള താക്കീതു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു താമസംകൂടാതെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അധികമായിരിപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

8. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു സൂര്യോദയത്തിനുശേഷവും സൂര്യാസ്തമാനത്തിനു മുമ്പോഴുള്ളതേ പാടുള്ളൂ.

9. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഒറിയിലൊ ഒറിക്കുള്ളിലൊ യാതൊരു തുകപലിയൊ തെളിച്ചെണ്ണയോ അടിവെപ്പിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

10. ഒരു അന്വേഷപത്രക്കാരനും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വില്പാനുള്ളതല്ലെന്നും ഒരു അന്വേഷപത്രത്തിൻറെ ഉൽപാദനത്തു കാണിച്ച സ്ഥലത്തുവെച്ചു ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

11. കാട്ടുതീയിൽ 14 വയസ്സിനു താഴേയായിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു കുട്ടിക്കും ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വില്പാനായിട്ടോ അതുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു വയസ്സിനു താഴേയായ യാതൊരു കുട്ടിയെയും അതുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കയോകൂടെ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

12. ഭൂനിരപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതിന് കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള താഴെ പറയുന്ന രണ്ടുവിധങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും നടപ്രകാരമോ രണ്ടുവിധത്തിലുമോ ഖനികരുതുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു —

A വിധം—അതായത്, ആൾപെടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും വേറിട്ടിരിക്കുകയും വല്ല രാജവീഥിയിൽനിന്നോ തെരുവിൽനിന്നോ പരസ്യമായ പൊതുവഴിയിൽനിന്നോ പരസ്യമായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നോ 4 – ാം നമ്പർ നിശ്ചയത്തിൽ കല്പിച്ച ദൂരങ്ങളെ അകന്നിരിക്കുകയും അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്ക് അവിടെ ചെല്ലുവാനുള്ള സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരവും പുറത്തുനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന അപായം തടുത്തിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഭദ്രപ്പെട്ടതായിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കി അടച്ചുതായിരിക്കുകയും പെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാനും മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു എടുപ്പിലൊ കഴിയിലൊ ആയിരിക്കുകയും—

*(a) ആവക ഒരു എടുപ്പു ഇഷ്ടികകൊണ്ടും കല്ലുകൊണ്ടും മെല്ലികൊണ്ടും ഉറപ്പിച്ച പണിചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത വല്ല തരം ആയിരിക്കുകയും;

(b) ആവക ഒരു കഴി ഉറപ്പുള്ള പാറയിലൊ മണ്ണിലൊ തീപ്പിടിപ്പാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്ത വീടുകളിൽനിന്നുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കുള്ളിലൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും വല്ല പണിയും ചെയ്യുകയൊ വല്ല ആളെയും പണിക്കാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു ഖനിയിലേക്കൊ കല്ലുവെട്ടുകുഴിയിലേക്കൊ ടണ്ണലിലേക്കൊ ഭൂമിയുടെ അന്തർഭാഗത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തേക്കൊ ഇവയിൽനിന്നോ ഇവയിലുള്ളതിനെ പുറത്തേക്കൊ കടപ്പാൻ വഴിയില്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കുകയും;

വേണം.

B വിധം—അതായത്, (തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു തരമായിരുന്നാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും) അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്ക് അതിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള ഭദ്രതയിലും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാനായി മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതും ആൾ പാർപ്പുള്ള ഒരു വീട്ടിനടുത്തുള്ളതിലൊ A വിധത്തിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെപ്പാനുള്ള പറഞ്ഞതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു എടുപ്പിനടുത്തിലൊ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പാത്രത്തിലായിരിക്കയും വേണം:

എന്നാൽ വെടിമരുന്നൊ പൊതുവെ കോലകൊൾക്കുള്ള മൊത്രാക്കുട്ടാ ഇളം (സ്വയേ തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തതും) വലിയ കോലിനൊ പാറ പിളർപ്പാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനൊ ഉള്ള തിരികളൊ നിറകളൊ തുലായി പെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടൊ പൊതുവെ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മൊത്രാക്കുട്ടാകൊണ്ടൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും ആയി 6 – ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) അദ്ധ 2 – ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട തരത്തിൽപെട്ടതും അല്ലാത്ത വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കുന്നതിനു തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു തരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

13. ഏതു കാലത്തു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കയിഞ്ഞു ഇതു താഴെ പറയുപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്:—

(1) സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമെല്ലാം—

(a) വെടിമരുന്നു,

(b) പൊതുവെ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള മൊത്രാക്കുട്ടാ,

* എടുപ്പിനെ എല്ലാ അതിരിനു ഇരുപതു മുഴത്തിൽ വിടയാതെ എതിരെയുള്ള ഭാഗം ഉയരം പകുതിയെങ്കിലും കാണുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

(e) 6 - ാം തരം വരെയും ചിനവിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പു,

ഇവയിൽ ഒന്നോ അധികമോ മാത്രം ആയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കവിഞ്ഞ തുക താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണം. അതായതു :—

	A വിധത്തിൽ നിരക്ക്	B വിധത്തിൽ നിരക്ക്.
വെടിമരുന്നും ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടുള്ള തൊപ്പികളുടെ രണ്ടിലും കൂടി, ആകപ്പാടെ	ഇരുപതു.	അമ്പതു.
ഇതിനു പുറമെ 6 മുതൽ 1 - ാം തരം വരെ ചിനവിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ട, ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടിൽ അടയിച്ച വെടിപ്പൊടി സാധനങ്ങൾ	ഏതു തുകയിലധികമില്ല.	ഏതു തുകയിലധികമില്ല.

(2) സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ മാത്രമായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കവിഞ്ഞ തുക താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണം :—

ഉണ്ടാകിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ	അമ്പതു.	അഞ്ചു.

(3) മറ്റു വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും കവിഞ്ഞ തുക താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണം :—

വെടിമരുന്നും ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടുള്ള തൊപ്പികളുടെ രണ്ടിലും കൂടി ഉണ്ടാകിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളും മറ്റും ഉൾപ്പെടെ കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനങ്ങൾ ആകപ്പാടെ	അമ്പതു	പതിനഞ്ചു.
ഇതിനു പുറമെ 6 - ാം തരം 1 - ാം വരിവിൽ അടയിച്ച വെടിക്കോപ്പിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിപ്പൊടി സാധനങ്ങൾ	ഏതു തുകയിലധികമില്ല.	ഏതു തുകയിലധികമില്ല.

എന്നാൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ മൂന്നു സംഗതികളിൽ ഓരോന്നിലും A വിധത്തിലും B വിധത്തിലും കൂടി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മൊത്തം തുക മുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും A വിധത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കാവുന്ന കവിഞ്ഞ തുകയിൽ അധികരിച്ചു പോകുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

14. A വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു എട്ടുപ്പിന്റെയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടിയുടെയും B-വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു പാത്രത്തിന്റെയും വിഷയത്തിൽ—

(a) അതിന്റെ അകവും അതിലെ തട്ടുകളും കോപ്പുകളും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനത്തോടു തട്ടുപ്രകാരം പൂശാതെ കാണാതിരിക്കുന്നതരത്തിലുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതിനോടു തട്ടുപ്രകാരം വല്ല തരിയോ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ അല്ലാതെയുള്ള മറ്റു വസ്തുക്കളോ വേർപിരിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമോ പണിചെയ്തതായിട്ടാകട്ടെ ഉണ്ടിയതു പൊതിഞ്ഞതുമായിട്ടാകട്ടെ ഇരിക്കേണം.

അതിനെയുള്ള അകവും തട്ടുകളും കോപ്പുകളും ന്യായമായി പാടുള്ളതുപോലെ തരിക്കുടുതലും വേറെപ്രകാരം പെടിപ്പിക്കുവാനും പെടുക്കേണം;

(b) വെള്ളം തട്ടിയാൽ അപായം നേരിടുന്നതായ രൈകയും വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനത്തിന്റെയും സംഗതിയിൽ അതിനു വെള്ളം തട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടി ശരിയായ ഉൻകരുതലും വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു;

(c) വെടിക്കോപ്പു എടുപ്പുന്നതിനു തിപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രകൃതിയിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകളും സാധനങ്ങളും വല്ലാ വെളിച്ചവും വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനത്തിൽനിന്നും ആ വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനം വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു എടുപ്പിലെ വല്ല മുറിയോ അതിന്റെ വല്ല

ഭാഗമോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ കഴിയെയോ പാത്രമോ ഇവയിൽനിന്നു വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഉദ്ദേശ്യത്തിനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

(d) നമ്പർ എട്ടിലെ ആവക വല്ല മറിയിലോ ഭാഗത്തോ ആവക വല്ല കഴിയിലോ പേരിലുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തോ മുള്ള യാതൊരാളുടേയും വശത്തെങ്കിലും അയാളുടെ ട്ടേ ലൈസിപ്പിനേലോ ലോഡിനേലോ എതിരും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ ഉണ്ടാക്കയോ കടിപ്പിക്കയോ ചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ അതുപോലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളോ പുറത്തു കാണുന്നതിനു സംവന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം ഈ നിയമം 6 - ാം (ടെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം ഒന്നാം പിരിവിൽ പേർത്ത ടെടിക്കോപ്പുകളുടെ മാത്രം മറ്റ് ടെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

15. 6 - ാം (ടെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിലോ 7 - ാം (ടെടിക്കെട്ടു) തരം 2 - ാം പിരിവിലോ പേർത്ത ഒരു ടെടിപൊട്ടസാധനവും 5 റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുള്ള വല്ല തൂക്കമുള്ള മറെറല്ലാ ടെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളും ഒരു റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുള്ള വല്ല തൂക്കമുള്ള മറെറല്ലാ പാത്രങ്ങളും ഇരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടച്ചു പെട്ടിയിലോ ഉറപ്പായി ചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതായ മറെറാരു പെട്ടിയിലോ മറെറ പാത്രത്തിലോ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും;

പരസ്യമായി വില്പാൻ വെക്കുകയോ വില്ക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആവശ്യം ടെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം അടങ്ങിയതായി എല്ലാറെറിലും പുറമെയുള്ള പാത്രത്തിന്മേൽ ഒരു ടെടുപ്പൊട്ടസാധനത്തിന്റെ പേർ തെളിവായ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ മുദ്രകരിച്ചിട്ടോ ശീട്ടെഴുതി ഉറപ്പായി പതിച്ചിട്ടോ മറെറ അടയാളംകൊണ്ടോ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും;

ആകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ മാനോ തരത്തിലുള്ള ടെടിക്കെട്ടിന്റെ രണ്ടു മുതിരിലധികം അയയുടെ സമീപം യാതൊരു വെളിച്ചമോ തീയോ കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ കൊണ്ടുവരാനിടയുള്ളതായി വരികയോ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു നിലയിൽവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആവക മാതിരികൾ ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ ഒന്നേകാൽ ബന്ധങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കാതെ വില്പാൻ വെക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

16. (1) ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം വെക്കുന്ന വെടിമരുന്നിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു തരത്തിൽ ടെടിക്കുകയോ തിരിയിടുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു ടെടിക്കോപ്പോ തിരിയോ മറെറാരു തരത്തിലേക്കു ഒരിക്കലും തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സാധനകോപ്പുകളിലും ഇടക്കു തടുക്കുവായി വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടും ഇടുക്കു സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുകൊണ്ടും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :

(2) എന്നാൽ—

(a) 6 - ാം (ടെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ പേർത്ത ടെടിമരുന്നും ചെറുതോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള നെട്ടോട്ടക്കെട്ടും കരുപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയ മരുന്നു തിരികളും അല്ലാതുള്ള പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതെയും വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതെയും മന്നായി വെക്കേണ്ടതും,

(b) 6 - ാം (ടെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1-ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പല ടെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളും അല്ലാതുള്ള പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതെയും വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതെയും മന്നായി കവക്കേണ്ടതും,

(c) 7 - ാം (ടെടിക്കെട്ടു) തരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പല ടെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളും അല്ലാതുള്ള പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതെയും വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതെയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളേണ്ടതും,

ചെയ്യാം.

17. * അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്മേൽ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ പ്രവൃത്തിനിഷേധത്തെ 1908ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആധാരച്ചട്ടത്തിൽ നിന്നുമൊഴിച്ചുള്ള മാതിരികളിലെ 11 - ാം മാതിരിയുടെയോ 13 - ാം മാതിരിയുടെയോ പുറത്തെഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള 4 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതിചെയ്ത രൂപത്തിൽ ഒരു അടയാളപ്പലക തറച്ചിടുകയും തന്നെ കോപ്പിൽ 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആധാരച്ചട്ടത്തിൽ 28 - ാം വകുപ്പിൻപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യം പതിക്കുകയും വേണം. 1908 ലെ 11.

18. * അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്മേൽ 1909 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആധാരച്ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുമൊഴിച്ചുള്ള മാതിരികളിലെ 16 - ാം മാതിരിപ്രകാരമോ 19-ാം മാതിരിപ്രകാരമോ ഒരു അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശവായ എല്ലാ ക്രയാധികാരത്തിന്റെയും അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തലിന്റെ പൂർത്തീകരണ സമയത്തിൽ,—

(a) വിലപ്പെട്ട ചരക്കു ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പേർ, മേൽവിലാസം;

(b) വിലപ്പെട്ട ചരക്കുകളുടെ പ്രകൃതം ഇവ;

(c) വിൽക്കുന്ന തീയതി; എന്നീ വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുകയും;

ആ പുറത്തെഴുത്തിനു ആയാൾ തന്റെ ഒപ്പു വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

19. ഒടിപ്പോട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ ഒടിപ്പോട്ടുസാധന ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശവായ എല്ലാ ക്രയാധികാരത്തിന്റെയും അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തലിന്റെ അതുപോലെതന്നെ പുറത്തെഴുതുകയും വേണം.

ഒമ്പതാം മാതിരി.

(3 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 1 - ാം നിയമം.)

[സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ഡ്യൂട്ടി ഒഴിച്ചു ഒടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതു.]

ഒടിപ്പോട്ടുന്ന പോലുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തൽ 1 - ാം (ഒടിപ്പോട്ടു) നമ്പർ 3 - ാം പിരിവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കൈവിടുപ്പുസമ്പത്തു (സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു സമുച്ചയാളിലെ അല്ലാത്ത പ്രകാരത്തു) 1-ാം (ഒടിപ്പോട്ടു) നമ്പരിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഒടിപ്പോട്ടുസാധനമായ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം വെച്ചുള്ള വിപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

[സംസ്ഥാന പാട്ടണത്തോ അതിനോടു തുടർന്നുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലോ വർത്തിക്കുന്നതും മറ്റു പ്രദേശത്തു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും.]

അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷയുടെ വിവരണവും.	പ്രവൃത്തിസ്ഥലത്തു കാലപരിധിയുള്ള കാലം.	ഒടിപ്പോട്ടുസാധനം എങ്ങോട്ടുള്ള കൈവശത്തിലാകുന്ന കയ്യിലുള്ള.	അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒടിപ്പോട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെവരവുചെലവും.	അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനെ അല്ലാതെ കഴിയുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ.
				1911 ലെ ഡിസംബർ 31 നു.

പട്ടണത്തെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്, } — 99. — (മുദ്ര) — ദിവസം.

1911

* ഈ അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആധാര ആക്ടുകളെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗിക്കണ്ടതു അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരത്തിൽ 66 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു അനുസരിച്ചു ഇതിൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കുന്നതു ഒഴിച്ചു കൂട്ടിക്കാവാൻവേണ്ടിയും ഈ നിയമങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു. 1911 ലെ 11.

നിബന്ധനകൾ.

1. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധന ആക്ടിലെയും 1884 ലെ [illegible]
ഭേദഗതിപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകുന്നു.

2. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ളതെല്ലാമതിന്റെയും വിവരത്തിന്റെയും നിക്കാഡുകളും കണക്കുകളും അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടു് അപ്പീസ്സിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ചെക്കുചെയ്യേണം.

3. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ തന്റെവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ള ചരക്കു താൻ വിവരത്തിനുള്ളതിനെ രേഖകളും നിക്കാഡുകളും വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടനും കാര്യത്തിനായി ക്രമമായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പൊലീസ്സാപ്പനും കാണിപ്പാൻ തന്നോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം ആയതു ആവക ശിക്ഷസ്സിട്ടിന്നു മുമ്പു കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം:

എന്നാൽ ഒൻപാപത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതിൽ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വില്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമാത്രം സംബന്ധിച്ചതായ ഒരേ സമയത്തുതന്നെ കൊണ്ടിരിപ്പാൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇക 50 റാത്തലിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നസാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ആയതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ നിക്കാഡുകളൊ കണക്കുകളൊ വെപ്പാനൊ കാണിപ്പാനൊ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

4. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വില്ക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ഈ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ ഉൽഭാഗത്തു കാണിച്ച സ്ഥലത്തുവെച്ചു വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

5. കാര്യത്തിൽ 14 വയസ്സിനു താഴെയായിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു കുട്ടിക്കും ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

6. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന രണ്ടു വിധങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നുപ്രകാരമൊ രണ്ടു വിധത്തിലുമൊ വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു:—

A വിധം—അതായതു, തുടർന്നു പാർക്കുന്ന വല്ല വീടിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും വല്ല രാജവീഥിയിൽനിന്നൊ തെരുവിൽനിന്നൊ പരസ്യമായ പെരുവഴിയിൽനിന്നൊ പരസ്യമായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നൊ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട ദൂരം കണ്ടു അകന്നിരിക്കയും അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു താവിടെ ചെല്ലുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരവും പുറത്തുനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന അപായം തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഭദ്രമുണ്ടാക്കിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഉറപ്പുള്ളതായിരിക്കുകയും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു എടുപ്പിലൊ കഴിയിലൊ ആയിരിക്കുകയും,—

(a) ആവക ഒരു എടുപ്പു, ഇഷ്ടികൊണ്ടും കല്ലുകൊണ്ടും ഉരുപ്പിൽ പണി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉരുപ്പിൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കി തീർപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു തരം ആയിരിക്കുകയും;

(b) ആവക ഒരു കഴി ഉരുപ്പുള്ള പാറയിലൊ മണ്ണിലൊ തീർപ്പിടിപ്പാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്ത ലോഹഖനികളിൽനിന്നുള്ള തുളുപടിക്കളിലൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും വല്ല പണിയും ചെയ്തുകയൊ വല്ല ആയുധവും പണിക്കാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു പണിയിടത്തിലേക്കൊ കല്ലുവെട്ടു

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* ഈ നിബന്ധനയിൻപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ ഫീസ് ഒന്നുമില്ല.

† 10 (പത്തിരുപത്തു) രാത്തൽ വരെ 1 – 00 രൂപയിലധികം 1 – 00 (ഒരുറുപ്പിക) കണക്കിലധികം ചേർന്ന ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ തൂക്കത്തിന്റെ അധികം പാടില്ല:

എന്നാൽ ഏഴുപിന്നെ മുതൽ അതിനുള്ള ഇരട്ടമേൽ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചിൽ വിലപ്രകാരം കണക്കായാൽ 100 ഉറുപ്പിക വരെയും ചെയ്യാം.

കഴിയിലേക്കോ മണ്ണെണ്ണിലേക്കോ ക്ലിയുടെ അടിഭാഗത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തേക്കോ ഇവയിൽനിന്നും ഇവയിൽനിന്നു പുറത്തേക്കോ കടക്കുവാൻ വഴിയില്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കുകയും,

വേണം.

B വിധം—അതായതു, (തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു തരത്തിൽ ആയിരുന്നാലും മറ്റൊരു രീതിയും) അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത മനുഷ്യർക്കു അതിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരം അടച്ചു പൂട്ടുന്നതിയും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാനായിട്ടും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു തുടം പാപ്പുള്ള ഒരു വീടിന്നുള്ളിലോ A വിധത്തിലെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെപ്പാനായി പാറുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു വീടിന്നുള്ളിലോ എടുപ്പിന്നുള്ളിലോ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും തുടയ ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പാത്രത്തിലായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം:

എന്നാൽ വെടിമരുന്നോ പൊടിയരോ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൊട്ടിപ്പൊടിയോ ഇതും (സ്വതേ തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തതും) വലിയ മരുന്നിന്നോ പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള തുടയുള്ളതിന്നോ ഉള്ള തിരികളോ നിറകളോ മുതലായി വെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടോ പൊടിയരു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൊട്ടിപ്പൊടിയുണ്ടാക്കിയതും തുടയ 6 ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 2-ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മരുന്നു തിരികൾ അല്ലാത്ത വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെപ്പാനുള്ള തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു അറ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു.

7. ഏതുകാലത്തു വെടിപൊട്ടുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കച്ചവടം ഇതു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം തുടയിരിക്കേണം:—

(1) സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമെല്ലാം—

(a) വെടിമരുന്നു,

(b) പൊതുവെ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൊട്ടിപ്പൊടി,

(c) 6 - ാം തരം ഒന്നാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പു,—

ഇവയിൽ ഒന്നോ അധികമോ മാത്രം തുടയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കവിഞ്ഞതു ഇതു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം തുടയിരിക്കേണം. അതായതു:—

	A വിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു.	B വിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു.
വെടിമരുന്നു പൊതുവെ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൊട്ടിപ്പൊടി, ആകപ്പാടെ ..	ഇരുപതു.	അമ്പതു.
തുടിനമ്പറുകൾ 1 - ാം തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പിൽ ഓരോരോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ	ഏതു തുകയിൽ കൂടിയും.	ഏതു തുകയിൽ താഴെയും.

(2) സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പു മാത്രമായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കവിഞ്ഞതു ഇതു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം തുടയിരിക്കേണം:—

ഉണ്ടകളിൽ വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ	ഇരുപതു.	അമ്പതു.

(3) മറ്റു വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും കവിഞ്ഞതു ഇതു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം തുടയിരിക്കേണം:—

വെടിമരുന്നു പൊതുവെ തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൊട്ടിപ്പൊടി ഉണ്ടകളിൽ വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളും മറ്റും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ആകപ്പാടെ	നൂറു.	പതിനഞ്ചു.
ഇതിന മുമ്പേ 1-ാം തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ അടങ്ങിയ വെടിക്കോപ്പിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ	ഏതു തുകയിൽ കൂടിയും.	ഏതു തുകയിൽ താഴെയും.

എന്നാൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഉഴവ് സംഗതിപോലെ ഓരോന്നിലും A വിധത്തിലും B വിധത്തിലും കൂടി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒട്ടാകെയുള്ള ഇക യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും A വിധത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെക്കാവുന്ന കഡിശക ഇകയിൽ അധികരിച്ചിരിപാകാവുന്നതല്ല.

5. A വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനുതകുന്നതായ ഒരു എട്ടുപ്പിന്റെയും അടുപ്പിൽ കഴിയുടെയും B വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു പാത്രത്തിന്റെയും വിഷയത്തിൽ,—

(a) അതിന്റെ അകവും അതിലെ തട്ടുകളും ശകാപ്പുകളും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാകുമ്പോൾ പുറത്തു കാണാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമോ അതിനോടു തട്ടിപ്പോകാതെ വല്ല തരിയോ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ അല്ലാത്തപോലുള്ള മറ്റു വസ്തുക്കളോ വേർപിരിഞ്ഞിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമോ പണി ചെയ്തതാകട്ടെ മൂടിയുള്ള പൊതിഞ്ഞതും ആയിട്ടാകട്ടെ ഇരിക്കണം.

അതിനെയുള്ള അകവും തട്ടുകളും ശകാപ്പുകളും ന്യായമായി പാട്ടമുള്ളവർത്താരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം വെടിപ്പായും ഒരുക്കണം.

(b) വെള്ളം തട്ടിയാൽ അപായം ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയുള്ളതായ കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെയും സംഗതിയിൽ അതിനു വെള്ളം തട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടി മതിയായ മുൻകരുതലുകൾ വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(c) വെടിക്കുകയോ എടുപ്പുതരത്തിൽ തീർപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ചൂരുകളും സാധനങ്ങളും എപ്പോൾ വെളിച്ചവും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിൽനിന്നും ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഒരു എടുപ്പിലും വല്ല മറിയോ അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമോ കഴിയോ പാത്രമോ ഇവയിൽനിന്നും അപകടം നേരിടാത്തതായ ദൂരത്തു വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(d) ഒരു എടുപ്പിലെ ആവക വല്ല മറിയിലോ ഭാഗത്തോ ആവക വല്ല കഴിയിലോ ശേഖരിപ്പുസ്ഥലത്തോ ഉള്ള യാതൊരാൾക്കെങ്കിലും കയ്യാളുടെ ഉടുപ്പിലോ തോക്കിന്മേലോ തോക്കിന്മേലോ എങ്കിലും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ മരമോ ഉരുക്കോയോ കടിപ്പിക്കയോ ചെയ്യുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ അല്ലാത്തപോലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളോ വെളിയിൽപെടുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം ഒരം നിമ്പ്രയം 6 - 36 (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - 3 പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വെച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

9. 6 - 36 (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - 36 പിരിവിലോ 7 - 36 (വെടിക്കൊട്ടു) തരം 2 - 36 പിരിവിലോ പേര് ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും ഒരു നാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതുള്ള വല്ല ഇകയിലും ഉറപ്പില്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ഒരു നാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതുള്ള വല്ല ഇകയിലും ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി വിൽപാനായി ഇരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടച്ച പെട്ടിയിലോ ഉറപ്പിയിലോ ചെപ്പിലോ മറ്റു പാത്രത്തിലോ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു;

പരസ്യമായി വിപ്പാൻ വെക്കുകയോ പരസ്യമായി വിപ്പുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അടങ്ങിയതായി എല്ലാറ്റിനും പുറമെയുള്ള പാത്രത്തിന്മേൽ ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ പേർ തെളിവായ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ ചട്ടംകെട്ടിച്ചിട്ടോ മീതെ ഉറപ്പായിപ്പുറമിച്ചിട്ടോ മറ്റു അടയാളംകൊണ്ടോ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ ഓരോ അന്തിമുള്ള വെടിക്കെട്ടിന്റെ തൽക്കാലിരിക്കും അവയുടെ സമീപം യാതൊരു വെളിച്ചമോ തീയോ കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ കൊണ്ടുവരാനിടയുള്ളതായി വരി

കയോ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു നിലയിൽ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആയുധ ലൈസൻസിലെ നിബന്ധനയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉപാധി ലംഘിച്ചാൽ അതു റദ്ദാക്കുന്നതിനും ആയുധം കണ്ടുകെട്ടുന്നതിനും വിരോധമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

10. (1) ഈ ആയുധപത്രക്കാരനു വെടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നിന്റെ തരത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു മനുഷ്യനു വെടിക്കുകയോ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ ആ വെടിക്കുകയോ തീയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള മറ്റൊരു തരത്തിലേക്കു മാറ്റുന്നതിനും തടസ്സമായിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ വസ്തുക്കളുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളോടും പ്രകൃതത്തിലും ഇടകലർത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ വെടിമരുന്നിലും ഇടകലർത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ വെടിമരുന്നിലും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളിലും വെടിമരുന്നിലും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളിലും വിട്ടുകിലും വെടിമരുന്നിന്റെയോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെയോ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) എന്നാൽ—

(a) 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) നിയമം 1 - ാം പിരിവിലെ മേൽ വെടിമരുന്നും ചെറുതോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള നൈട്രോക്കുള്ള ഒറ്റപ്പെട്ടതിയ മരുന്നുപിരിക്കുന്നതിനു മറ്റൊന്നും മേൽപിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടകലർത്തുകയോ തടസ്സവും വെക്കാതെയോ യാതൊരു സ്ഥലവും വിടുതലയോ ഒന്നായി വെക്കുകയും;

(b) 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) നിയമം 1 - ാം പിരിവിലെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പലതരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അതിനുള്ള മറ്റൊന്നും വേർപിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടകലർത്തുകയോ തടസ്സവും വെക്കാതെയോ യാതൊരു സ്ഥലവും വിടുതലയോ ഒന്നായി വെക്കുകയും;

(c) 7 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) നിയമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പലതരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അതിനുള്ള മറ്റൊന്നും വേർപിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടകലർത്തുകയോ തടസ്സവും വെക്കാതെയോ യാതൊരു സ്ഥലവും വിടുതലയോ ഒന്നിച്ചു വെക്കുകയും;

ചെയ്യാം.

11. * ആയുധപത്രക്കാരൻ തന്റെ കൂപ്പിലോ പ്രവൃത്തിസ്ഥലത്തോ 1909 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ നിയമത്താൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരികളിലെ 12 - ാം മാതിരിയുടേയോ 14 - ാം മാതിരിയുടേയോ പുറത്തുള്ളതിട്ടുള്ള 4 - മത്തെ നിബന്ധനയാൽ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ ഒരു അടയാളപ്പലക തറപ്പിക്കുകയും തന്റെ കൂപ്പിൽ 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ നിയമം 28 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു പ്രതിക്കുകയും വേണം. 1878 ലെ 11.

12. * ആയുധപത്രക്കാരൻ 1909 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ നിയമത്താൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരികളിലെ 18 - ാം മാതിരിപ്രകാരമോ 19 - ാം മാതിരിപ്രകാരമോ ഒരു ആയുധപത്രം കിട്ടിയ എല്ലാ ദിവസത്തിനകത്തും ആയുധപത്രത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തു ക്രയസമയത്തിൽ—

(a) വിലയ്ക്കുവാങ്ങിയ ചരക്കു എന്നുമുതൽക്കാണു ആരുടെ പേർ, മേൽവിലാസം;

(b) വിലയ്ക്കുവാങ്ങിയ ചരക്കുകളുടെ പ്രകൃതം ഇവ;

(c) വിലയുടെ തീയതി;

എന്നീ വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുകയും;

ആ പുറത്തെഴുത്തിനു ആയാൾ തന്റെ ഒപ്പുവെക്കുകയും; വേണം.

13. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശംവെപ്പാൻ 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ആയുധപത്രം കിട്ടിയ എല്ലാ ദിവസത്തിനകത്തും ആയുധപത്രത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തു മുൻപോലെതന്നെ എഴുതുകയും വേണം. 1884 ലെ 4.

* ഈ ആയുധപത്രത്തിനു 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ നിയമപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അടയാളപ്പലക ഒരു ആയുധപത്രക്കാരൻ പാടെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു ഈ ആയുധപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ ആ ഈ ആയുധത്തെ അതിന്റെ കൂടെ ഒരു കൂട്ടം ചേർത്തു കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നതായും ഈ നിബന്ധനയിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു. 1878 ലെ 11.

സി - എന്ന മാതിരി.

(1 - ം ചട്ടം 4 - ം നിബന്ധന).

[ഫീസ്സ് എട്ടണ മുദ്രയായി.]

വെടിമരുന്നോ മെറ്റുതാങ്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തൈലത്തോപ്പോ 6 - ാം (വെടിമൊപ്പു) അനു 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന ഒരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനമോ (അംശങ്ങളിലോ മറ്റു നാട്ടുപുറങ്ങളിലോ അല്ലാത്ത പ്രദേശത്തു) 7 - ാം (വെടിക്കെട്ടു) അനുവിൽ ചേർന്ന ഒരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനമോ കൈവശം വെപ്പാനുള്ള അനുവാപത്രം.

[അപേക്ഷ ചട്ടത്തിലെ അതിനെ അയ്ക്ക പ്രദേശത്തിലെ ഏതിലെങ്കിലും പോലീസ് കമ്മിഷണറെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രദേശത്തു ജില്ലാധികാരിയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ കഴിയുന്നതും കൊടുക്കണം]

അനുവാപത്രത്തിനായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നവന്റെ പേർ, തൊഴിൽ, വാസസ്ഥലം.	അനുവാപത്രത്തിനായി ഒരു കൊടുത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷ വെക്കണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപ്പൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളിന്റെ അളവും ഇനവും.	വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈവശം വെക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം പൂർണ്ണവിവരത്തോടു കൂടി ഇവിടെ.	വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം എത്രകാലത്തു കൈവശം വെക്കണമെന്നു കഴിയുന്ന ഉടനെ.	അനുവാപത്രത്തിന്റെ അവധി കഴിയുന്ന തിയതി.
				191 ഡിസെമ്പർ 31-ാം.

പട്ടണത്തെ ജില്ലാധിപൻ,

(ഒപ്പു)

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നിബന്ധനകൾ.

1. ഈ അനുവാപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധന അതിലേയും 1884 ം അനുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകുന്നു.

2. വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ളതെല്ലാതിനിന്റെയും നിക്കാസ്സുകളും കണക്കുകളും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു അപ്പപ്പോൾ കല്പിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

3. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരന്റെ കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ള ചരക്കു അവന്റെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളും നിക്കാസ്സുകളും വല്ല മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടോ ഒരു കായ്യത്തിനായി ക്രമമായി അധികാരപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പൊലീസ്സുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ കാണിപ്പാൻ അവനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം അവൻ അയാളുടെ ആവശ്യം മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടിനോ ആ പ്രകാരക്കാരനോ കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം:

എന്നാൽ അനുവാദപത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പിൽ വെടിമരുന്നുകൂടാതെ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനുമാത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുകയും ഒരേ സമയത്തു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിപ്പാൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട തുക 50 റാത്തലിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആയതിനെ പറഞ്ഞ നിക്കാസ്സുകളും കണക്കുകളും വെപ്പാനോ കാണിപ്പാനോ അനുവാപത്രക്കാരനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയുമില്ല.

4. അനുവദിക്കപ്പെടുന്നവർ കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന രണ്ടു വിധങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിധത്തിലൊ രണ്ടു വിധത്തിലുമൊ വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :—

A വിധം—അതായത്, തങ്ങൾ പാർക്കുന്ന വല്ല വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും വേറിട്ടിരിക്കുകയും വല്ല രാജവീഥിയിൽനിന്നൊ തെരുവിൽനിന്നൊ പരസ്യമായ പൊതുവഴിയിൽ നിന്നൊ പരസ്യമായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നൊ * കല്ലിക്കൊട്ട ഉണ്ട കണ്ട തകരയായിരിക്കുകയും ഗണ്ഡികാരമില്ലാത്ത രണ്ടു കൈകൊണ്ട് അടുപ്പിടെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരവും പുറത്തുനിന്നു നോക്കുന്ന അപ്രായം തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണവും ഉണ്ടാക്കി അടച്ചതായിരിക്കുകയും വെടി പൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു എടുപ്പിലൊ കഴിയിലൊ ആയിരിക്കുകയും—

(a) ആവക ഒരു എടുപ്പ് ഇഷ്ടികൊണ്ടും കല്ലുകൊണ്ടും മെല്ലികൊണ്ടും ഉറപ്പിച്ച പണി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയും അതിലേക്കിൽ ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു മറയിൽ ആയിരിക്കുകയും ;

(b) ആവക ഒരു കഴി ഉറപ്പുള്ള പാറയിലൊ മണ്ണിലൊ തീപ്പിടിപ്പാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്ത ലോഹഖനികളിൽനിന്നുള്ള തൊഴുപടികളിലൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും വല്ല പണിയും നടത്തുകയൊ വല്ല വിധത്തിലും പണിപ്പാടുകളെയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു പണിയിടത്തിലേക്കൊ കല്ലുപൊട്ടുകഴിയിലേക്കൊ ഗുഹയിലേക്കൊ ശ്രദ്ധിയുടെ അന്തർഭാഗത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തേക്കൊ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ളതിനും ഇവയിൽനിന്നു പുറത്തേക്കൊ കടപ്പാൻ വഴിയില്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കുകയും ;

വേണം.

B വിധം—അതായത്, തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു മറയിൽ ആയിരുന്നാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും) അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്ക് അതിനെ പ്രവേശിപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരം അടച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചതായിട്ടും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതും ആയ പാപ്പുള്ള ഒരു വീടിന്നകത്തുള്ളിലൊ A വിധത്തിൽ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെപ്പാൻ പറ്റുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു എടുപ്പിന്നകത്തുള്ളിലൊ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പാത്രത്തിലായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം :

എന്നാൽ വെടിമരുന്നൊ മറ്റൊരു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള വെടിപ്പാടുള്ള ഇരുമ്പ് (സ്വാഭാവ തീപ്പിടിപ്പു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തതും) വലിയ തോക്കിനൊ പാറ പിളർപ്പുന്നതിന്നുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിന്നൊ ഉള്ള തിരികളൊ നിരകളൊ ഒഴിയായി വെടിമരുന്നുകൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റൊരു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള വെടിപ്പാടുകൊണ്ടൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും ആയി 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) നമ്പർ 2 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തിരികളും അല്ലാത്ത വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെക്കുന്നതിന്നു തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത ഒരു അറ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു.

6. ഏകകാലത്തു വെക്കാവുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കവിഞ്ഞ തുക 67-ാം പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കുന്നതു :—

(1) സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം,—

(a) വെടിമരുന്നു,

(b) മറ്റൊരു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള വെടിപ്പാടു മുതൽ,

* വെടിമരുന്നിന്റെയും മറ്റു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള തിരികളുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധിനിർമ്മാണം സംബന്ധിയിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥ.

6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) നമ്പർ 1 - ാം പിരിവിലെ 2 - ാം (വെടിമരുന്നു) കണ്ടത്തിലെ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു ലൈസൻസ് പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളിന്മേൽ സംഭരണിയിൽ ഒഴിവുള്ള ഭാഗം.

എന്നാൽ എടുപ്പിന്റെ ചുറ്റും നടപ്പിനെ ഇരുമ്പും ഉയരത്തിൽ വിധത്തിനെ പ്രകടമായിട്ടു 10 ഉം ഉം വകയിരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

(e) 5 - ാം തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പു.

ഇവയിൽ ഒന്നോ അധികമോ മാത്രം ആയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കവിഞ്ഞ. ഇ കാര്യമേ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണം. അതാവിതു :—

	A വിധത്തിൽ വരേണ്ട.	B വിധത്തിൽ വരേണ്ട.
വെടിക്കുന്നതു ചെയ്യുന്നതു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നെരുക്കുള്ളും ആകപ്പാടെ	ഇരുപതു.	അമ്പതു.
ഉതിന്റെ മുമ്പെ 4-ാം തരം 1-ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വെടിക്കോപ്പിൽ അടങ്ങിയ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ	ഏതു ഇകയിലെങ്കിലും.	ഏതു ഇകയിലെങ്കിലും.

(2) സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുമായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കവിഞ്ഞ ഇകയിൽ കാര്യമേ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണം :—

ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുകൾ	ഇരുപതു.	അമ്പതു.

(3) മറ്റു വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും കവിഞ്ഞ ഇകയിൽ കാര്യമേ പറയുംപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കേണം :—

വെടിക്കുന്നതു ചെയ്യുന്നതു തോക്കുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നെരുക്കുള്ളും ആകപ്പാടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്ത വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളും മറ്റും ഉൾപ്പെടെ കൈവശമിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ആകപ്പാടെ	അമ്പതു.	പതിനായിരം.
4-ാം തരം 1-ാം പിരിവിൽ അടങ്ങിയ വെടിക്കോപ്പിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ	ഏതു ഇകയിലെങ്കിലും.	ഏതു ഇകയിലെങ്കിലും.

എന്നാൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ മൂന്നു സംഗതികളിൽ ഓരോന്നിലും A വിധത്തിലും B വിധത്തിലുംകൂടി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒട്ടാകെ ഉള്ള ഇക യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും A വിധത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെക്കാവുന്ന കവിഞ്ഞ ഇകയിൽ അധികരിച്ചു പോകാവുന്നതല്ല.

6. A വിധത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന എടുപ്പിന്റെയോ കുഴിയുടെയോ ആകട്ടെ B വിധത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കേൾസിന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ആകട്ടെ വിഷയത്തിൽ—

(a) അതിന്റെ അകവും അതിലെ തട്ടകളും കോപ്പുകളും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പു ഉരുക്കോ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തോടു തട്ടുംപ്രകാരം പുറത്തു കാണാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമോ അതോടു തട്ടുംപ്രകാരം വല്ല തരിയോ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ അയുപോലുള്ള മറ്റു വസ്തുക്കളോ വേർ പിരിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമോ പണിചെയ്തായിട്ടാകട്ടെ മൂടിയും പൊതിഞ്ഞതും ആയിട്ടാകട്ടെ ഇരിക്കേണം.

അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അകവും തട്ടകളും കോപ്പുകളും ന്യായമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമ്പോഴുള്ള തരിക്കുമാത്രമേ വേറെപ്രകാരം വെടിപ്പായും വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(b) വെള്ളം കടിഞ്ഞാൽ അപായം നേരിടത്തക്കതായ കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെയും സംഗതിയിൽ അതിന്നു വെള്ളം തട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ ശക്തിയായ ഉൽകരുതലുകൾ വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(c) വെടിക്കുകയോ എടുപ്പുതിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ മരുന്നുകളും സാധനങ്ങളും എല്ലാ വെളിച്ചവും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിൽനിന്നും അതു

വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു ഏടുപ്പിലെ വല്ല ഭിത്തിയൊ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ കഴിയൊ ശേഖരിപ്പുസ്ഥലമൊ ഇവയിൽനിന്നും അപകടം നീങ്ങി ടാത്തതായ ദൂരത്തു വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(ശ) ഒരു ഏടുപ്പിലെ ആവക വല്ല ഭിത്തിയിലൊ ഭാഗത്തെ ആവക വല്ല കഴിയിലൊ ശേഖരിപ്പു സ്ഥലത്തെ ഉള്ള യാതൊരാളുടെയും വശമെങ്കിലും ആയാളുടെ ഭൃത്യരിപ്പിന്മേലൊ ഉപയോഗത്തിലൊ എങ്കിലും വല്ല ഇനിപ്പൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കൊ ഉണ്ടാകയൊ കടിപ്പിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു;

എന്നാൽ ഇതിപ്പൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കൊ അതുപോലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളൊ പുറത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ നിയ്മം 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിനു മേൽ വെടിക്കോപ്പുകളല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം വെച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ നിഷ്കർഷയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

7. 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിലൊ 7 - ാം (വെടിക്കെട്ടു) തരം 2 - ാം പിരിവിലൊ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുന്ന ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനവും അഞ്ചു റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുള്ള വല്ല ഇകയിലും മറെറല്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളും ഒരു റാത്തലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുള്ള വല്ല ഇകയിലും ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ചോനകൊ ഇനിക്കുത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടച്ചു പെട്ടിയിലൊ ഉറപ്പയിലൊ ചെപ്പിലൊ മറ്റു പാത്രത്തിലൊ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

8. (1) ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം വെക്കുന്ന വെയ്പുകൊ തരത്തിലുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു തരത്തിൽ വെടിക്കുകയൊ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്താൽ ആ വെടിക്കലൊ തീപിടുത്തമൊ മറെറാരു തരത്തിലേക്കു പടരുന്നതിനും തടുത്തുനിർത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളൊടുകൂടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലും ഉടനെ തടങ്ങലായിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ഉടനെ സ്ഥലംവിട്ടെങ്കിലും വെയ്പുണ്ട വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) എന്നാൽ—

(a) 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിമരുന്നും പൊടിയാക്കപ്പെടാത്ത ഗന്ധകത്തോടും ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തിയ മരുന്നതിരിക്കും അതല്ലാതും പിടിക്കുന്നതിനു തുടക്കയാതൊരു തടങ്ങലും പെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നായിവെക്കുകയും;

(b) 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പലേ വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളും അതല്ലാതും പിടിക്കുന്നതിനു തുടക്കയാതൊരു തടങ്ങലും വെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നായി യൊക്കയും;

(c) 7 - ാം (വെടിക്കെട്ടു) തരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പലേ വെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളും അതല്ലാതും പിടിക്കുന്നതിനു തുടക്കയാതൊരു തടങ്ങലും വെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നിച്ചു വെക്കുകയും;

ചെയ്യാം.

9. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ താൻ ഏതു വിശ്വാസിയോടു വിലക്കുവാങ്ങുന്നുവൊ ആ വിശ്വാസിയെക്കൊണ്ടു ക്രയസമയത്തു തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്മേറ പുറത്തു താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചു ഒപ്പിടീക്കണം:—

(a) വിലകൊണ്ടുവാങ്ങിയ മരുന്നു ഏൽപ്പാടാക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും;

(b) വിലകൊണ്ടുവാങ്ങിയ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രകൃതവും തൂക്കവും;

(c) വിശ്വാസിയുടെയും.

ഡി – എന്ന മാതിരി.

(1 – ം പട്ടികയിലെ 1 – ം നിയമം.)

[ഫീസ് ഉറുപ്പിക ഒരുറുപ്പിക ഒരുറുപ്പിക ഒരുറുപ്പിക.]

ഒരു ലൈസൻസിലോ മറ്റു നാട്ടുപ്രദേശത്തോ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളും അവയുടെ കലപ്പു കൂട്ടുകളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനോ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൈവശം വെപ്പാനോ ഉള്ള അനുവാദപത്രം.

(ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ കോടതി.)

അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരന്റെ പേർഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും വാസസ്ഥലവും.	പ്രവൃത്തി സ്ഥലമോ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളും കൂട്ടുകളും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടമോ.	വെടിക്കെട്ട് സ്ഥലം നോക്കുന്ന അധികാരി കൂട്ടുകളും ഏതുതരം വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളുടെ കൂട്ടുകളാണ് കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതെന്നു കണ്ടിരിക്കുക.	അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ കാണിച്ച കൈവശം വെക്കുന്ന വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളുടെയും അവയുടെ കലപ്പു കൂട്ടുകളുടെയും അളവ് ഇതാകുന്നു.	അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ കാണിച്ച കൈവശം വെച്ചു വിൽപ്പാൻ വെടിക്കെട്ടുകളുടെ അളവ് ഇതാകുന്നു	അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ അവധി കഴിയുന്ന തീയതി.
					191 ലിനു മുൻ 31-ാം.

ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്, } (ഒപ്പു.)

191.

നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ.

1. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ടിലെയും അതുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകുന്നു. 1884 ം

2. ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ വെടിക്കെട്ടു സാധനത്തിന്റെയും കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ള എല്ലാ മരക്കിന്റെയും വിറ്റ മരക്കിന്റെയും റിക്കാർഡുകളും കണക്കുകളും അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു അപ്പപ്പോൾ കല്പിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

3. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻറെ കൈയിരിപ്പു മരക്കം അവൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതിന്നും വിറ്റതിന്നും ഉള്ള അവന്റെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളും വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ തദ്ദേശ കാര്യത്തിന്നു ശ്രമമായി അധികാരപ്പെട്ടതായിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പോലീസാപ്പീസരെ കാണിക്കേണമെന്നു അവനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അപ്പോഴെല്ലാം അവൻ ആയതു ആവശ്യമുള്ള മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്നോ ആപ്പീസരെ കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

എന്നാൽ അനുവാദപത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കി തീർത്ത വെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നുമാത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുകയും ഒരേ സമയത്തു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിപ്പാൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട തുക 50 രാത്തലിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഒഴിയതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ നിക്കാർഡുകളും കണക്കുകളും വെപ്പാനോ കാണിപ്പാനോ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

4. വെടിക്കെട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു മാത്രവും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു അറിവ് വരുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചും ഉണ്ടാക്കേണം.

5. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം വെടിക്കെട്ടുസാധനം വിൽക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ഈ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ മുൻഭാഗത്തു കാണിച്ചുസ്ഥലത്തുവെച്ചു വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

6. കാട്ടുയിൽ 14 വയസ്സിനു താഴെയായിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു കുട്ടിക്കും ഒരു വെടിക്കെട്ടുസാധനം വിൽക്കയാകട്ടെ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വയസ്സിനു താഴെയായ യാതൊരു കുട്ടിയെയും അതുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

7. അനുമതിപത്രക്കാരൻ കൈവശം വെക്കണ്ട ഉണ്ടാക്കിയേക്കാവുന്ന വെടിമരുന്നു സാധനങ്ങൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു എടുപ്പിലും പൊളിക്കലിലുമുള്ള പ്ലാനി വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചും സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെക്കണം :

എന്നാൽ 60 റാത്തലിൽ കവിയാത്ത വച്ചു ഇകയും വെടിമരുന്നുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പാത്രത്തിൽ വെക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മറ്റു വച്ചു എടുപ്പിനും ഉള്ളിലും സൂക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

8. ഒരേസമയത്തുവെപ്പുൻ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട വെടിമരുന്നുകൂടെ കവിഞ്ഞ ഇക 200 റാത്തലും കലപ്പു കുട്ടികളോടെ കവിഞ്ഞ ഇക 4 - ാം കളത്തിയിൽ പിവകിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇകയിലുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നുകൂടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനു അനുപാതമായിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

9. ഈ അനുമതിപത്രക്കാരൻ തന്റെ കാപ്പിയിലോ പ്രവൃത്തിസ്ഥലത്തോ 1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരിയിലെ 11 - ാം വകുതിയിലോ 12 - ാം മാതിരിയുടെയോ പുറത്തുള്ളതിട്ടുള്ള 4 - വതെന്ന നിബന്ധനയാൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം ഒരു അടയാളപ്പലക തന്റെകയും തന്റെ കാപ്പിൽ 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ആക്ട് 28 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു പതിക്കുകയും വേണം. 19 ലെ

ഇഴ - എന്ന മാതിരി.

(5 - ാം ചട്ടങ്ങിലെ 8-ാം, 9-ാം നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

[ഫീസ്സ് ഒന്നും ഇടാതെ.]

സ്ഥലത്തിൽ പാറ പിളർപ്പാനും ഉ ആവശ്യത്തിനായിട്ടു വെടിമരുന്നോ മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളോ കൈവശം വെപ്പാനുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രം.

[ഈ നംബരായ പുണ്ണത്തിലെ അതിന്റെ അടുത്ത പ്രമേയങ്ങളിലോ വല്ലതിലെ പേജിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടും കൊടുക്കുന്നതു. വെടിമരുന്നു കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അനുവദിച്ചതിനെക്കാൾ അധികമായ വല്ല തരം ക്വാണ്ടിറ്റി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടു ഈ കൽപ്പിനെ ലംഘിക്കുകയോ അധികമെടുപ്പു അതിനു ഒരു മറുപടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടു ഈ കൽപ്പിനെ ലംഘിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തതായി കാണുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരന്റെ പേർ മുതലായും വാസസ്ഥലവും.	അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടതിന്റെ കൈവശം വെക്കാവുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ അളവും ഇകയും.	വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൈവശം വെപ്പാനുള്ള സമയവും അതിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണ വിവരണവും	(വെടിമരുന്നു 100 റാത്തലിലും മിന്നു വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങൾ 10 തരമിലും മൊത്തമായോ 120 എണ്ണത്തിലും മധ്യിടരിതമായോ) ഏതൊരുതു മുതലായും വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനത്തിന്റെ കവിയാ ഇക	അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടതിന്റെ കൂടിയുള്ള തിയതി.
				191 . ഡിസംബർ 31-ാം.

ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്, } ഉദ്യോ. (ഒപ്പു.)

191 .

18 ലെ * ഈ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ആക്ടിന്റെ 24-ാം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു ലൈസൻസിന്റെ ഫലം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു അതിനെക്കാൾ ഇകയിൽ 11 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിനനുസരിച്ചു മറ്റു ചെലവു എഴുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതും മറ്റുള്ള ഫോം നിബന്ധനകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു.

നിബന്ധനകൾ.

1. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ടിലെയും 1884 ലെ 4, ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

2. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം എടുപ്പുന്നതിൽ തിപ്പറുന്നതല്ലാതെ മറ്റപ്പിൽ പണിചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ശബർണ്ണമെന്റ് നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആയ പുരയിലൊ തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത അറയിലൊ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയ പുരയും പാപ്പുരയും വല്ല വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും രാജവീഥിയിൽനിന്നും തെരുവിൽനിന്നും പൊതുവഴിയിൽനിന്നും പൊതുവായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും 50 വാര ദൂരം കണ്ടു അകന്നിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു അവിടെ ചെല്ലുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെപ്രകാരവും പുറത്തു നിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന അപായത്തിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കപ്രകാരവും ഉണ്ടാക്കി അടച്ചുപൂട്ടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ 50 വാരത്തിൽ വെടിമരുന്നു കൂടാതെ ചാപ്പുള്ള വീടിനകത്തുകിടക്കുന്ന ഇതിനു മുമ്പെ പറഞ്ഞതല്ലാത്ത വല്ല പുരയിലൊ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമാത്രം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പാത്രത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

3. വെടിക്കെട്ടയും എടുപ്പുന്നതിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകളും സാധനങ്ങളും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിൽനിന്നും ആ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അടങ്ങിയതായി ഒരു പുരയിലുള്ള വല്ല ഭാഗവും അതിൽനിന്നു വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ അതടഞ്ഞിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതായി തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത അറയൊ ശേഖരിപ്പുസ്ഥലമൊ ഇവയിൽനിന്നും അപകടം തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക ദൂരത്തു വെക്കേണ്ടതും വല്ല പുരയിലെയും ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഭാഗത്തൊ ആവശ്യമുള്ള അറയിലൊ ശേഖരിപ്പുസ്ഥലത്തൊ കടക്കുന്ന യാതൊരുത്തന്റെയും ശരീരമെങ്കിലും തുണിയൊ മുട്ടുചെരിപ്പിന്മേലൊ ജോടിയിലൊ എങ്കിലും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ ഉണ്ടാകയൊ കടിപ്പിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുപാടുള്ളതും ആകുന്നു.

4. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ മാത്രമായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പുരയിലും മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കപ്പെട്ട തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത അറകൊ ശേഖരിപ്പുസ്ഥലത്തിനൊ മുകളിലും ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ പുരയുള്ള വെളിപ്പെടുത്തി കാണുകയും അരുതു :

എന്നാൽ ഈ നിബന്ധന 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) അനു 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും വെച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു പുരയിലൊ തീപ്പിടിക്കാത്ത അറയിലൊ ശേഖരിപ്പുസ്ഥലത്തിലൊ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

5. ഒരു വാതലിൽ അധികരിച്ചുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നൊ മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളൊ ആവക വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വേണ്ടുന്നേരം പുറത്തു ചാടുവാൻ കഴിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വണ്ണം മൂടി അടച്ചു ഉറപ്പുള്ള ഒരു പെട്ടിയിലൊ സഞ്ചിയിലൊ ഡബ്ബിയിലൊ മറ്റു പാത്രത്തിലൊ ആക്കി വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

6. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ താൻ ഏതു വിധ്വംസിയോടു വിലക്കു വാങ്ങുന്നുവൊ ആ വിധ്വംസിയെക്കൊണ്ടു ക്രയസമയത്തു തന്റെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തു താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചു വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :—

(a) വിലക്കു വാങ്ങിയ മരുന്നു എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള അളവുതൂക്കം മുതലായവയും.

(b) വിധ്വംസിയുടെ മരുന്നുകളുടെ പ്രകൃതവും ഇനവും.

(c) ക്രയം തീയതിയും.

7. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പൊയ്യോക്കയൊ കയ്യിലിരിപ്പുള്ളതിൽ കവിയുകയൊ അവ കളവുപോകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും എറ്റവും അടുത്തുള്ള പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ താമസംകൂടാതെ നിവേദനം ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം.

ഫോം – എണ്ണം ഓതിരി.

(1-ം ചട്ടികയിലെ 12-ം നിബന്ധന.)

[ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുദ്രയായി.]

(ഗ്രാമിനെറുകയ്ക്കു അല്ലാതെ) പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ സാധാരണമായി
കൈവശം വെപ്പാനുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രം.

[അപേക്ഷന പൂരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടിന്റെ ആഫീസിലെ പേരിന്റ് കാരിയ്ക്കാണ് മാത്രം പ്രയോഗിയ്ക്കുന്നതു
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടാണ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു]

അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും.	ഉപയോഗിയ്ക്കേണ്ട സ്ഥലം.	പെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമയം.	പെടിപൊട്ടുന്നതിനു എത്ര കാലത്തേയ്ക്കു (12 മാസത്തിൽ അധികം പാടില്ല) സാധുവായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള തീയതി.	അനുവാദപത്രം നൽകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ കയ്യൊപ്പും തീയതി.
				191 വരിയാണ്ടു മാസം ദിവസം.

(രൂപം)

ചുണ്ണാമ്പു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്

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നിയമങ്ങൾ.

1. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെടിപൊട്ടസാധന ആക്ടിലെയും അതുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു പെരുമാറുകയും വേണം.

2. കയ്യിലിരിപ്പുള്ള എല്ലാ പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളുടെയും കൊടുത്തിട്ടു എല്ലാറ്റിന്റെയും തിക്കാൽപ്പകുതി കണക്കുകളും അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ തന്റെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു അനുള്ള സമയം കഴിക്കുവോളം ഓതിനിയിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

3. പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം ഉറപ്പിൽ പണിചെയ്തതും ഈ സാധനം വെപ്പാനായി മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതും തുറയ പുരയിൽ വെയ്ക്കുന്നതും തുറപ്പുര തന്റെ പാർപ്പുള്ള വീട്ടിൽനിന്നു വേറിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും വല്ല താഴ്വിധിയിൽനിന്നോ തൊഴിൽനിന്നോ പാടുള്ളതായ പൊതുവഴിയിൽനിന്നോ പാടുള്ളതായ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നോ അപകടം തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക ദൂരത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതും അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു അവിടെ ചെല്ലുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തപ്രകാരവും പുറത്തുനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന അപായത്തിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കുപ്രകാരവും ഉണ്ടാക്കി പൂട്ടിച്ചതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും തുറക്കുന്നു.

4. തുറപ്പുരയുടെ വാതിലുകൾ പുറത്തുനിന്നു ഇരുമ്പുകമ്പിയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും പുറഭാഗം കാൽ ഇഞ്ചു ഘനത്തിലുള്ള ഇരിമ്പു തകിടുകൊണ്ടു പൂടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും തുറക്കുന്നു. അവ അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി തന്റെ സ്വന്ത ആളോതരികൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ പുറത്തുനിന്നു തുറന്നു കടപ്പാൻപാടില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം തറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും തുറയ നല്ല പൂട്ടുകൾകൊണ്ടോ തഴുതുകൊണ്ടോ അകത്തുനിന്നു അടച്ചു പൂട്ടുന്നവയായിരിക്കേണം. പൂട്ടും തഴുതും ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ അല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വല്ല ലോഹങ്ങൊണ്ടും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും തുറക്കുന്നു.

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5. ആ പുരയുടെ എല്ലാ ജനവാതിലുകളും പുറത്തേക്കു തുറക്കണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ പുറത്തു നിന്നു യാതൊരുപ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ളതായാലും തുറയ വാതിലുകൾകൊണ്ടു അടച്ചിരിക്കണ്ടതും വാതിലുകൾ ഒരു ഇരുമ്പു ചട്ടത്തിലുള്ള ഇരിമ്പു തകിടുകൊണ്ടു പുറമെ മൂടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

6. വെടിക്കുകയോ എരുപ്പത്തിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകളും വസ്തുക്കളും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ആ സാധനങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ വച്ചു പുരയിലോ പാത്രത്തിലോ നിന്നും അപേക്ഷം തട്ടാതിരിക്കുന്നതുക്ക ദൂരത്തിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

7. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വെപ്പാൻ മാത്രമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു പുരയുടെയും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു പാത്രത്തിൻറെയും ഉള്ളിൽ ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ പുറത്തു കാണുംപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയും അരുതു.

8. ഒരു റാത്തലിൽ അധികമുള്ള എല്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചോരാതെ ഇരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടച്ചു പൊട്ടിയിലൊ ഉറപ്പിയിലൊ പെട്ടിലൊ മറ്റു പാത്രത്തിലൊ വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

9. ഈ അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരം ന്യായമായി വെക്കാകുന്ന മാത്രം വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനവും ഏതെങ്കിലും തെ തരത്തിൽ വെടിക്കുകയൊ തീപ്പിടിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാൻ ആ വെടിക്കലൊ തീയൊ മറൊരു തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വിധേനയും തടുത്തിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉള്ള വസ്തുക്കൊണ്ടും പ്രകൃതത്തിലും ഉടുക്ക തടങ്ങലായി വെച്ചെങ്കിലും ഇടക്കസ്ഥലം വിട്ടെങ്കിലും വെയ്പാറെ വെയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

10. അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ താൻ എതു വിശ്വയിയോട്ട വിലക്കവാങ്ങുന്നൊ ആ വിശ്വയിയെക്കൊണ്ടു ക്രയസമയത്തു തൻറെ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൻറെ പുറത്തു താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചു ഒപ്പിടിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു:—

(a) വിലക്കവാങ്ങിയ ചരക്ക എതൊക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും;

(b) വിലക്കവാങ്ങിയ ചരക്കുകളുടെ പ്രകൃതവും ഇനവും;

(c) ക്രയ തീയതിയും.

11. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പൊയിവിപ്പാകയൊ കൈയിരിപ്പുള്ളതിൽ കുമിവരിക യൊ അവ കളവുപോകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നെല്ലാം എറവും അടുത്തുള്ള പൊലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ താമസംകൂടാതെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്കയും വേണം.

ജി. എസ് മാതിരി.

(ഫോം നമ്പർ 88-ൽ ചട്ടം നോക്കുക.)

(ഫുൾമിനേറ്റുകൾ തല്ലാത്ത) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ഒരു തോണിയിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും അതിൽനിന്നു വില്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്വാൻ ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ മാതിരി.

	തുക്കി ചെക്കിയിൽ എഴുതേണ്ടതു
1. അപേക്ഷക്കാരൻറെ പേർ	
2. പ്രവൃത്തി ...	
3. മേൽവിലാസം ...	

കുറിപ്പു—അപേക്ഷി ഒരു കമ്പനിക്കു വേണ്ടി ഉള്ളതാകുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ ആ കമ്പനിയുടെ പേരും പ്രവൃത്തിയും മേൽവിലാസവും അതാതു കോളങ്ങളിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

2. ആലോചിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഉന്നതിയുടെ ഉരിപ്പ്—

സംസ്ഥാനം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രവിശ്യ ...
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ... ...
അല്ലെ ... ...

3. സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ ആലോചിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം—

അതു ... ...
പിരിവു (വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ) ...
പ്രേരം വിവരവും ... ...

കുറിപ്പു—ചോദ്യം 3 ൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല പിരിവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു 3 - ാം അപ്രയത്തിൽ കൂടെ തിരിച്ചയക്കണം അതിലേക്കായും വേണം.

4. അനുജ്ഞാപത്രം കൊടുപ്പാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങുന്നതും മുമ്പിലെ പറയുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും കാണിക്കുന്നതും ആയ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ കരടു.

കുറിപ്പു—അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ ഒരു കരടു അയച്ചു തിരയപ്പെടുന്ന കാലവുമുതലും അതിന്റെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മുമ്പും അതിനെയുണ്ടാക്കി കാണുകയുമാകുന്നു. വല്ല കരുപ്പുൽ സ്ഥിരമായ അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം 13 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ചെറിയ അളക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള നിയമം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾക്കായ നിയമങ്ങളായി തന്നെയോ ചേർത്തോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പിരിവു ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു 14 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കരിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കരി വെക്കുകയും കയ്യാണ്ടി തന്നതായ മണ്ണെണ്ണ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വിധമായും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതും ആലോചിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മണ്ണെണ്ണയിൽ നിന്നു വ്യത്യാസമാണെങ്കിൽ കുറിയ വിധത്തിലും അതു വരുത്തുവാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിലും ഉള്ള ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവർക്കും കുറിയ വിധത്തിലും അതിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പേരുകൾ കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

അപേക്ഷയുടെ (സംബന്ധിപ്പിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടാളുടെയെങ്കിലും) കാണിക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതും ആയ കരുപ്പുൽ കാര്യം പറയുന്നവയാകുന്നു:—

(a) അന്നന്നു ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ പോകുന്ന നിലയിൽ കരിമരുന്നും, ആ നിലയിൽനിന്നു പുറമേ വല്ല ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും, അവയും കരിയും ഗന്ധകവും ഇന്നതെന്നതിൽ അല്ലാ വല്ല എടുപ്പുകളിൽ നിന്നു പണികളിൽനിന്നു നിന്നു വെവ്വേറെയും അതിന്റെ വല്ല കാര്യത്തിനായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും (ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള എടുപ്പുകളെ പണികളെയും ഈ ചട്ടത്തിൽ കൽപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു പട്ടികയിലെ 1-ാം വള്ളി നോക്കുക);

(b) അന്നന്നുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സംഭരിക്കുന്ന ഉള്ള എല്ലാ മേളകളുടെയും എടുപ്പുകളുടെയും പണികളുടെയും തിരിച്ചും പ്രത്യേകവും പണിതലവും അവയിലുള്ള ഉപയോഗവും;

(c) അന്നന്ന സംഭരിക്കുന്നതും വല്ല പണിയുടെയുള്ളതിൽ അതിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകവും ആ പണി നടത്തുന്ന സമയവും അന്നന്നതിൽ വെയ്പാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതും പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുന്നതും അതു തുറക്കുന്നതിൽ തീപ്പിടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പേരുകൾ അപായങ്ങളെയും തടയുവാനുള്ള മറ്റു മുൻകരുതലുകളും പോലെ സമയങ്ങളും;

(d) ...

(e) ...

...

...

എടുപ്പുകൂലി പണിക്കൂലി.	ഇടക്കണക്കിലുള്ള വെക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഉടമ ഇതിൽ കാണുന്ന തന്നെ	ഒന്നിന്.	വിലപ്പ.
	൧	൪	൫
എറിക്കപോയതിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു	ഫാനം.		
പോയതിനു കയ്യകൊടുത്തിയ ഏർപ്പാടു	〃		
മറ്റു മനുഷ്യന്മാരെ തടഞ്ഞിട്ടു സമ്മതിപ്പിനും അന്യായപ്പെട്ട കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട സമ്മതി			
ന്നും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഗുണദോഷ വിചാരണക്കു	〃		
മറ്റു വല്ല ഇനിയും വിചാരണയോ വല്ല കാര്യവും	〃		
പെരിപ്പോടുസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല തൊന്തരവിനും വേണ്ടിട്ടു സമ്മതിക്കു	〃		
ഉടയോരു, കൂട്ടരോടു, പ്രകാരത്തോടു	〃		
സക്കർ (പ്രസ്തുതി) മതിക്കിടാ	〃		
ആർപോന്ന വീടു, തൊഴുത്തുകൾക്കിടാ എഴുത്തുകൂടാതെ സമ്മതിക്കുടി	〃		
ആർപോന്ന വീടു, തൊഴുത്ത് തന്നിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കു	〃		
കാണാതെ വകയുള്ളതു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു	〃		
ചുട്ട് എന്ന പള്ളിയോ ചുട്ടാൻ എന്ന പള്ളിയോടു തുടുത്തിയോടു	〃		
തൊഴുപകരണങ്ങൾക്കായും തൊഴുന്ന കൂടുപ്പു	〃		
വാണിജ്യവക എഴുപ്പു	〃		
ഇന്നു വാണിജനും മറ്റു വാണിജന്മാരിൽനിന്നകിടിയുള്ള വല്ല ഡിപ്പിടുപ്പിനെയും കൊടുക്കേ			
പെടുപിടുന്ന നെല്ലിൽപ്പെടുയോ തന്നെയോ, ഇന്നു വാണിജന്മാരിൽനിന്നും അന്യമ			
ഡിപ്പിടുപ്പന്മാരിൽനിന്നും എഴുത്തുകൂടാതെ സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടി	〃		
ടി. അന്യക സമ്മതക്കുടാതെ	〃		
രണ്ടുപ്രകിനിധിയുടെ വാസസ്ഥലം	മാത്രം.		

കുറിപ്പു.—തന്നെ കല്ലിയിൽ നിലയിലുള്ള ഉടമ ഒന്നിനു അന്യസഹിപ്പുനടപ്പാൻ കഴിയുന്നതു എന്നു ഒരാൾ വാങ്ങപ്പെടുന്നിനുള്ള ഒന്നിലുണ്ടായി തുന്നം കല്ലിയിൽ പറയുന്നു. നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉടമ മുഴുവനും തനിക്കു തന്നെ സഹിപ്പുനടപ്പാൻ കഴിയാതെ വരികയും അയാൾ തനിക്കായതു മുഴുവൻ തനിക്കായതു നടപ്പാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഉടമ മുഴുവനും കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പേ തന്നെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു തിലയിനിന്നു ചെലവിടുകപ്പെടുമെങ്കിലും അതു മറ്റു വസ്തുക്കളുടെ തുക ഉടമ

വകയിൽ കണക്കെ.

സർക്കാർകയല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു റെയിൽവേയിലും നിന്നു ...
യാതൊരു രാജവീഥിയിലുമൊ പരസ്യമായ ഇടവഴിയിലുമൊ നിന്നു ... ...
മനുഷ്യനെ കൂട്ടുന്ന (ചുമടുവലിപ്പാൻ മൃഗങ്ങളുപോലെയുള്ള) യാതൊരു വെളിസ്ഥലത്തും നിന്നു ... ...
യാതൊരു തോട്ടിലുമൊ ഉത്തുപോകാവുന്നജലത്തിലുമൊ നിന്നു ...
കടവിൽ ഉതിരായ്ക പണിചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരു സ്ഥലത്തും നിന്നു ...
നദീതീരത്തെ സൂര്യതിരകളെ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു ചുരുളിലും നിന്നു ... ...
യാതൊരു ഏരടിനക്ക പാലത്തിലുമൊ കെട്ടിയിലുമൊ നിന്നു ...
യാതൊരു ജലാശയത്തിലുമൊ വരമ്പുകെട്ടിയ ഏരിയിലുമൊ നിന്നു,
മറ്റു മനുഷ്യരൊ ശേഖരിച്ച സ്ഥലത്തിന്നൊ അനുഭോഗപ്രയോഗത്തിന്നു കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലത്തിന്നൊ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള യാതൊരു ഏറിയിലുമൊ വേലശാലയിലുമൊ നിന്നു ... ...
മറ്റു വല്ല ഏറിയിലുമൊ വേലശാലയിലുമൊ വല്ല കാപ്പിലുമൊ നിന്നു ... ...
വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല മരുന്നറയിലുമൊ ശേഖരിപ്പു സ്ഥലത്തിലുമൊ നിന്നു ... ...
യാതൊരു ഉലയിലൊ ചൂളയിലൊ പുകപ്പാരത്തിലൊ നിന്നു ...
യാതൊരു സഞ്ചാരറെയിൽവേയിൽ നിന്നു ... ...
തുടർച്ചപാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും; മൈപശക്കാരന്റെ എഴുത്തുലായം സാമഗ്രിയോടുകൂടി ... ...
തുടർച്ചപാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ വീട്ടിൽ നിന്നും; തുടർച്ച സാമഗ്രിയോടുകൂടാതെ, ശവക്കുഴിവകയല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു തൊഴിൽശാലയിൽ നിന്നും ...
ചാട്ട് എന്ന പേരുള്ള, ചാപ്പൽ എന്ന പേരുള്ള, തുടർച്ചസ്ത്രി ശവക യാതൊന്നിൽനിന്നും ... ...
മനോപാകാരാമമായ യാതൊരു ശാലയിലൊ കുടിപ്പിലൊ നിന്നും, ശവക്കുഴിവക യാതൊരു കുടിപ്പിൽ നിന്നും ... ...
ഇന്ത്യാ ശവക്കുഴിയോ തുടർ ശവക്കുഴിയിൽനിന്റെ കിഴിലുള്ള വല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റോ കൈവശത്തു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു, യാതൊരു തൊഴിൽശാലയിൽനിന്നൊ മരുന്നറയിൽനിന്നൊ; ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെയൊ തുടർവക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെയൊ എഴുത്തുലായസാമഗ്രിയോടുകൂടി ... ...
ടി. തുടർവക സാമഗ്രികളോടുകൂടാതെ ... ...
രാജപ്രതിനിധിയുടെ യാതൊരു വാസസ്ഥലത്തു നിന്നും ...

മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വല്ല എടുപ്പോ പണിയൊ നിലത്തിന്റെ സാധാരണ പ്രകൃതംകൊണ്ടൊ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ നല്ലവണ്ണവും ഉതിയാകുംവണ്ണവും മണ്ണുകൊറിയിട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയ മാടകം കൊണ്ടൊ മരുന്നറയുടെ തുടർ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കാണാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ആ മരുന്നറയിൽനിന്നു മാറ്റിനിർത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ എടുപ്പു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പണി, ഇതിന്റെയും മരുന്നറയുടെയും തുടർച്ച ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതായി മേൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ച ഇട പാതി കുറയ്ക്കാം.

മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വല്ല എടുപ്പോ പണിയൊ ഇടക്കുള്ള ഒരു കുന്നുകൊണ്ടു തുടർ എടുപ്പിന്റെയൊ പണിയുടെയൊ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും തുടർ മരുന്നറയിലേക്കു ഒരു വര വര

ച്ചാൽ അതു ആ കന്നിൽകൂടെ പ്രാകൃവുണ്ടാ മന്നായിൽനിന്നു റെഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയാണ ആ ഷട്ടു, പണ്ടി, ഇവയുടെയും മറ്റന്തുടെയും മറ്റു ഉടമായിരിക്കുന്നതായി തെ പട്ടികയിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ച ഇട നാഥിത ഉന്നംശങ്ങളെ ചുരുക്കം. എന്നാൽ ഇടക്കുള്ള ഏതു കന്നിൻെറ വിഷയത്തിൽ പേർപ്രകാരം ഇട വ്യക്തമാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാലും ഒരു ആക്കന്നു ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ അപ്രകാരം ഇട മുൻകന്നു നിശ്ചിക്കുവാൻ തക്ക പ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എഴുതുകിൽ അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുത്താൽ മേൽപ്രകാരം ആ ഇട പുതുക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതാ ണെന്നും മേപ്പടി എടുപ്പിനിന്നാ പണിക്കോ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്ന വിചാരിക്കുടെയും ആകുന്നു.

ഈ – എന്ന മാതിരി.

(8-ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 18-ാ, 14-ാ നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

[ഫീസ് $\frac{\text{പരിശോധന}}{\text{തുകയുടെ}}$ ന്റെ മുക്കാൽ]

ഫ്-മിനേറുകൾ അല്ലാത്ത പൊടിപൊട്ടുസംബന്ധമായ ഒരു മിനറലിന്റെ സ്വഭാവിക്കുകയും അതിൽനിന്നു വില ചെയ്യാനുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രം.

[തള്ളേണ്ട വാക്കുകൾക്കു നേരെ കുറുകെ വരകൾ വരയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കടലാസ്സിന്റെ ഭാഗം ഇടതുവശത്തു വിടേണ്ടതാണു.]

അനുവാദപത്രം ലഭിച്ച ആളിന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും.	അനുവാദപത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഖനനം ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ അതിരുകൾ.	ഖനനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള പുരുഷന്മാരുടെയും സ്ത്രീകളുടെയും പണിക്കാരുടെയും പേരുകൾ.	ഖനനം ചെയ്യുന്ന ധാതുവിന്റെ പൊതുസ്വഭാവത്തിന്റെ വിവരം.	ഖനനത്തിനു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ അതിരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ഏതൊക്കെ ഭാഗത്തു ഖനനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ.	അനുവാദപത്രം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ.
					191 മീനം 31-നു.

(ഒപ്പു)

191

(സ്ഥാനപ്പേരു)

നിബന്ധനകൾ.

1. ഈ ലൈസൻസപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗൺപൗഡർ ആക്ടിലേയും 16
അതിലുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകുന്നു.

2. എല്ലാ ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനങ്ങളും ഈ ലൈസൻസപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാണിച്ച പ്രകാരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളേണം.

3. ഈ ലൈസൻസ് 48-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടധികാരസ്ഥൻ ഈ ലൈസൻസപത്രത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തെഴുതുന്നവരെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതല്ല.

4. ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശം ഇരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവരിന്റെയും വിവരമെഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാവരിന്റെയും റിജിസ്റ്റർപുസ്തകം കണക്കുകൾ ഈ ലൈസൻസപത്രക്കാരൻ തന്റെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

5. ലൈസൻസിൽ എഴുതിയതിലധികമായ വല്ല ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനവും ഈ ലൈസൻസപത്രത്തിൽ കാണിച്ച തുകയിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ടാകയും അരുതു.

6. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ലൈസൻസപത്രത്തിൽ കാണിച്ച ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനങ്ങൾ, വെടിമരുന്നു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഏതുവിധം ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനങ്ങൾ, ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനങ്ങളുള്ള പാത്രങ്ങൾ, ഈ ലൈസൻസിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന പണിക്കുള്ള ആയുധങ്ങൾ, കോപ്പുകൾ, ഗൺപൗഡർ മാത്രമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

7. ഇന്നാരയുടെ അകവും പുതിയ പടികളും തട്ടുകളും തേപ്പുകളും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ ഗൺപൗഡർ സാധനങ്ങളോടു തട്ടുപ്രകാരം പുറത്തു കാണാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണവും ആ സാധനങ്ങളോടു തട്ടുപ്രകാരം വല്ല തരിയോ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ ആയിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളോ ചേർപ്പിരിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണവും ചണിചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അകവും പടികളും തട്ടുകളും തേപ്പുകളും ന്യായമായി പാടുള്ളടത്തോളം തരിക്കുടാതെയും ചേരെപ്രകാരം ഒടിപ്പിഴയും പൊടിഞ്ഞും. വെള്ളം തട്ടിയാൽ കേടുപാടും നേരിടത്തക്ക വല്ല വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനവും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അതിനു വെള്ളം തട്ടാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ശരിയായ മുൻകരുതലുകൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ പുറത്തു വെളിപ്പെടുവാനും വല്ല തരിയോ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ ആയിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളോ വേർപിരിയുന്നതു തടുപ്പാനും ഉള്ള മുൻകരുതലുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ ചട്ടം 6 - ാം (വെടിമരുന്നു) അനു 1 - ാം പതിവിൽ കേൾപ്പിച്ച ഒരു വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനം അല്ലാതെ വേറെ വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു എടുപ്പിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നിബന്ധനയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

8. ഇന്നാരയോടു തിരിയായ ഒരു ഇരിമ്പു തൂക്കുകമ്പി (lightning conductor) വെച്ചു പിടിപ്പിക്കേണം. ഈ കമ്പി ഇന്നാരപ്പണി പ്രബലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു കുറഞ്ഞതു ഒന്നിടവിട്ടെങ്കിലും പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കുകയും ഒടുവിൽ പരിശോധിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലവും തിയ്യതിയും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഇന്നാരയിൽ എല്ലാവരും കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു തൂക്കുകയും വേണം.

9. ഒരു ഗിനിയോ ഇന്നാരയോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമോ കേടുതീർത്തു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു അതിൽനിന്നു എല്ലാ വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനമോ അതിന്റെ കലർപ്പുകളും നീക്കുകയും ആ ഗിനിയോ ഇന്നാരയോ ഭാഗമോ പൂർണ്ണമായി തണുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞ പാടുള്ളൂടത്തോളം വെടിപ്പാക്കേണം. അങ്ങനെ വെടിപ്പു വരുത്തിയതിനെ ശേഷമല്ലാതെ ആ ഗിനിയോ ഇന്നാരയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗമോ വല്ല വെടിപ്പൊടിസാധനവും പിന്നീടു വെപ്പാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു വരെക്കും ഒരാ നിബന്ധനകളും അതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യരു;

എന്നാൽ ഈ നിയമം 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പ്) ഇനം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന ഒരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം അല്ലാതെ വേറെ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

10. മുപ്രകാരം വെടിപ്പൊക്കിയ ശേഷമല്ലാതെ മജിസ്ട്രേയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്താകട്ടെ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗവും കേടുതീർത്തു നന്നാക്കിയതിലാകട്ടെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ ആയുധങ്ങളും കോപ്പുകളും മരംകൊണ്ടോ ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടോ പിത്തളകൊണ്ടോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ വല്ല ദ്രവ്യമായ ലോഹങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടോ വസ്തുക്കൊണ്ടോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായാലും കുറ്റമായും തക്കതായും ഉള്ള വല്ല വസ്തുകൊണ്ടും പൊതിഞ്ഞതായാലും ഇതിലേക്കായും വേണം:

എന്നാൽ ഈ നിയമം 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പ്) ഇനം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന ഒരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം അല്ലാതെ വേറെ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

11. മജിസ്ട്രേയിലേക്ക തീയോ തീപ്പെട്ടിക്കോലോ എങ്കിലും വെടിക്കുപ്പോ തീപ്പിടിക്കുമോ ഉണ്ടാവാനിടയുള്ള വല്ല വസ്തുവോ സാമാനമോ എങ്കിലും വല്ല തരിയോ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ എങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടുപോകാനിടവരുത്താൻ വേണ്ടി പണിസ്സായും ധരിപ്പാൻ കീശയില്ലാത്ത തക്കതായ ഉടുപ്പുകളോ തക്കതായ തോടുകളോ ഉപയോഗിപ്പിക്കാതെ ശോധനചെയ്തിട്ടോ മറ്റൊ എങ്ങനെയുള്ള അറിവ് വല്ല ഉപായേനയാകട്ടെ ശരിയായി ചട്ടം ചെയ്യേണം. എന്നാൽ വല്ല തീയമോ വെടിക്കുപ്പോ ഉണ്ടോകാനിടിക്കുന്നതു പണിത്തരമോ സ്ഥിതിയോ പ്രകൃതമോ ആയുള്ള ഒരു കുന്നിമണിവെളിച്ചം കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതു ഈ ചട്ടം വിരോധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല:

എന്നാൽ ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ തരിയോ വിലക്കുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം ഈ ചട്ടം 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പ്) ഇനം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അല്ലാതെ വേറെ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു എട്ടുപ്പിനോ കാര്യത്തിൽ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല :

12. മജിസ്ട്രേയുടെ യാതൊരു ഭാഗത്തും യാതൊരാളും പുകവലിക്കയും അരുതു.

13. ഉതിന്നു വല്ല മുട്ടുടെയും ദുഷ്ടിയിലും മേൽവിചാരണക്കു കീഴിലും ആയിട്ടല്ലാതെ 14 വയസ്സിനു താഴെയുള്ള യാതൊരാളും മജിസ്ട്രേയിൽ പണിചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയോ കടക്കുകയോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല അടിക്കും യാതൊരു വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനവും വിട്ടുകയോ ചെയ്യരുതു.

14. (1) അനുവാദപത്രമുള്ള ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേയിനു ന്യായമായി വെക്കാവുന്ന വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെയോ അധികമോ തരത്തിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു തരത്തിൽ വെടിക്കുകയോ തീപ്പിടിപ്പുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ ആ വെടിക്കുപ്പോ തീയോ മറ്റൊരുതരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരിക്കലും തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള വസ്തുകൊണ്ടും പ്രകൃതത്തിലും ഇടക്കിടെ അടച്ചായി വെച്ചെങ്കിലും ഇടക്കിടയിലും ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേയിൽനിന്നു വെച്ചുപോകരാം.

(2) എന്നാൽ—

(a) 1 - ാം വെടിമരുന്നു തരത്തിലും 2 - ാം (സൈറ്റേ കലപ്പു) തരത്തിലും 3 - ാം (സൈറ്റോളിട്ടു) തരത്തിലും 4 - ാം (ഫ്ലോറന്റ കലപ്പു) തരത്തിലും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പാരേ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന കുരുവായുള്ള തിരികളും പുറത്തു വെളിപ്പെടുംപ്രകാരം വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ തടുത്തിയതല്ലാത്തതായി 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 8 - ാം പിരിവിൽചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അതുപോലുള്ള പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതെയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതെയൊ തന്നോടൊന്ന ചേർത്തുവെക്കാം.

(b) ബി - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധനങ്ങളും തമ്മിലോ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയോ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയോ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം.

(c) പുറത്തു വെടിപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഇരിപ്പോ ഉടക്കോ, അടങ്ങിയതായി ബി - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 2 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും തമ്മിലോ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയോ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയോ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം.

(d) ബി - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 3 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാവിധം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും തമ്മിലോ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയോ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയോ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം.

(e) ബി - ാം (വെടിക്കെട്ടു) തരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പല വിധം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും തമ്മിലോ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തുവെക്കാം.

(3) മേല്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ ഒരേ മുന്നറയിൽ രണ്ടോ അധികമൊ തരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

15. മുന്നറയിൽ തീപ്പിടിപ്പിപ്പാനും വെടിപ്പിപ്പാനും അപായം വരുത്തിവിപ്പാനും അധികാരമില്ലാത്തവർ മുന്നറയിലൊ അതിലെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെ സമീപത്തൊ ചെല്ലുന്നതു വിരോധിപ്പാനും അവരോടൊരുക്കാനും മുന്നറയിലൊ അതിന്നടുത്തൊ പണിക്കു വെക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ ആളുകൾക്കും തക്കതായ എല്ലാ ഉൻകരുതലുകളും വേണ്ടതിന്നു പുറമെ തന്നിഷ്ടമായൊ വെടിക്കലൊ മുഴുകുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതും ആ മുന്നറയിലെ പണിക്കു ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളതുമല്ലാത്തതും ആയ യാതൊരു ക്രിയയും ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

16. (1) പാറപിളർപ്പാനുള്ള ജിലാറിനൊ അതിന്റെ ജാതിയിൽ ജിലാറിന്റെ ചേർന്ന വല്ല മരുന്നുകളൊ അല്ലാതെ ഈ സ്ട്രിക്ക് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നു തിയതിയുടെ മൂന്നുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ പ്രത്യേക ഉത്തരവുകൂടാതെ മുന്നറയിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വെച്ചുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) അങ്ങിനെ അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ അനുവാദം പ്രയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലം കാണിക്കുന്ന എഴുത്തുള്ളതായ ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഓരോരിക്കൽ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഒരു എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോടു വാങ്ങുകയും ആയതു അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ മുന്നറയിൽ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

17. മുന്നറയുടെ ചുമതലക്കാരിന്നായി അതാതു സംഗതിപോലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രട്ടൊ പോലീസ് കമിഷ്ണരൊ മതിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോഴത്തതും എന്നതിൽ കാവലക്കാരെ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ തന്റെ സ്വന്ത ചെലവിന്മേൽ നിയമിക്കുകയും വേണം.

18. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പോയ്കയൊ കൈയിരിപ്പുള്ളതിൽ കമിവന്നതൊ അവ കളവുപോകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഏറ്റവും അടുത്തുള്ള പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ താമസംകൂടാതെ വിവരം ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം.

കെ - എന്ന മാതിരി)

(3 - ം പട്ടികയിലെ 15 - ം നിബന്ധന)

[ഫീസ് ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചുരൂപിക ഗ്രൂയായി.]

പെട്ടുത്തിൻമീതെ പൊങ്ങിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു യന്ത്രയിത (ഫ്ലോമിനേറ്റർ) വല്ലാന്ത പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അനുവാദപത്രം.

[അല്ലെ യാതൊന്നു വെട്ടുക.]

യന്ത്രോപകരണങ്ങൾ തന്നെ പേരും വാസസ്ഥലവും.	ഒരോന്നു അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമയത്തിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ചെല്ലുന്നു തീയതി മുതൽ ഒരു വർഷം.	മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ സമീപത്തിലും പ്രത്യേകം പണം ചെലുത്തപ്പെടുവിപ്പും.	കൈവശം വെക്കുന്ന പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ തരം.	അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ ഏകദേശം വെക്കുന്ന പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങളിന്റെ തുക.	അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരിയുടെ പേരും ഉദ്യോഗവും.

(ഒപ്പു.)

ഉദ്യോഗം.

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ഇടം.

നിബന്ധനകൾ.

A 244 4. 1. ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെടിപൊട്ടസാധന ആക്ടിലെയും അതുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകുന്നു.

2. പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനം ഏതു ഉരുവിലൊ ഉരുവിന്മേലൊ ഏതു പടവിലൊ പടവിന്മേലൊ ഏതു പെരുകുടിലിലൊ പെരുകുപുരയിന്മേലൊ കൂട്ടി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആ ഉരുവൊ പടവൊ പെരുകുപ്പിലൊ ഉപദ്രവം വരുന്നവയാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കയും വേണം.

3. വരുന്ന അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ കാണിച്ച പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ, വെപ്പാനും ആവക പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനങ്ങൾ വെപ്പാനുള്ള പാത്രത്തിനും അതു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു പണിക്കുള്ള ആയുധങ്ങൾക്കും കോപ്പുകൾക്കും വെപ്പാനും മാത്രമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

4. വരുന്നവരുടെ താക്കും അതിലെ പടികളും തട്ടുകളും മേൽപ്പുരകളും വല്ല ഇരിമ്പു ഉരുക്കൊ ആ വരുന്നയിലെ പെടിപൊട്ടസാധനത്തോടു തൂപ്രകാരം പറയുന്ന വെളിപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ആ സാധനത്തോടു തട്ടുപ്രകാരം വല്ല തരിയൊ ഇരിമ്പു ഉരുക്കൊ അതുപോലുള്ള വേറെ വസ്തുക്കളൊ ചേർപ്പിയാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും പണി ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൂടിയതൊ പൊതിഞ്ഞതൊ ആയിരിക്കേണം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള താക്കും പടികളും

തട്ടുകളും മേസ്തിരിയും ന്യായമായി ചാർജ്ജുചെയ്യുന്നതിലധികം തരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും വേറെ പ്രകാരം വെടിപ്പായും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യരുതു.

5. മന്ദിരത്തിന്റെ ഉയരമായ ഒരു മിന്നൽ തടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കമ്പിയും (lightning conductor) വെച്ചു പിടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കണം. ഈ സൂത്രം വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള സാധനം കൂട്ടിവെക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി പരിശോധിച്ചു ശരിയാക്കുകയും വേണം.

6. പൊടിച്ചുവെച്ച വേറെ പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള മുട്ടു കരിയും എണ്ണ വറുത്ത പത്തായിയും എണ്ണ പുരണ്ട കിറഞ്ഞുണിയും എണ്ണ പുരണ്ട മറ്റു പലതുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതും സ്വന്തം തീപിടിത്തശക്തിയുള്ള മറ്റു എതു സാധനവും മന്ദിരത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കൂട്ടുന്നതും അല്ല.

7. മന്ദിരമൊ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ കേടുതീർത്തു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം അതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനവും നീക്കിക്കളയുകയും പാടുള്ളതു മുഴുവനും കഴകി വെടിപ്പാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ വെടിപ്പാക്കിവെച്ചതിനുശേഷം അതിൽ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പിന്നെയും കൊണ്ടുപോയി വെക്കുന്നതുവരെ അതു ഒരു മന്ദിരമായിട്ടു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതുമല്ല.

8. അയോഗപത്രത്തിന്റെയും വെള്ളത്തിൻമീതെ പൊങ്ങിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു മന്ദിരത്തിലും വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വെക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഒരു സമയം കല്പിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പ്രകാരത്തിലും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും ഒരു പകർപ്പ് എടുപ്പത്തിൽ വായിപ്പാൻ തക്കവിധത്തിൽ മന്ദിരത്തിൽ എപ്പോഴും പതിച്ചു വെക്കേണം.

9. മന്ദിരത്തെ കേടുതീർത്തു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിലൊ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ വല്ല കാര്യത്തിനും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ പണിയായുധങ്ങളും കോപ്പുകളും തൊഴികൊണ്ടോ ചെമ്പുകൊണ്ടോ പിത്തളകൊണ്ടോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ പരുത്തുള്ള വല്ല ലോഹംകൊണ്ടോ സാധനംകൊണ്ടോ മാത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായൊ ശുദ്ധമായും തക്കതായും ഉള്ള വല്ല വസ്തുകൊണ്ടും പൊതിഞ്ഞതായൊ ഇരിക്കയും വേണം.

10. മന്ദിരത്തിൽ വല്ല തീയൊ വെളിച്ചമൊ തീപ്പെട്ടിയൊ എങ്കിലും വെടിക്കുമൊ തീപ്പിടിക്കുമൊ ഉണ്ടാവാനിടയുള്ള വല്ല വസ്തുവൊ സാധനമൊ എങ്കിലും വല്ല സമയത്തും ഉണ്ടായിരിപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

11. മന്ദിരത്തിലേക്കു തീയൊ തീപ്പെട്ടിയൊ എങ്കിലും വെടിക്കുമൊ തീപ്പിടിക്കുമൊ ഉണ്ടാവാനിടയുള്ള വല്ല വസ്തുവൊ സാധനമൊ എങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടുപോകാതിരിപ്പാനും വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനത്തോടു തൊട്ടുവാനിടയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന മന്ദിരയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തേക്കും വല്ല തീയൊ ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകാതിരിപ്പാനും വേണ്ടി പണി സമയം ധരിപ്പാൻ കീശയില്ലാത്ത തക്കതായ ഉടുപ്പുകളൊ തക്കതായ ജോടുകളൊ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനാകട്ടെ ശോധനചെയ്യിട്ടൊ മറ്റൊ തരുകട്ടെ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ തരുവക വല്ല പ്രകാരേണയാകട്ടെ ശരിയായി ചട്ടം ചെയ്യേണം. മന്ദിരയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തും വെള്ളം തട്ടിയാൻ അപായം നേരിടത്തക്ക വല്ല വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനവും വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഭാഗത്തു വെള്ളം തട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി ശരിയായ ഉൻകരുതലുകൾ വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വല്ല തീയൊ വെടിക്കുമൊ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക പണിസ്ഥലത്തിലൊ സ്ഥിതിയിലൊ പ്രകൃതത്തിലൊ ഉള്ള ഒരു കുറ്റിവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടുചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു നിശ്ചയത്താൽ വിരോധിക്കുന്നതും അല്ല. തരിയൊ ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ വിലക്കുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു നിശ്ചയം 8-ാം (വെടിയ്ക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1-ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അല്ലാതെ വേറെ വെടിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഒരു മന്ദിരയുടെ കായ്ത്തിൽ നിബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതുമല്ല.

12. മന്ദിരയുടെ യാതൊരു ഭാഗത്തും യാതൊരാളും പുകവലിക്കുകയും അരുതു.

13. (1) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതും കൊണ്ടുപോവാനുള്ളതുമായ ഉരുവിന്റെയോ പടവിന്റെയോ ചെറുകപ്പലിന്റെയോ കേപ്പിൻ മുറിയോ ചരക്കിടുന്ന സ്ഥലമോ മറ്റു ഭാഗമോ—

(a) തീതിന്റെ അകമായ വല്ല ഇരിമ്പോ ഉരുക്കോ പുറമായ വെളിപ്പെടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പണി ചെയ്യിച്ചിരിക്കയും,

(b) വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉടമയിലിരിക്കയും,

(c) അടച്ചിനിക്കുയോ പ്രൊപ്രകാരം ശരിയായി മൂടിയിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്കയും,

ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു മനുഷ്യനയിലേക്കോ മനുഷ്യനയിൽനിന്നോ ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ യാതൊരു ഉരുവോ പടവോ ചെറുകപ്പലോ അനുവദിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല:

എന്നാൽ 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം ഒന്നാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനമല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും കൊണ്ടുപോകാത്തതും രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഉപതുത്തിന്റെ വ്യവസ്ഥയിലായി എക്സ്പ്ലോസിവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഒരു കല്പനയാലൊ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ ഒരു കല്പനയാലൊ പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ വല്ല ഉരുവിന്റെയോ പടവിന്റെയോ ചെറുകപ്പലിന്റെയോ സംഗതിയിൽ (a) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) അങ്ങിനെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഉരുവിലൊ പടവിലൊ ചെറുകപ്പലിലൊ വെക്കുവാനുള്ള വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ ശരിയായി പൂർണ്ണമായ ജാഗ്രതയോടുകൂടിയും മുദ്രയായി തീർച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു മതിയാകുംവണ്ണം തടുപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടുന്ന ഉൻകരുതലോടുകൂടിയും വിധത്തിലും കയറ്റുകയൊ കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതൊ എന്നു തന്നുവാങ്ങിപ്പുക്കാൻ നോക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

14. (a) [6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം ഒന്നാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ അല്ലാത്ത] വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും സ്വീകരിക്കയൊ കൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴൊ ആവക വല്ല വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനവും അടങ്ങിയ മനുഷ്യനയുടെ വാതിലൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ പാർശ്വഭാഗങ്ങളുള്ള വല്ല ഉരുവിന്റെയൊ പടവിന്റെയൊ ചെറുകപ്പലിന്റെയൊ വാതിലൊ ആ ഉരുവൊ പടവൊ ചെറുകപ്പലൊ ഉടനീളമുള്ളതൊ ഇറങ്ങിനിൽക്കുമ്പോഴൊ യാതൊരു തീയൊ കത്തിച്ചുകത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വെളിച്ചമൊ പുകവലിയൊ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും,

(b) [ശരിയാംവണ്ണം മൂടിയടച്ചു എല്ലിനിലെ തീയല്ലാതെ] ഒരു തീയൊ കത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വെളിച്ചമൊ ഉള്ള വല്ല ഉരുവൊ പടവൊ ചെറുകപ്പലൊ 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അല്ലാത്ത ഒരു വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു മനുഷ്യനയുടെ പാർശ്വഭാഗത്തൊ അതിന്റെ പുറമൊ അടുത്തൊ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കയൊ കൊടുക്കുകയൊ. ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നും മനുഷ്യനയുടെ വാതിൽ അടച്ചുവെച്ചിട്ടില്ലയൊ എന്നും,

അനുവാകപത്രക്കാരൻ നോക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

15. മുതിർന്ന വല്ല ആളുടെയും ഉദ്യോഗിയുടെ മേൽവിചാരണക്കീഴിലും അല്ലാതെ പതിനാലുവയസ്സിൽ താഴെയുള്ള യാതൊരാളും മനുഷ്യനയിൽ പണിക്കാരനായൊ കടക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യരുതു.

16. വേഗം ഇറക്കുസമയം വണ്ടിയിൽ അടുത്തു വെച്ചുവരുന്ന മനുഷ്യനയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഈ നിയമങ്ങളിലെ 13 - ം, 14 - ം നമ്പർ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ "ഉരുവൊ

പടവൊ ചെരിപ്പിലൊ ഫ്രെന്ന വാക്കുകളിൽ വഴിയും കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നെ വിചാരിക്കേ ണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

17. (1) അനുവാദപത്രത്തിലെ മരുന്നറയിൽ ന്യായമായി വെക്കാവുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടി സാധനങ്ങളിൽ തരക്കൊ അധികമൊ തരങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു തരത്തിൽ വെടിക്കോ യൊ തിപ്പിടിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യൽ ആ വെടിക്കൊ തിരിയൊ ഒരു മുറിയിൽനിന്നു മറ്റൊരു മുറിയിലേക്കു നീക്കലും തടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളും പ്രകൃതത്തിലും ഇക്കു തടങ്ങളായി കൂടെയുള്ളിലും ഇടക്കു സ്ഥലം വിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഒരു മരുന്നറയിലതന്നെ പൊയ്യുകെ വേണം :

(2) എന്നാൽ—

(a) 1 - ാം (വെടിമരുന്നു) തരത്തിലും, 2 - ാം (സൈറ്റ് കലപ്പു) തരത്തിലും, 3 - ാം (സൈറ്റോ കൂട്ടു) തരത്തിലും, 4 - ാം (ഫ്ലോറെന്റ് കലപ്പു) തരത്തിലും ഉൾപെട്ട പലെ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന കരുപായുള്ള തിരികളും പുറത്തു വെളിപ്പെട്ടുപ്രകാശം വല്ല ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ അടങ്ങിയതല്ലാത്തതായി 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 2 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വിധം വെടി പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അന്യോന്യം വേർ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതെയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം ;

(b) 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 1 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വിധം വെടി പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അന്യോന്യം വേർ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം ;

(c) പുറത്തു വെളിപ്പെട്ടുപ്രകാശം ഇരിമ്പൊ ഉരുക്കൊ അടങ്ങിയതായി 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 2 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വിധം വെടിപൊ ട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അന്യോന്യം വേർ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം ;

(d) 6 - ാം (വെടിക്കോപ്പു) തരം 3 - ാം പിരിവിൽ ചേർന്ന എല്ലാ വിധം വെടി പൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും അന്യോന്യം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേയൊ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തു വെക്കാം ;

(e) 7 - ാം (വെടിപൊട്ടു) തരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പലെ തരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ങ്ങളും അന്യോന്യം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടക്കു യാതൊന്നും വെക്കാതേ യൊ സ്ഥലവും വിടാതേയൊ ഒന്നോടൊന്നു ചേർത്തുവെക്കാം.

(3) മേപ്പടത്തെ പ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ ഒരേ മരുന്നറയിൽ നൂറൊ അധികമൊ തരം വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

എൽ — എന്ന മാതിരി.

(8 — ൽ പട്ടികയിലെ 18-ാം, 19-ാം നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

[ഡിസ്സ് അല്ലുമ്പിക ഗ്രൂയായി.]

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വില്പാനുള്ള ലൈസൻസപേക്ഷ.

[ഈ ലൈസൻസപേക്ഷയോടു കൂടിത്തന്നെ ഇതിന്റെ താഴെ ക്ലോസോടുകൂടിയ വണ്ണമുള്ള രണ്ടാമത്തെ കടലാസ്സും ഒട്ടിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്.]

കൺട്രോൾപേതുക്കാരന്റെ പേർ മുതലായതും വാസസ്ഥലവും.	ഉപയോഗി ക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കെട്ടിടം.	വില്പാനുള്ള വെടിമരുന്നിന്റെ അളവു.	ലൈസൻസപേതുതിനായി അടയ്ക്കുന്ന തിരുമതി.
			191 ലിലെക്കു 31-ാം.

പൂരണമായ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു,
191

(ഒപ്പു.)

നിബന്ധനകൾ.

1886 ചെ 1. 1. ഈ ലൈസൻസപേക്ഷ 1884 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധന ആക്ടിലേയും അതിലുള്ളകാലം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാകണം.

2. വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുള്ളതെല്ലാറിന്റെയും വിറ്റതെല്ലാറിന്റെയും തിരുമതിപ്പുകളും കണക്കുകളും ഈലൈസൻസപത്രക്കാരൻ അതിനു ശമ്പളത്തിനു അപ്പപ്പോൾ കല്പിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ വെക്കേയും വേണം.

3. കുട്ടിക്ക് 14 വയസ്സിനു താഴെയായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള യാതൊരു കുട്ടിക്കും വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

4. ഒരു നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരത്തിനു അധികമുള്ള എല്ലാ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളും പരസ്യമായി വില്പാൻ വെക്കുകയോ വില്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവയെല്ലാം ഉറപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ചേർന്നതായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അടച്ചു പെട്ടിയിലൊ ഉറപ്പിയിലൊ ചെപ്പിലൊ മറ്റു പാത്രത്തിലൊ ആയിരിപ്പതുകൊണ്ടും ആയവ വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം അടങ്ങിയ പാത്രങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാവരിലും പരമെയുള്ളതിന്റെ പുറത്തു സ്പഷ്ടമായി ചട്ടപ്രകാരിച്ചിട്ടും ശരിയായി ചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന കടലാസ്സു ശീട്ടോ അടയാളശീട്ടോ മുദ്രയായിട്ടോ "വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനം" എന്ന വാക്കു കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ അതോടു കൂടി വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങളുടെ പേർ എഴുതുകയും വേണം.

4 – ാം പട്ടിക.

വെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനങ്ങൾ പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

(14 – ാം ചട്ടം നോക്കുക.)

നമ്പർ.	പൊതിഞ്ഞു കെട്ടേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം.	ഒരു കെട്ടഴിച്ചു പുതിയ കെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഉള്ളവരുടെ പേർ.	ഒരു കെട്ടഴിച്ചുതിരിയുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഉള്ളവരുടെ പേർ.
നമ്പർ 1 ..	ഒരിക്കൽ കത്തുന്ന ഒരു തിരി ചാക്കിൽനിന്നും ഇതിൽ 5 വരെ തിരി അധികമിരിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ തൊണ്ട പുറമിട്ടത്; അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം		
	ഇരട്ട ചിപ്പും, അടച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുറമിട്ടുമായ 12 – ാം കുത്തിയിലുള്ള കടലാസുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം.	100 വരെയ്ക് ..	100 വരെക്.
		എന്നാൽ ഒരിടത്തിരുന്നു മറ്റൊരിടത്തും (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തും) മനസ്സിയ പൊതിഞ്ഞു കെട്ടുന്ന വിവരത്തിൽ ഇവ കൂടെപറയുന്നതിൽ കുഴപ്പമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല—	
നമ്പർ 2 ..	നമ്പർ 1 നുള്ളതുപോലെ	50 വരെയ്ക് ..	50 വരെക്.
		മി ..	33 വരെക്
നമ്പർ 1, നമ്പർ 2, ഒഴികെയുള്ളത്	നമ്പർ 1 നുള്ളതുപോലെ എന്നാൽ അടച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുറമിട്ടുമായ തിനെ വെള്ള കടലാസുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മഷിയിൽകൊണ്ടും അവ കണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ പോലീസിനു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർക്കു തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കും വേണം	മി ..	5 വരെയ്.
നമ്പർ 6, നമ്പർ 1, ഒഴികെയുള്ള.	നമ്പർ 2 നുള്ളതുപോലെ	മി ..	50 വരെയ്.
നമ്പർ 3, നമ്പർ 4, പിന്നിൽ അനുസരിപ്പാനായി കൊടുക്കുന്നു.	നമ്പർ 2 നുള്ളതുപോലെ	മി ..	മി,
പിടിച്ചെടുത്തു.	നമ്പർ 1 നുള്ളതുപോലെ	ഏതുകൈയിലും ..	ഏതുകൈയും.
തിരക്കിട്ടിടിക്കാതെ വിധത്തിൽ വെള്ള നനച്ച വെടിപ്പാക്കി.	നമ്പർ 1 നുള്ളതുപോലെ, എന്നാൽ കടലാസുള്ള പുറമിട്ടുമായ മടക്കിന്റെ അറ്റം മടക്കുക, കൊടുപോകുമ്പോൾ നനവു തട്ടാതിരിക്കുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഇതിനു അടച്ചുമുദ്രയിടിക്കണം.	മി ..	മി
നമ്പർ 5, നമ്പർ 1 ..	നമ്പർ 61 നമ്പർ 1 നുള്ളതുപോലെ ഒഴികെയുള്ളതായ ..	66 വരെയ് ..	5 വരെക്.
നമ്പർ 4, നമ്പർ 5 ..	നമ്പർ 3 നുള്ളതുപോലെ	മി ..	50 വരെയ്.
നമ്പർ 3 ..	വെള്ളത്തിൽ പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടണം. ഈ ചിപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കണം. ഏല്ലാറിലും ഉള്ളിലേക്കു ചിപ്പും വെള്ള കടന്നുകടക്കയെന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു രണ്ടു തുരുമ്പിലായിരിക്കണം. ഒരു വെടിപൊടിയുടെയാതെ നിറയെ നനഞ്ഞുകണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന തിരിയുടെ അറ്റം വെള്ള വലിയ ഒരു പെട്ടിയിൽ അടക്കണം. പുറമിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു പെട്ടിയെ പുരയും നിറഞ്ഞ മഷി നിലൂടെ തിരുമ്പോലെ വെള്ള ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം, പെട്ടിയും പുറമിട്ടുമായ വെള്ളമോന്നും പുറത്തുപോകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.	220 വരെയ്ക് ..	25 വരെക്.
	വെടിപൊടിയുടെ തിരി നനഞ്ഞു പോകുന്നതിനു പുതിയതു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പട്ടിണത്തിലുള്ളതെന്നുകിൽ അല്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു മീതെ ഇരുമ്പുപുകൾ നിന്നുവിലെടുക്കുന്ന നിയമപ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ചു പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടുകയും വേണം.		
നമ്പർ 3, ഒഴികെ 1, കൈത്തോക്കുകളുള്ള പിൻ പോയ്ന്റ് തരം തിരികൾ..	ഒരു തറ പുറമിട്ടും! ..	ഏതുകൈയിലും..	....
	എന്നാൽ 12 – ാം കുത്തിയിലെ (3) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ഈ ഭാഗത്തിലെ വെടിപൊടിസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ബാധിക്കുകയില്ല.		

നം.	ചെലുത്തേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം.	ഫീസ് ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയിലും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഇടം.	ഫീസ് ഒരു അപേക്ഷയിലും ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ഇടം.
	ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉപവിധി പ്രകാരം ഒരു വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഒരു അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഈ വിജ്ഞാപനത്തിനു ശേഷം തീരുമാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഫീസിന്റെ തുക ഈ വിജ്ഞാപനത്തിനു മുമ്പ് ഏതു തുകയാണോ ഫീസായി ചുമത്തിയിരുന്നത് അതിൽ കവിയുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ ആ അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഈ വിജ്ഞാപനത്തിനു മുമ്പ് ഏതു തുകയാണോ ഫീസായി ചുമത്തിയിരുന്നത് അതു മാത്രമേ ഫീസായി ചുമത്തേണ്ടതുള്ളൂ.		
കടകമ്പോളങ്ങൾ (സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ പിൻ വാണിജ്യ നിയമം.	(a) തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു കമ്പനിയുടെയും ഉടമ 10 എണ്ണത്തിൽ അധികമില്ലെങ്കിൽ തിരുമുടി കീഴ്ക്കോടതി (District Court) യിലോ അതിനു തുല്യമായ മറ്റു കോടതിയിലോ ഹർജി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ഓരോ ഉടമയ്ക്കും വെവ്വേറെ നോട്ടീസ് അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും ഓരോ നോട്ടീസിന്റെയും ഒരു പകർപ്പ് ഹർജിയോടുകൂടി കോടതിയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.	10 എണ്ണം ..	....
	(b) 10 എണ്ണത്തിൽ അധികമില്ലെങ്കിൽ—ഒരു അപേക്ഷയിലും ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിനു, ഓരോ നിയമം കല്പിച്ചു ചുമത്തുന്ന സ്റ്റാമ്പ് കടലാസ്സിൽ എടുത്ത് അപേക്ഷയിൽ ചേർത്തു കൊടുക്കണം.	1,000 എണ്ണം..	10 എണ്ണം
നിയമം 1, ഭാഗം 2, ..	ഭൗതികമായതോ മറ്റു തരത്തിലുള്ളതോ ആയ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഖനനം ചെയ്തു കിട്ടുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ഏതു തരം ഖനി (mine) എന്നോ ക്വാറി എന്നോ ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും വിളക്കിനോ മറ്റു ഉപയോഗത്തിനോ ഉള്ള എണ്ണയോ മറ്റു ദ്രവപദാർത്ഥമോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ഏതു തരം നിർമ്മാണശാലയിലും അഥവാ ഏതു വൈദ്യുതോർജ്ജം ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള യന്ത്രസഹായത്തോടുകൂടിയോ അല്ലാതെയോ ഏതു തരം വിധത്തിലും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനോ വേണ്ടി ഏതു തരം ഉപകരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ഏതു തരം നിർമ്മാണശാലയിലും അഥവാ

ക്രമ.	പെരിയതാക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം	ഒരു തവണ പുറമേ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഉള്ളവ.	ഒരു തവണ പുറമേ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഉള്ളവ.
	(b) മുകളിൽ സാധനങ്ങൾ 1,000 ത്തിൽ അധികമുള്ള പ്ലേസ്.—മുകളിൽ സാധനങ്ങൾ വെയിലേറ്റിരിക്കുന്ന കാലങ്ങളിൽ ഇടയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്കും ഇടയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്കും ഇടയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്കും

സാധാരണയായി മജിസ്ട്രേയുടെ ചുറ്റുപാടുമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാതെ വിടേണ്ടുന്ന ഇട കാണിക്കുന്ന പട്ടിക.

സാധാരണയായി മജസ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ പൂർവ്വാധികാരത്തിൽ

[44 – 46 ചട്ടം

ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു പട്ടികയിലെ ഒന്നാം കളത്തിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ലതും ഒരു തടസ്സമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവലംബിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകാതെയോ ലോഹങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ വല്ല മാറ്റത്തിനിന്നും ഏതുവക വല്ലതിന്റെയും യാതൊരു മാറ്റത്തെയും ഉടമസ്ഥനോടു സംഭവിക്കാവുന്നതിനു മറ്റെന്തിനിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും ഏതുതരം കാണും ഉള്ള സാധ്യതയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒഴികെ) പാതിക്കുന്ന വ്യവഹാരം അതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു ഒരു രക്ഷ നല്കുന്നതായ സ്വഭാവിക്കായ ഒരു കാര്യം ഉടമസ്ഥനോ പ്രതിനിധിയുടെ ഒരു വാ സ്വഭാവത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ള ഉടമ യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും ഒരു

കുറിപ്പ്—സംഭരണ വേലിത്തടങ്ങളുടെ അളവിലെ വ്യത്യാസം വെടിമരുന്നിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു വെടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം ഒരു വ്യക്തിയെ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയായി കണക്കാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

		500 വരെയുള്ള	1,500 വരെയുള്ള	3,000 വരെയുള്ള
വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു ഇടം.				
44-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഗുരിയിലിനിന്ന	ഡോക്ടർ	60 35	80 50	80 50
45-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ലൈസൻസിലിനിന്ന [(a) കുറിപ്പു നോക്കുക]	,,	10	15 50	100 75
ഗൺപൗഡർ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനിന്ന	,,	10	75	150
ലൈസൻസിലുള്ള പരിപാലകന്റെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നുള്ള നീക്ക	,,	10	10	10
ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള (മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർപോലെയുള്ള) വെളിമാലയിൽനിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
കൈവിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ നിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
കച്ചവടത്തിനുള്ള വിൽപ്പനയുടെ സമയത്തുനിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതും സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനിന്ന	,,	10	20	20
ഏതിനെയെങ്കിലുമുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനിന്ന	,,	10	15	20
ലൈസൻസിലുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളിലെ എടുത്തിലുടെ നിന്ന	,,	10	15	15
ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിനെ ലൈസൻസുടമയുടെ സമയപരിധിയുടെ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു ഉത്തരവിലുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയിലുടെ നിന്ന	,,	100 65	150 100	200 150
മറ്റു വല്ല ഗുരിയിലുടെ ചെലവാക്കുന്നതിലുടെ വല്ല ലൈസൻസിലുടെ നിന്ന	,,	75	75	75
മറ്റു വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിനുടെ സമയപരിധിക്കുള്ള രാത്രിയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിലുടെ നിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ഉപയോഗിച്ച പുതിയതായി പുതുക്കുന്നതിനിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ലൈസൻസ് ഒരിടത്തുനിന്നും മറ്റൊരിടത്തേക്കു മാറ്റുന്നതിനിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ഇതുപോലുള്ള വീട്ടിൽനിന്ന്, കൈയ്യേക്കാരന്റെ ഏതുള്ളുവിലുള്ള സമയത്തെടുത്തത്	,,	10 35	15 50	100 75
ഇതുപോലുള്ള വീട്ടിൽനിന്നു, ഇതുപോലുള്ള ഗുരിയം	,,	100 65	150 100	200 150
ഗവൺമെന്റുകൾക്കുള്ള ലൈസൻസിൽനിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ചട്ടം എന്ന പട്ടികയിൽനിന്നോ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം എന്ന പട്ടികയിൽനിന്നോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ജനപ്രകാരത്തിനായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്ന എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ഗവൺമെന്റുകൾ എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നിന്ന	,,	10	10	10
ഈ നിയമത്തിനു മുമ്പ് നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല ലിപ്പുസ്തകത്തിലെയും കൈയ്യക്ഷരം മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ കൈയ്യിലുള്ളതിനിന്നും മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ നിന്നും— (1) ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെയും അതുപോലുള്ള വല്ല നിയമത്തിന്റെയും എടുത്തു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തെടുത്തു	,,	10	10	10
(2) ഓ. ഓരോ ഗുരിയിലും	,,	660 385	1,650 880	2,750 1,540
മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിനിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന വിവരണത്തിനിന്ന	ഓരോ.	1	1	1½

കുറിപ്പ്—(a) ഒരു പട്ടിക അവധാരണത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെയും അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തീരുമാനങ്ങളുടെയും കണക്കിൽ മുമ്പിലെ മുതലുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാകണം,

(b) മേൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രണ്ടു ഉദ്ധരണികളും താഴെക്കാണുന്നവയാണ്—

(1) ഒരു ലൈസൻസുടമയുടെ, അതുപോലെ

(2) മൊത്തമുള്ള ലൈസൻസുകളിലുടെ അവസാനം ഉദ്ധരിച്ചു സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള

(c) ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിനു കീഴിലുള്ള ഏതു ലൈസൻസിന്റെയും ഭേദഗതിയിൽ മുകളിൽ പറയുന്ന നിരക്കു

(1) ലൈസൻസിനായിൽ ഉള്ള ഫീസ് ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനുള്ള ഇതു 100 രൂപയിൽ അധികമല്ലാത്ത ഫീസുകൾക്കായിരിക്കുന്നതും, (ഈ ഫീസുകൾക്കു വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം സൂപ്രണ്ടിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിട്ടും ഒരു എണ്ണത്തിലും കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

(2) ലൈസൻസിനായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഏതു സമയത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല ലൈസൻസിനായിട്ടും ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ സമയം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർക്കും വരുന്നു ചെയ്യുന്നതും,

ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാതെ വിടേണ്ടുന്ന ഇട കാണിക്കുന്ന പട്ടിക.

നാലാം.]

എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അനുവാദത്തിൻ നിലത്തിന്റെ സ്വാഭാവിക പ്രകൃതിയുപയോഗിച്ചോ നന്നായും ഉറപ്പായും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ മേൽക്കൂരകൊണ്ടോ കിട്ടാം ഒരു വര വരയ്ക്കുന്ന് ഇടക്കുള്ള നിലത്തിൽകൂടിയോ മേലിൽകൂടിയോ പോകുകയും ആ വല്ലതിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതും (കൽപിപ്പൊട്ടുസാധനം ആയിരുന്നാൽ രാത്രിയിലും നാൽ പിന്നെയും ദൂരം ചുരുക്കുന്നു ൽ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിച്ച ഇട നാലിൽ ഒന്നുപോലെ മുഴുക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നാല് മൈലിൽ കുറഞ്ഞതെ ഇരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ തുടിവെച്ചുള്ളതല്ലാതും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു ഇടയ്ക്കാണ കാണിച്ചു കാണിച്ചുള്ള സംഖ്യ. ആ മറ്റു

മനുഷ്യൻ താമസിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപ്പെടുപ്പുസ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ദൂരം (വാരയായി)

5,000 Crowns	5,000 Crowns	5,000 Crowns	6,000 Crowns	7,000 Crowns	8,000 Crowns	9,000 Crowns	10,000 Crowns	11,000 Crowns	12,000 Crowns	13,000 Crowns	14,000 Crowns	15,000 Crowns
81	89	85	89	89	84	84	86	88	86	89	92	87
101 80	103	104	103	106	106	108	110	111	110	113	114	110
10	10	10	10	10	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	10
10	10	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11	11
10	10	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	10	11	10
10	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	10	11	10	11	11
10	10	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	10	11
11	10	11	9	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	1
300 270	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	310	310	310	310
10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	10	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11
10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11
210	215 200	230 220	265 220	260 250	250 245	255	255	270	280	290	280	269
110 80	110 100	130 110	140 125	140 140	135 150	160 200	175	180	190	200	204	210
240 225	265 200	280 255	265 220	260 250	245 235	260 270	261	280	290	290	285	290
10	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	9	11	11	10	11	11	9	11	11	11
9	10	11	11	8	11	11	10	11	9	10	11	10
10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1,740 1,540	1,805 1,700	1,885 1,780	1,840 1,830	1,810 1,850	1,860 1,880	1,810 1,865	1,860	1,850	1,910	1,960	1,884	1,944
2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½

എന്നാൽ ഈ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റിനെ എക്സ്പ്ലോസീവ് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഉപദേശത്തിനേൽ പ്രവർത്തനം

മല്ല ആളിരിക്കയാൽ ഈ പട്ടിക ഇവിടെ ചേർക്കുവാൻ സൗകര്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു

ന്നതിലുപരിയായ ലൈസൻസൊന്നും വേണ്ടതില്ല.—

ഒരുമിച്ചു ഇരുപതിലധികം കുഴലുള്ള ഓരോ ആളിനും ലൈസൻസൊന്നിന് 5½ രൂപയിൽ കവിയാതെയുള്ള ഫീസ് "ആറിൽ" രൂപയിലുള്ള 11,000 ഡിസൈനുകൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം.) അധികം ശക്തിയുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനായിട്ടുള്ള കൂട്ട

ഓരോന്നിന്റെയും ഉപയോഗത്തിന്റെയും യും മറ്റും 8 അടിയിൽ കവിയാതെ ചുറ്റും 8 അടിയിൽ കവിയാതെ വിസ്തരത്തിലുള്ള

സാധാരണയായി ഉത്പന്നയുടെ ചുറ്റും യാതൊന്നും

[illegible]

ഒരു ഉത്പന്നയിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരു പട്ടികയിലെ ഒന്നും കൂട്ടിയിട്ട പറഞ്ഞ വിഷയം ഒന്നു കൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഉത്പന്നയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഓരോ ഉത്പന്നയുടെ വില്പന ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ആവശ്യ വില്പനയുടെയും യാതൊരു കാരണവശാലും ഉയർത്തുകൊണ്ടു സഫലമാകുവാനും മനസ്സിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും അതിനു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉള്ള സമ്പത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒഴിക്കി പാതികൊണ്ടു മുൻകൂട്ടാം. എന്നതൊന്നും തോന്നുന്ന ഒരു രക്ഷ നല്കുന്നതായ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കന്നു ഇടക്കണ്ടാ പ്രതിനിധിയുടെ ഒരു വാസസ്ഥലത്തിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ഇട യാതൊന്നു സംഗതിയിലും ഒരു

കുറിപ്പ്—സാധാരണ വേർതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ നല്ലയിനം ഒഴിവുള്ള ഉത്പന്നയുടെ ഉപയോഗം ചിലപ്പോൾ ചിലപ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ കാരണം ഈ വാക്കിൽ ഒരു വാക്കിൽ ഒരു കന്നു ഇടക്കണ്ടാ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നു.

		10,000 രൂപയ്ക്ക്.	11,000 രൂപയ്ക്ക്
പിടിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഇടം.			
25—ചുമക്കാം തന്നെ ഞാൻ സമ്പത്തായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിനു	ഓരോ.	55	55
54—ചുമക്കാം തന്നെ സമ്പത്തായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വേലയായിരിക്കുന്നു [(b) കുറിപ്പു നോക്കുക]	,,	110	110
വസ്തുവിലയുടെ മേൽ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു	,,	,,	,,
രണ്ടിലധികമുള്ള ചക്രത്തോടെ ഇടയിലിരുന്നു നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ഇറക്കുമതി (കാർ സഹിത ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള ചക്രമല്ലാതെ) വെള്ളിയാഴ്ചയിൽനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
കൈയിലുള്ള ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഭക്ഷണത്തിനു നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
കച്ചവടത്തിനായി പണി ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
സിമിന്റോടു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കല്ലിലിരിക്കുന്ന കൂലിക്കാരനു	,,	,,	,,
ഏറിയ കാലത്തിലുള്ള തൊഴിലിലുള്ള നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
അപേക്ഷയിലുള്ള ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വിലയിടുന്നതിനു നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
മറ്റു കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലും അവയുടെയും ചേർത്തുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ സംഭരണത്തിനുള്ള കുറിയിലുള്ള യോഗത്തിനുണ്ടാക്കുന്നു നിന്നു	,,	220	235
മറ്റു വല്ല കുറിയിലുള്ള യോഗത്തിനായിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കൂട്ടിലുള്ളതിനു നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
മറ്റു വല്ല മുതലാളിയിലുള്ള ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു സ്ഥലത്തിലുള്ളതിനു നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ളതിലും കൂടുതലായിരിക്കുന്നു നിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
നക്കുവാനായി തയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്നു	,,	385	440
അടയ്ക്കുന്ന വിധിനിന്നു, കൈയിലുള്ളതിന്റെ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കുടി	,,	550	550
തുറക്കുന്ന വിധിനിന്നു, തുറന്ന സ്ഥലം കൂടാതെ	,,	715	715
ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ചില് എന്ന പല്ലിലിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പല്ലിലിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്നു	,,	,,	,,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം പല്ലിനു എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു	,,	,,	,,
മേയിക്കുവാൻ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ഇന്ത്യ ഗവർമെന്റ് ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ തീരുമാനിച്ചു വല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെയും കൊണ്ടോ വല്ലതിലുള്ള തയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി അവനെ ഒഴിവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു—			
(1) ഇന്ത്യ ഗവർമെന്റിനായി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനായോ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ	,,	,,	,,
(2) ടി. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സമ്പത്തിനുള്ള	,,	2,640	2,640
ഭൂമിയുടെ വാടകയ്ക്കുള്ളതിനു	സ്ഥലം	4	4

ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാതെ ഡിടേണ്ടുന്ന ഇട കാണിക്കുന്ന പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

നോക്കുക.]

എസ്സ് പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ നിലത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവിക പ്രകൃതമുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനും മറ്റുപായം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ മേടകൾകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും മതിയാകുന്നതായ വസ്തുക്കൾ ഇടക്കുള്ള നിലത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയാൽ മേടിനുചുറ്റിലും പോകുന്നതിനും മറ്റുവല്ലതിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ദൂരം (വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നസ്ഥലം മുതലിലും നാൽ പിടിക്കുന്നതും ദൂരം കുറക്കുന്നതിനു എസ്സ് പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനിരിക്കുന്നതായ പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഇട നാലിൽ കുറയാതെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതിനും ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റുകാരുടെ കൂടിയപ്പുറമുള്ളവരുടെയും ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലിരിക്കുന്നതും ഉടമസ്ഥത കിടക്കുന്നതുമായ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ അടുത്ത

മനുഷ്യരിൽ അധിവസിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെടിപൊട്ടുന്നസ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ദൂരം (വാരയായി).

10,000 വരെ	15,000 വരെ	20,000 വരെ	25,000 വരെ	30,000 വരെ	35,000 വരെ	40,000 വരെ	50,000 വരെ	60,000 വരെ	70,000 വരെ	80,000 വരെ	90,000 വരെ	100,000 വരെ
50	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
315	330	350	370	390	410	430	450	470	490	510	530	550
405	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700
705	735	770	805	840	875	910	945	980	1,015	1,050	1,085	1,120
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
2,775	2,895	3,210	3,165	3,180	3,015	3,195	3,255	3,135	3,255	3,315	3,435	3,435
1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[48 – 50 ചട്ടം

ചെയ്തു നടന്നുപോയിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ചട്ടിക്കയിലെ ഒന്നാം കക്ഷിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ലതും ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ മണ്ണെകൊണ്ടോ ലോഹങ്ങളിലുള്ളിൽനിന്നുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അതുപോലെയുള്ള വല്ല സാധനത്തിനെയും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു വല്ലതിനെയും യാതൊരു ഭാഗത്തെയും ഒന്നു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ സഹായമാകുവാനോ മറ്റൊരിടത്തുനിന്നു യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും കൊണ്ടുവരുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ) പാത്തികളെ മുങ്ങാം. എന്നതിനെ തോന്നണം ഒരു രക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതായ സ്വഭാവികമായ ഒരു കണ്ണ ഇടക്കണ്ണോ ക്ലൂരിഡിയുടെ ഒരു വാസസ്ഥലത്തിനിന്നുള്ള ഇട വഴക്കാത്ത സംഗതിയിലും ഒരു

കുറിപ്പു.—ടെലഗ്രാഫ് വെടിമരുന്നുകളും അതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വെടിയുണ്ടയും വെടിപൊട്ടുവെടിപൊട്ടുസംബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു വെടിപൊട്ടുകളും ഒന്നിച്ചു ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

		1910 ഏപ്രിൽ 1 മുതൽ	1911 ഏപ്രിൽ 1 മുതൽ
വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഇടം.			
11-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു	വാര.	13	13
11-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു മൊത്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതിനിന്നു [(6) കഴിച്ചു മറ്റുള്ളവ]	,,	343	344
സാധാരണയുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ലൈസൻസിയിലുള്ള കമ്പനിയുടെ ഇടയിലിരിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
മിനുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള (കോപ്പർ ഇതൊഴികെയുള്ള) വെളിയിലത്തിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
കൊട്ടിയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യുന്ന സാധനത്തിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
നിർമ്മിക്കുന്ന സാധനത്തിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ഏഴിൽകൂടുതൽ ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ലൈസൻസിന്റെ പേരുമാറ്റിയതിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ഒരു മിനുക്കുപ്പണിക്കാരൻ ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു [കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ സാധനങ്ങളെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു]	,,	416	480
മറ്റു രണ്ടു ലൈസൻസിനിന്നും വല്ലതിനിന്നും	,,	,,	,,
മറ്റു വല്ല ലൈസൻസിനിന്നും വെടിപൊട്ടുസംബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ള ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ലൈസൻസ് പുതുക്കിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
അപേക്ഷകൾ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തതിനിന്നു	,,	676	695
അപേക്ഷിച്ച ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു, ലൈസൻസുകാരന്റെ ഏജന്റിനും വേണ്ടിയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുൾപ്പെടെ	,,	615	650
അനുവദിച്ച ലൈസൻസിനിന്നു, അവയ്ക്കുള്ള ഫീസുകൾ	,,	1,330	1,616
വാങ്ങിയതിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ചട്ടം 44-ാം പ്രകാരമുള്ള അപ്പീൽ എന്ന നിലയിൽനിന്നു തള്ളിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു,	,,	,,	,,
അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനായി കോടതിയിലെ തീരുമാനിച്ചതിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
വെടിമരുന്നുകൾ പിടിച്ചതിനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റ് ആ ഡയറക്ടർജനറൽ തീരുമാനിച്ചതിനിന്നു മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളെ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരിടത്തിനിന്നു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു—			
(1) ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റിനുവേണ്ടി അവയ്ക്കുള്ള വല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനുവേണ്ടി പുതുതായുള്ള സാധനത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയിട്ടു	,,	,,	,,
(2) ടി. അവയ്ക്കുള്ള ഏജന്റ് മുഖേന	,,	2,661	3,333
മാതൃകയിലിരിക്കുന്നതിനിന്നു	ദിവസം.	4½	4½

ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാതെ വിടേണ്ടുന്ന ഇട കാണിക്കുന്ന പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

[ഗസറ്റ്.

എസ് പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ നിലവിലിരുന്ന സ്ഥാപിത തുക ഉപയോഗത്തെയോ സംഭരണത്തെയും ഉത്പാദനത്തെയും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന വേർതിരിക്കലിനെയും അതു കാരണമായ വർദ്ധനവ് ഇടക്കുള്ള നിലനിൽപ്പിടിയോ മേൽത്തട്ടിടിയോ പൊതുസ്ഥലത്തോ വച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും (ബെടിപൊട്ടുസാധനത്തിന്റെയിരുന്നാലും) പിന്നെയും ദൂരം മുൻകൂട്ടി ഒരു എസ് പ്ലോസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിലും പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിച്ച ഇട നാലിൽ ഒന്നുവരെ കുറക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അവയിലെല്ലാം ചുരുക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നും വേണം.

സ്ഥാനമായും ഇടിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നും ഇടയിലെ കാണ്ട കുറിച്ചുള്ള അധികാരം, ഈ നിയ

ഒന്നാമിൽ അധികമില്ലാത്ത വലിപ്പമുള്ള സ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഇട (മീറ്ററിൽ).												
45,000 മീറ്റർ.	40,000 മീറ്റർ.	35,000 മീറ്റർ.	31,000 മീറ്റർ.	26,000 മീറ്റർ.	24,000 മീറ്റർ.	22,000 മീറ്റർ.	20,000 മീറ്റർ.	18,000 മീറ്റർ.	16,000 മീറ്റർ.	14,000 മീറ്റർ.	12,000 മീറ്റർ.	10,000 മീറ്റർ.
76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52
148	146	144	142	140	138	136	134	132	130	128	126	124
22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
448	446	444	442	440	438	436	434	432	430	428	426	424
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
506	504	502	500	498	496	494	492	490	488	486	484	482
448	446	444	442	440	438	436	434	432	430	428	426	424
1,780	1,770	1,760	1,750	1,740	1,730	1,720	1,710	1,700	1,690	1,680	1,670	1,660
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
1,875	1,865	1,855	1,845	1,835	1,825	1,815	1,805	1,795	1,785	1,775	1,765	1,755
5	4½	4	3½	3	2½	2	1½	1	½	0	0	0

[ഗസറ്റ് കാണിച്ച ഭാഗം.

14

സാധാരണമായി മദ്രസ്സറുകളെ പുതുക്കി യാതൊരു

[44 – 8 ചട്ടം

ഒരു മദ്രസ്സറയിൽനിന്നു ഒരു പട്ടികയിലെ മറ്റൊരു കച്ചേരിയിൽ പോഞ്ഞ വല്ലതും ഒരു കോടതിയെങ്കിലും അപ്പീലിൽ പുതുക്കൊണ്ടോ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു കളിൽനിന്നൊഴിവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു മദ്രസ്സറയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഒരുക വല്ലതിൻറെയും യാതൊരു കാരണത്തെ മുൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു സംഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടോ മറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും കാരണത്തിൽ കാരണത്തെ ഉള്ള സംഭവ്യയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒഴികെ) പരിശോധിച്ചു പുതുക്കാം. ഏതു കാരണത്തെയെന്നു തുടങ്ങിയ ഒരു രക്ഷ നല്കുന്നതായ സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു കന്നു ഇടക്കുണ്ടോ പ്രതിനിധിയുടെ ഒരു മദ്രസ്സറയിൽനിന്നുള്ള ഇട യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും ഒരു

കുറിപ്പു — ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുവാദത്തോടെ മദ്രസ്സറയിലെ ഒരു പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നോ മറ്റൊരു പട്ടികയിലേക്കു മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ഓരോ ജൂൺ മാസത്തിലും ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഫോറത്തിൽ ഓരോ മദ്രസ്സറയുടെയും ഭരണാധികാരികൾ ഓരോ വർഷവും ഒക്ടോബറിനു മുമ്പായി കണക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കണം.

		13,000 രൂപയിൽ	14,000 രൂപയിൽ
നിലനിർത്തേണ്ടതു ഫോം			
11-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം തന്നെ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന എണ്ണം	ഡസൻ	88	87
61-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം തന്നെ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വിലയിലുള്ള [(6) കുറിപ്പു നോക്കുക]	രൂപ	118	174
അക്കൗണ്ടന്റിന്റെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക്	,,	,,	,,
മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ വക്കുകയ്യ ഉടമസ്ഥിയുടെ	,,	,,	,,
ജനറൽസ്റ്റാഫ് (കന്റോൺമെന്റ് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്) ഓഫീസറുടെ	,,	,,	,,
ഓഫീസിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക്	,,	,,	,,
കച്ചൽ ഡിപ്പോയിൽ ഒണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനത്തിന്	,,	,,	,,
സിവിൽ സർജന്റെ സ്റ്റേഷനിലെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക്	,,	,,	,,
ഡോക്ടർ സർജനിയുടെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക്	,,	,,	,,
മദ്രാസിലെയും ബോമ്പെയിലെയും പ്രസിഡൻസി സർജന്റെ	,,	,,	,,
മറ്റു മദ്രസ്സറകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർക്കും അധികാരപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള ഓഫീസിലേക്ക്	,,	660	858
മറ്റു വല്ല ഓഫീസിലേക്കും യോഗങ്ങളിലേക്കും വല്ല ആഫീസിലേക്കും	,,	,,	,,
മറ്റു വല്ല മദ്രസ്സറയിലെ ഓഫീസറുടെയും ഓഫീസിലേക്കു സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള	,,	,,	,,
ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഓഫീസിലേക്കും കുതിരപ്പടയാളത്തിലേക്കും	,,	,,	,,
അക്കൗണ്ടന്റിന്റെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക്	,,	660	880
തുറമുഖത്തു പീരങ്കിനിരപ്പു, കോപ്പുകൾക്കായി ഏഴുത്തുകുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളുടെ	,,	880	884
തുറമുഖത്തു പീരങ്കിനിരപ്പു, തുടങ്ങിയ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ	,,	5,170	6,044
ഡോക്ടറുടെ കച്ചൽ ഡിപ്പോയിൽനിന്നു	,,	,,	,,
കച്ചൽ എന്ന കച്ചൽ ഡിപ്പോയിൽനിന്നും കച്ചൽ എന്ന കച്ചൽ ഡിപ്പോയിൽനിന്നും	,,	,,	,,
അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് സർജന്റെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക് കച്ചൽ	,,	,,	,,
ഓഫീസറുടെ കച്ചൽ	,,	,,	,,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഡോക്ടറുടെ ഒരു ഓഫീസിന്റെ പിന്നിലുള്ള വല്ല ഡിപ്പോയിലേക്കും ഓഫീസിലേക്കും ഓഫീസിലേക്കും			
(1) ഇന്ത്യാ ഡോക്ടറിന്റെയും ആഫീസ് വല്ല ഡിപ്പോയിൽനിന്നോ മറ്റൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിലേക്കുമുള്ള	,,	,,	,,
(2) ഡി ആഫീസ് ഓഫീസറുടെ	,,	2,000	2,066
ഓഫീസിനിലിരുന്ന ഡോക്ടറുടെ	ഡസൻ	,,	,,

ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാതെ ചിലപ്പോൾ ഈ കാണിച്ചതിനെ ചുരുക്കി—ഇടച്ച്, തൊടുക.]

ഏകസ്പ്രാസീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലവാടക പ്രമാണത്തിലുപരിയായോ കുറഞ്ഞോ വാടക ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ വിശദമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ഈ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശം ഇതിനാൽ നൽകുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ഈ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തീയതി ഇതിനോടൊപ്പം ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ഈ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം ലഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

ഓഫീസുകളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉടമസ്ഥനെ തിരിച്ചേൽപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള മറ്റെല്ലാ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും വാടക നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തീയതി.

14,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	10,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	8,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	6,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	4,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	3,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	2,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	1,500 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	1,000 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	750 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	500 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	300 രൂപയ്ക്കു മേൽ.	300 രൂപയ്ക്കു താഴെ.
46	80	86	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
110	110	100	103	104	106	108	110	106	104	100	106	106
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
110	106	100	106	110	110	100	110	100	100	100	100	100
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
106	106	100	100	104	100	100	106	100	106	106	106	100
110	106	100	106	106	104	100	104	100	100	100	106	106
1,110	1,100	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്,
ഒക്ടോബർ 15-ാം തീയതി.

ജെ. സ്റ്റുവർട്ട്,
സെക്രട്ടറി.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

ഉൾക്കടലിലെ, 1915 ന്റെ 14-ാം.

നമ്പർ 40.—1885 ലെ മദിരാശി പോർ ബന്തർ ഏറിവരുന്ന ഫീസ്സ് ആക്ട് 1-ാം പരസ്യത്തിന്റെ നിയമിച്ചതിനും തിയതിമുതൽക്കും മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലെ തലശ്ശേരി ബന്തരിൽ നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതാണെന്നു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട 1-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഇതിനാൽ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്പർ 41.—1915 നവമ്പർ 1-ാം തീയതിയും അതിനു ശേഷവും താഴെ പറയുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഫീസ്സുകൾ മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിൽ തലശ്ശേരി ബന്തരിന്റെ അതിരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നതോ ഇരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ വല്ല ഉരുവിൽനിന്നും ഇറക്കുകയോ അതിൽ കയറ്റുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകൾക്കും മുട്ടുവണ്ടികൾക്കും സാധു വണ്ടികൾക്കും ഉരുക്കൾക്കും സാമാനക്കെട്ടുകൾക്കും മറ്റും ആ ബന്തരിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ വാങ്ങുവാറുള്ള എല്ലാ ചുങ്കങ്ങൾക്കും പുറമെ വാങ്ങുവാറുള്ളതാണെന്നു 1914 ലെ മദിരാശി ബന്ദരുകര വികാസ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1885 ലെ മദിരാശി പോർ ബന്തര ഏറിവരുന്ന ഫീസ്സ് ആക്ട 4-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

മദ്രാസ് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിൽ തലയ്ക്കരി ഡെന്റിൽ 1888 മെ മ – 10 നമ്പർ ത്രീക്യുപ്രകാരം വിഷമാക്കേണ്ടും എന്നിവക്ക് ഫീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പട്ടിക.

നമ്പർ.	കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ പേർ.	ഇതിനെ.	നിരക്ക്.
			ക. ണ. പ.
1	(തണുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ളതു) മിശ്രം.	ഡിസ്റ്റിലേഷൻ ഉള്ളതു മാത്രം.	1 4 0
		കള്ളുകൾക്കു മാത്രം, കൊടുക്കുള്ള നമ്പരിലേക്കും വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു.	0 1 0
2	ഗിവേയുള്ളവ	കുപ്പി വയ്ക്കുന്നിനു വേണ്ടുള്ള തിന്നടുത്തി മരമേന്നിനു, വാതി, ഷട്ടാട്ടു, ചെമ്പിൻമുട്ടു, മുതലായുള്ള ഇരുമ്പുകൾ, ഇവ കൊടുന്നിനു	0 1 0 0 0 6
		നാലുകൈ മേലാണ്ടു	0 4 0
		കൂടിയ	1 0 0
3	അരു, നാലുകൈ പരിധിയിലെ ഉരുക്കുകൾ.	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള കാരം ടണ്ണിനു	0 0 4
4	പലതിരകൾ	കൊഴി, തേപ്പുപെട്ടി, വർണ്ണങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ കൊണ്ടു പാകിയിരിക്കും, ഒന്നാണ്ടു	0 0 1
5	ഇരു	റൂമിനു	0 0 1
6	ഉരുക്കുപിരികം	ഇരുമ്പുകൊണ്ടിനു	0 1 0
7	ഗേൾക്കൽ	വർണ്ണം പാകിയതു ചിത്രങ്ങിനായി	0 1 0
8	ബോക്സ്	കാർഡ് ബോർഡ്	0 1 0
9	തകി ബോക്സ	തുരുമ്പ് പിടിയ്ക്കാതെ	0 1 0
10	സ്റ്റെയ്നർ	ഓരി,	0 1 0
11	തുടിൽ	ഫോട്ടോഗ്രാഫിനു	0 1 0
12	പ്രസ്സുകൾ	15 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള കാരം ടണ്ണിനു (അതിലും അധികം വലുപ്പമുള്ള പ്രസ്സുകൾക്കു ഓരോന്നിനു).	0 4 0
13	ഷെല്ലു	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള വാർത്ത ടണ്ണിനു	0 1 0
14	ഇലി (തവിട്)	ടി, ടി,	0 0 0
		കട്ടം തുടുപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു	0 0 0
15	വിട്ടു പലതിലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ.	മരം തുടിക്കുന്നതിനു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന 50 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള മാരം ടണ്ണിനു.	0 1 0
16	ഇരുമ്പിലും തോട്ടം	തുടിക്കുന്നിനു	0 0 0
17	കൈപ്പട്ടി തുടുപ്പു വിധത്തിലുള്ളവ	50 കണ്ടി തുടിയുള്ള കാരം ടണ്ണിനു (മേലത്തുകാരം ഡിലിവറിചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ).	0 4 0
18	കണ്ണാടി	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള കാരം ടണ്ണിനു	0 1 0
19	തെർമോമീറ്റർ	50 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള കാരം ടണ്ണിനു	0 0 0
20	കുപ്പികൾ (ചുവടുകൾ, സ്റ്റോപ്പർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ)	ഇരുമ്പ് (ചിലതു) പ്രവർത്തിനു	0 1 0
		സ്റ്റീലിന്റെ, മുതൽ വരിക്കും വരുന്നിനു	0 0 2
21	മെഷനിലും പാക്കേജും	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള കാരം ടണ്ണിനു	0 1 0
22	മിക്സർ	ടി, ടി,	0 1 0
		നാലു ചുറ്റുള്ള, അതിനിനു	1 0 0
		രണ്ടു	2 0 0
		കൂടുതലുള്ളതു, ഓരോന്നിനു	3 0 0
		മൈക്രോമീറ്റർ (ചിലപ്രയോഗിച്ച്), തരത്തിനു	0 2 0
23	വെയിലുകൾ	കൊടയിലെ (ചിലപ്രയോഗിച്ച്) ടി,	1 4 0
		മൈക്രോസ്കോപ്പുകൾ (നാലുകുട്ടുകൾ വരെയുള്ളതു) ഓരോന്നിനു,	0 1 0
		പൊരുത്തമുള്ളവ (നാലുകുട്ടുള്ള വരെയുള്ളതു), ഓരോന്നിനു.	0 4 0
		അതിൽ കൂടുതലിനു	0 8 0
		വലുതു ടി,	0 3 0
24	പീച്ചു (കുരിക്കുന്നതു)	മാരത്തിനു	0 4 0
25	നാലുപേരിൽ കൂടുതൽ കൊള്ളുന്ന യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ,	യോഗം കൊള്ളുന്നു	0 0 6
26	സ്പിരിറ്റ്	കാരം പിച്ചളകൊ ചേർത്തിനു	0 0 2
27	സ്പൂൺ (ടീചെയ്യുവാൻ)	കാരം കൊടുന്നു	0 0 1
28	കുടി	ഫോട്ടോഗ്രാഫിനും മറ്റുള്ളവയിലും വേണ്ടുന്നു കണ്ണാടിയുടെ സാധനം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന 50 രൂപയുടെ കാരം ടണ്ണിനു	0 2 0
29	മരാമത്തുപ്രകാരം നിർമ്മിക്കപ്പെട്ട വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു.	50 രൂപയുടെ കാരം ടണ്ണിനു	0 1 0
30	ഗ്ലാസ്	ടി, ടി,	0 1 0

നമ്പർ.	സാധനങ്ങളുടെ പേർ.	തൂക്കങ്ങൾ.	നിരക്ക്. ക. ണ പ.
31	ചീനച്ചട്ടികളും മറ്റുള്ള പാത്രങ്ങളും.	ഓരോ ഇരിമ്പ് ചെമ്പിൽ	0 1 0
		ഓരോ ചെറിയ ചെമ്പിൽ	0 1 0
		ഓരോ ചെമ്പിൽ	0 1 0
32	പഞ്ചു	ഓരോ കഷ്ടിന്നും കൊടിന്നും	0 1 0
33	കൽക്കരി	കരിയും ഇതരകൽക്കരിയും രാമനാഥപുരത്തിൽ നിന്നിന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഉരുപ്പടി 32 ശേരുള്ളതിന്നു ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന.	0 1 0
34	നാളികേരം	ഇതിന്ന	0 0 1
35	പുരി	നൂൽ, പിരി, കൂടിപ്പുരിക്കയർ ഉരുപ്പടി 10 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 0 1
36	കപ്പി	80 ശേരുള്ളതു ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 0
37	കൊപ്പര	ടി ടി.	0 2 0
38	പഞ്ചിക്കല്ല്	ടി. ടി.	0 2 0
		ഓരോ ചില്ലുതിന്നോ പെട്ടിക്കോ, പിലിയന്നിന്ന ..	0 2 0
		ടി ടി. പിലിയന്നിന്ന ..	0 1 0
		ഓരോ വാർയ്ക്കിന്ന	0 0 1
39	പഞ്ചാരി	പിരിയിട്ടത്— രണ്ട് ചില്ലുതിന്നോ പെട്ടിക്കോ, പിലിയന്നിന്ന ..	0 2 0
		ടി. ടി പിലിയന്നിന്ന	0 1 0
		ഓരോ വാർയ്ക്കിന്ന	0 0 1
		വാണിഭക്കപ്പലായ പക്ഷം— 80 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 0
40	പലക	(മിടുക തിരിച്ചിടവും ഉരുപ്പടിക) 80 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന,	0 0 0
41	പിരിയുപ്പിരി ..	80 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 1
42	പഞ്ഞികളും അടയാളങ്ങളും	പെട്ടിക്കകത്തു കെട്ടുകളോ ആയ 21 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0, 2 0
		കാൽക്കെട്ടും കെട്ടുകളും ആയ 21 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 0
43	കാണിക്കയായ വസ്തുക്കളും മറ്റും ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ.	പെട്ടിക്കകത്തായിരിക്കയിൽ 21 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന.	0 4 0
		കാണക്കിന്നായ കെട്ടുകളിലായ അടക്കിയ 21 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന,	0 2 0
44	മരിപ്പെട്ടി ..	കരിയിട്ട മരുന്നിന്ന	0 0 2
45	മുതൽ	വലിയതു, ചെറുതിന്ന	0 0 1
46	മുതൽ	വിറവിന്നോ ബാരിൽ കവർന്നിടിന്നോ	0 0 4
47	മുതലുകൽ	20 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന ..	0 2 2
48	നൽ	പിരിയും തോലും ഉൾപ്പെടെ 20 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 2
49	വിറക	20 ശേരുള്ളതു ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 0
50	മരുപ്പ	മരുപ്പ വലുപ്പ പെട്ടിക്കുള്ള തെറ്റിന്നു	0 2 0
51	പഴയതും	പുതുപ്പ പെട്ടി ടി. ടി.	0 2 0
		ഓരോ പാർയ്ക്കിന്ന	0 0 2
		20 ശേരുള്ളതു ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 0
		20 ശേരുള്ളതു ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 2 0
		ഗുണ്ടലിക്കാ ഉരുപ്പുടെ ഓരോ വാർയ്ക്കിന്ന ..	0 0 2
52	പിത്തള യോ മറ്റോ കൊണ്ടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ.	നൂലാടി, 20 കഴി ഭാരിയുള്ള ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന ..	0 4 0
		കുഴൽ, ഓരോന്നിന്ന	0 2 0
53	പിരിപ്പുകളും പെട്ടികളും (മുറുക്കുകൾ), 40 കഴി ഭാരിയുള്ള ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്നു.	കുപ്പായം, ഓരോന്നിന്ന	0 0 2
		പാവാട, ഓരോന്നിന്ന	0 0 0
		തൊപ്പി, ഓരോന്നിന്ന	0 1 0
54	നൂലി	കണ്ടിന്ന	0 0 2
55	മുണ്ടി	20 ശേരുള്ളതു ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 0 2
56	തുടികൊട്ടുന്നതും മുഴക്കുന്നതും ..	ഓരോ തുടിയിന്മേൽ ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 4 0
57	കൽപിക്കാതെ കടത്തുന്നവ ..	100 രൂപാ മുതിലുള്ള വില്പനയുള്ള വിലയുള്ള ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന.	0 2 0
58	പാണ്ഡ്യ വസ്തുക്കൾ ..	80 ശേരുള്ളതിന്ന ഓരോ ടണ്ണിന്ന	0 1 4
		ടി ടി.	0 1 0

നമ്പർ.	സാധനങ്ങളുടെ പേർ.	ഇതുകൊണ്ട.	നിരക്ക്.
			ക. ണ. പ.
39	പാക്കരം ..	ചിപ്പുണ്ടായാൽ കെട്ടുകളായും അല്ലാതെയും ഉള്ള പാക്കരം, 100 നു.	0 0 4
		പാക്കണ്ണി, ഓരോ പിപ്പുണ്ടിനു	0 1 0
		ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 0 1
40	പാളപനുങ്കരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാ ..	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 0 6
41	ഇരിപ്പു പിടിയായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകൊണ്ടു ള്ള പാക്കരം, പിപാക്കണ്ടി മുതലായവ	10 പാക്കരത്തിനുള്ള കരം കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
42	തോലുകൊണ്ട പാക്കരങ്ങൾ ..	ടി. ടി.	0 0 0
43	കൊടുവകൾ	ടി. ടി.	0 1 0
44	പാക്കരം	ടി. ടി.	0 3 0
45	തിരുമണം	600 കയർ നെയിക്കാ മറ്റു അലക്കരം വിലയുള്ളതിനു.	0 3 0
46	പാക്കം	20 പാക്കുകളുള്ള ഒരു കെട്ടിനു	0 0 0
47	ഉപ്പുകിട്ടു കൊടു ..	പണിക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പുകിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു തുറന്നു പെട്ടിയാക്കിയ 80 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു.	0 1 0
		പൊതുക്കൂടാതെ 10 പാക്കുകളുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു ..	0 0 0
48	പാക്കരം	കുമിഴും തീരം, പെട്ടിയും, 10 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു.	0 4 0
		വാരിയകളും മുതലും, 80 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു.	0 0 0
49	പന്നുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കൾ ഉപകരണങ്ങളും.	10 പാക്കുകളുള്ള കരം കെട്ടിനു	4 1 0
50	പാളയം	ടി. ടി.	0 0 0
51	തിരുട്ടി	10 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 4 0
52	പാക്കരം	10 പാക്കുകളുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
53	പോക്കരം ..	തോപ്പുകാരുണ്ടാക്കിയ നാളികേരവും നാളികേരവും ഉൾപ്പെടെ 10 പാക്കുകളുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു.	0 1 0
		പൊടിപ്പാക്കുള്ള പൊടിപ്പാക്കും, 80 പാക്കുകളുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
		കൊപ്പരയും, 80 പാക്കുകളുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു.	0 1 0
54	പക്ഷി (കുടിയാലിയരു) ..	80 പാക്കുകളുള്ള കരം കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
55	ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മദ്യക്കടയിലെ ..	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
56	പാക്കരം	50 പാക്കുകളുള്ള കരം കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
57	പുകയില ..	തെറ്റുള്ളതായ, 8 പാക്കുള്ള ഓരോ പെട്ടിക്കും പാക്കിനും,	0 0 1½
		വണ്ടിക്കൂലിയും വാതുക്കലിയും	0 0 0
		നമ്പു എന്നുള്ള പീപ്പയിലുള്ള പുകയിലയ്ക്കു, പെട്ടിക്കൂലിയും പിപ്പുകൂലിയും ഒഴിവാക്കി 80 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള കരം കെട്ടിനു,	0 1 0
		പാനലക്കായും, കൊട്ടിൻകി 10 പാക്കുകളിൽ പാക്കിളുള്ളതിനു.	0 0 0
58	പിപ്പാക്കം	80 പാക്കുകളുള്ള കരം കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
59	ഉപ്പിലിട്ട സാധനങ്ങൾ (കച്ചവടക്കാർ സ്റ്റോർസ്).	80 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
60	പുകയിലയും പൊള്ളിയും ..	80 പാക്കുകളുടെ കരം കെട്ടിനു	0 0 0
61	പാക്കരവും വസ്ത്രങ്ങളും ..	ടി. ടി.	0 1 0
62	കടലാസു	50 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള ഓരോ കെട്ടിനു	0 1 0
63	ഉണ്ടിപ്പുകയിലയും, പുകയിലയും, പുകയിലയും,

നമ്പർ.	സാധനങ്ങളുടെ പേർ.	ഉദ്ഗ്രഹണം.	നിരക്ക്
			ര. ണ. ച.
91	തുകൽ	ഓരോ ഉറുപ്പികയ്ക്ക് 20 സാമ്പ്രാണിക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു.	0 2 0
92	തുലാസ്	20 സാമ്പ്രാണിക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 1 0
93	തുലാസിൻ തിരി	20 സാമ്പ്രാണിക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 1 0
94	തൂപ്പ്	പണിതീരാത്തവയെന്നു വച്ചു പറയുന്ന തുണി ഇനിയിനങ്ങൾക്കും, 20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു.	1 0 0
95	തൈലം	20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 2 0
96	തൊപ്പി, ഉടുപ്പാവ്	ടി. ടി.	0 2 0
97	തോണി, ഉരുപ്പടി	ഫലകയും മരങ്ങളും, പെട്ടികളിലാക്കിയവ 20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 4 0
98	ദുരായുധപ്പുരകൾ ..	മരങ്ങളിന്മേലും തെരുമ്പിന്മേലും അടുക്കിയവ 20 സാമ്പ്രാണിക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
		സാധനങ്ങൾ (ബന്ധിപ്പെട്ടി), 20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
		മരവുരുപ്പടികളും, 20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 1 0
99	കടലാസ്സ്, മഷി മുതലായ എഴുത്തു സാമഗ്രികൾ,	20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 4 0
14	പഞ്ചസാര	20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 1 0
55	കർപ്പൂരം	ടി. ടി.	0 2 0
100	പുരി	20 കണ്ടി അടിയോ 20 രൂപയ്ക്കോ ഉള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
101	പീക്ക് (തോൽ)	പീക്ക് തിടവും ഗ്രാസും ഉൾപ്പെടെ 20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
102	പീരങ്കിവെടി	തീരുവയിന്മേൽ	0 2 0
103	പുക	20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 4 0
104	പെയിന്റുപൊടി തുടങ്ങിയവ ..	20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 2 0
105	പൊടി	ചായങ്ങൾ, 20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു ..	0 2 0
		മരിക്കറും വീഞ്ഞും തവിടും, 20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 4 0
		തവിടെണ്ണ, ഓരോ ഉറുപ്പിക കണക്കിന് ..	0 1 0
106	പുകയില	പണിതീരാത്തവയെന്നു പിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയ 20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
		പണിതീരാത്തവയിലെ 20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 4 0
107	പീച്ചിക്കൊമ്പുകൾ	20 കണ്ടി അടിയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 4 0
108	പായ	കയ്യി ഉൽപ്പാദന സൗകര്യത്തിനായി കയറിൽ കണക്കാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
109	ബന്ദർ	20 രൂപയ്ക്കോ 20 കണ്ടി അടിയോ ഉള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 2 0
110	ബ്രഷുകൾ (ബ്രഷർ)	ടി ടി,	0 2 0
111	ബർമ	20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള മരങ്ങൾ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 4 0
112	ബന്ദുവിലാസ (പുരയുടെ മുകിൽ തൊങ്ങൽ).	20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 2 0
113	ബ്രഷ	ടി ടി, ..	0 2 0
114	ബന്ദിച്ചിലാവ	പണിതീരാത്തവയിലും പണിതീരാവുന്നവയും, 20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 4 0
115	ബാഗ് (മുതലിന്റെ മുകിൽ തൊങ്ങൽ),		
116	(തുകയിന്മേൽ തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്ന മറ്റുവിധത്തിലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളും മറ്റു തീരുവയിന്മേൽ ഇളവു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളും ഒഴികെ) ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിവരത്തിലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ.	പുതിയതായി ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക്, 20 കണ്ടി അടിയുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു,	0 4 0
		20 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നു	0 2 0
		ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നവയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നവയുടെ ഗുണത്തിനും വിലയ്ക്കും ഒത്തവയെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നവയ്ക്ക് ഇറക്കുമതിച്ചുങ്കത്തിന്റെ പകുതി തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നതാണ്.	0 2 0
		മറ്റുള്ളവ	0 4 0
		പുതിയ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ..	0 2 0

കുറിപ്പു.—മറ്റുള്ളവയുടെ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഇതിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ അധികരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിയമം.

ഒരു ചെറിയ പെട്ടിയോ ചിപ്പിയോ പോയ കഴി അടിയൊ മരിൽ കരഞ്ഞോ മണ്ണു വുള്ള തെന്നാകുന്നു.

ഒരു പാർസൽ എന്നതു രണ്ടു കഴി ഘടിയിൽ രേധികരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു പെട്ടിയോ ചിപ്പിയോ ആകുന്നു.

ഒരു വലിയപാത്രം എന്നതു നാലു ഗാലനിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതുകൊള്ളുന്ന തെന്നാകുന്നു.

ഒരു ചെറിയ പാത്രം എന്നതു നാലുഗാലനോ അതിൽ കുറച്ചോ കൊള്ളുന്ന തെന്നാകുന്നു.

വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട വലിപ്പത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത പെട്ടികൾക്കൊ ചിപ്പികൾക്കൊ കെട്ടുകൾക്കൊ ഓരോന്നിനായി ഫീസ്സ് വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതിലും അധികം വലിപ്പമുള്ള പെട്ടികൾക്കൊ ചിപ്പികൾക്കൊ ഓരോ 50 കണ്ടി അടിക്ക ഫീസ്സടപ്പാൻ അനുവദിപ്പാൻ കഴിവില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഇരട്ടി ഫീസ്സ് ചുമത്തുകയും ചെയ്യും.

വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും ചുമത്തപ്പെടുന്ന ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ ഫീസ്സ് രണ്ടു പൈ ആയിരിക്കും.

നമ്പർ 42.—1915 ഒക്ടോബർ 1-ാം തീയതിയിലെ അഡിനൻസ് ദേശക്കും തലശ്ശേരി ബന്ദറിൽ പ്രാബല്യമരിച്ച നടത്തേണ്ടതിനായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ കിഴോടന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ 1855 ലെ മദിരാശി പുറബന്തർ ഏജൻസി ഫീസ്സ് ആക്ട് 6-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

(1) തലശ്ശേരി ബന്ദറിന്നുള്ളിൽ ഉരുവിൽ കയറുവാനൊ ഉരുവിന്നരുകിൽ നിന്നു ഇറക്കുവാനൊ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതായ എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകളും രേഖ ആർട്ടിക്കാരം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഫീസ്സ് കെട്ടുവാനായി ബന്ദറാപ്പീസ്സിൽ പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ടെറിയിപ്പ് ഉലം ബന്ദറാപ്പീസർ അതായു സമയം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊ സ്ഥല ങ്ങളിലൊ വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഉരുവിൽ കയറുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതായ എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകൾക്കും കയറി തായ പ്രമാണമുള്ള അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യാൻ ഫീസ്സ് കെട്ടുന്നതും അടുപ്രമാണമുള്ള സാധു ഏറ്റു ബിൽ കസ്റ്റം ഹൌസിലേനിന്നു പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും മുകുന്നു.

(3) ബന്ദർ അതിരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ഇരക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ചരക്കുകളും ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടു വരുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യാത ഫീസ്സ് കെട്ടുന്നതും ചരക്കു കിടക്കുന്നതിൽ ചരക്കുകൾ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി ആ സാധു അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) സ്റ്റക്കിനെയൊ ലൂവിനെയൊപറ്റി തക്കുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല കേവ പ്രതികരമൊ അസ്സൽ ഇൻവോയിസ്സ്പ്രകാരമൊ കേവലം അടച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവൊ ആ പത്രത്തിലൊ ഇൻവോയിസ്സിലൊ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്റ്റക്കം ശരിയായ 'ടൻ' പ്രകാരമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(5) ചരക്കു കയറി ഇരയക്കുന്നവർക്ക് അടപ്പാൻ കഴിയാത്തുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഉരുക്കളിൽനിന്നു ടെക്കിൽക്കാഴ്ചവരുന്നു മിക്കപക്ഷം കേടുവന്നവയായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും യാതൊന്നും വസൂൽചെയ്യുന്നതു വീണ്ടും കാണിക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വീണ്ടും കാണിക്കുവാനുള്ള പാസ്സു വീണ്ടും പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന സമയം മുതൽ ഇരു പത്തുനാലു മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ ശരിയായ ഡ്യൂട്ടി കാരസ്ഥനാൽ അടയ്പിട്ടുള്ളതായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

(6) ഒരേക ചരക്കുകൾക്കു കൊടുത്ത കപ്പൽമുതലി അതേ ചരക്കുകൾ വീണ്ടും കപ്പലിൽ കയറ്റുകയും അവയിന്മേൽ പിന്നെയും കപ്പൽമുതലി അടയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഇരട്ടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നമ്പർ ൪൪.—1885 ലെ മദിരാശി പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ ഏറ്റിറക്കു ഡ്യൂട്ടീസ് ആക്ടപ്രകാരം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ ഡ്യൂട്ടീസും വസൂലാക്കുകയും വാങ്ങുകയും ചെക്കുചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ആ ആക്ടു 7 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനിലെ ഖണ്ഡനാപ്പീസുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഏ. ബട്ലർവർത്ത്,
ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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